SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

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# MEMOIR ON THE SATARA TERRITORY

EARLY HISTORY, &c. OF THE BHONSLAYS OF SATARA.

BRIEF NOTES RELATIVE TO THE SATARA JAGEERDARS.

NOTES ON THE CLIMATE AND DISEASES OF SATARA.

CENSUS, TAKEN IN SEPTEMBER 1848, OF THE SATARA DISTRICTS.

REPORTS ON THE REVENUES, RESOURCES, &c.

OF THE

## LAPSED SATARA TERRITORY.

REPORTS ON THE

Old Public Buildings of Mahomedan Architecture at Beejapoor,

IN THE SATARA DISTRICTS, &c. &c.

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Compiled and Edited by R. Hughes Thomas, Assistant Secretary, Political Department.

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# MEMOIR

ON THE

# SATARA TERRITORY.

BY

MR. T. OGILVY,

(LATE) COMMISSIONER AT SATARA.

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*Submitted to Government on the 1st May* 1854.

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# SATARA TERRITORY.

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WHEN all the possessions of the Peshwa fell into the hands of the British Government, at the close of the last war in the Deccan, and for political objects, a principality was created and bestowed upon a descendant of Sivajee in sovereignty subordinate to the British Government, certain Chiefs or Jageerdars were, under the British guarantee, placed under that Prince, as feudatories, bound to contribute towards the dignity and security of his principality either by tribute, by contingents of horse, or by the aid of all their forces, when required. In like manner the Raja was in time of war, bound by treaty to aid the British Government by all the means at his disposal.

The Raja was pledged to be guided by the advice of the British representative residing at his Court; and the subordinate Chiefs were made responsible to the British and Satara Governments, for the good administration of their estates.

The territories formerly enjoyed by the feudatories were, either wholly or in part, returned to them in gift by the British Government out of the conquests they had made, and therefore their titles date from the period when agreements were entered into with the British Government in 1820, and not from the date of the grants made to them by former Rajas of Satara.

The entire territory of Satara is divided into two distinct and very dissimilar parts, by a chain of hills branching off from the Mahadeo Range near Phultun, and running from north to south for fifty or sixty miles nearly to the banks of the Krishna near Walwa. The districts lying to the west of that range are intersected by a succession of spurs of hills branching from the lofty Sahyadree Mountains, and forming fertile valleys, watered by numerous rivers and streams. The hills themselves yield teak and other timber trees, as well as good and abundant forage, and on their summits are to be found villages and cultivation. This portion of the territory is well peopled with industrious agriculturists, is well cultivated, and productive, and is rendered fertile and salubrious by seasonable showers.

The division of the territory to the east of that chain of hills is, though still intersected by spurs, more flat and barren, and it is ill cultivated by a thin, unsettled, and in some degree predatory population. The fall of rain is scanty and precarious, and the climate is hot and insalubrious. These districts yield, however, excellent pastures, which have encouraged the breeding of horses, celebrated among the Murathas, and they maintain numerous flocks and herds.

The land tax on the Government and other assessable lands was, under the Rajas, excessively high, and the revenue system, which was almost entirely Ryutwar, though probably superior to that of most Native States, was defective and vicious in many respects. But though the system was unfavourable to progress, it was administered in a manner that subjected the people to far less oppression than might have been expected.

Protection to life and property was secured by an efficient system of police, organised and maintained in a manner that suited the state and customs of the country. Village police and village communities were held responsible for robberies committed within their limits, and each district had a Surnaik, or head detective police officer, who shared that responsibility. The mountain passes were carefully guarded, and large bodies of armed men were prohibited from passing through the country without license. The principal local officers in charge of districts took cognisance of trifling criminal cases; but all those of a serious nature were disposed of by the Raja in person. The sentences awarded by him were generally lenient, and death was rarely inflicted. The nature and extent of the punishments awarded depended on the caste of the delinquents; but still substantial justice was administered; personal injuries, being viewed as private wrongs, were generally open to compromise; and restitution of stolen or misappropriated property was allowed in mitigation of the sentences to punishment passed on wrong-doers.

The machinery for the administration of civil justice was also well organised. Suits involving claims to the value of Rs. 25 were cognisable by the local magisterial officers, and those of a more important nature were disposed of in the first instance by the Nyadishes and Ameens, or by arbitrators, from whose decisions appeals lay to the Raja in person, who, in passing through his districts, was in the habit of disposing of them at the spot where they originated. The mode of procedure, though dilatory, and open to improvement, was still the means of dispensing justice, and proved satisfactory to the people. In suits for the recovery of sums lent at usury, more than cent. per cent. on the principal was never allowed. Cases were seldom decided *ex parte:* plaintiffs and defendants were subject to cross-examination; and the trying authority was more careful to arrive at truth than to be guided by strict rules.

The late Raja's personal application to business was very creditable to himself, and agreeable to his subjects, who were more disposed to acquiesce in decisions when pronounced by their sovereign than when decided by any inferior agent.

The Raja's revenues amounted to about Rs. 13,50,000 per annum, and his expenditure was kept within his income, and was thus distributed :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Privy purse .................................... | Rs. 5,00,000 |
| Military establishment, about ........................ | 5,50,000 |

Leaving Rs. 3,00,000 for the civil, criminal, and financial administration, as well as for miscellaneous charges.

His Highness devoted considerable sums for the support of an hospital and schools at his capital, and for the extension of vaccination throughout his territory. The hospital and dispensary were placed under the supervision of the Residency Surgeon, and were increasingly resorted to by in-door and out-door patients. Medical pupils were trained at the hospital to fill subordinate situations in that institution. He was also liberal in his expenditure on roads, bridges, and other public works, which were executed out of surplus funds left in the treasury by the Ex-Raja, and by savings effected in the military establishments.

Before death closed his career, the late Raja contemplated the erection of a new, secure, and commodious jail, and intended to incur considerable outlay in improving the roads already in existence, and in clearing new ones for cart traffic. He was, however, desirous of being authorised to levy tolls on them, to meet the expense of keeping them in repair.

In the midst of these plans of usefulness, His Highness was attacked with serious illness in March 1848. He had some time previously taken under his protection a boy born of poor parents, upon whom he conferred the name of Bulwuntrao Bhoslay, and the title of Rajadnya.

The late Raja during his illness expressed a hope to Mr. Frere that any son adopted by the Ex-Raja should not be recognised by the British Government, and stated that he wished to obtain permission to adopt a son himself; but the Resident informed him that this could only be given by superior authority. He solemnly committed all the members of his family and household, including Bulwuntrao Bhoslay, to the protection of the British Government.

His Highness died on the 5th April 1848, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Every precaution was taken to preserve tranquillity at the capital, but no symptoms of disturbance were manifested.

After full deliberation on the part of the Home and Indian Governments, an intimation was transmitted to the Resident, under date the 1st May 1849, that it had been resolved that the Satara Territory had, by failure of heirs, lapsed to the power which bestowed it; that it should be annexed to the British dominions, and be managed by a Commissioner, who should exercise, subject to Government, the whole civil authority of the State.

Mr. Frere was appointed Commissioner, and three Assistants were added to his establishment, one of whom was to conduct the judicial duties.

The Commissioner was instructed to carry on the business of the State in all its branches, until further orders, with the existing establishments; all of whom were to be informed that they had become the servants, and were in the pay of the British Government. It was resolved that the military force should be remodelled and reduced, and generally applied towards police purposes, and that the machinery and system of police, which appeared to work well, should be retained.

The Commissioner, Mr. Frere, reported to Government on the 6th June following, that the notification of the annexation of the lapsed territory of Satara to the British empire, which he had publicly issued under the instructions of Government, had been received with loyalty, but with feelings of despondency, both by the subjects and servants of the late Raja. Her Highness the senior Ranee remonstrated in the strongest terms against the resumption of the State, though she did not at that time manifest any active opposition to the wishes of Government.

Thus everything proceeded quietly till May 1850, when the final decision of Government in regard to the provision to be assigned to the family of the late Raja was communicated to their Highnesses the Ranees; and then, under the influence of unwise counsel, they rejected the liberal terms offered to them. The Ranees endeavoured to stipulate, amongst other requests, for more liberal allowances than had been offered them, and that the household of the late Raja should be pensioned by the British Government, but continued in the service of their Highnesses. They also commenced a prolonged and vexatious course of intrigue, in the vain hope of gaining by indirect means more favourable arrangements.

In acceding to every reasonable request calculated to add to the comfort or to support the dignity of their Highnesses, Government firmly declined to acquiesce in the demands of these ladies.

On their withdrawing those demands, a final and satisfactory arrangement of their affairs was at length effected in December 1851.

Their lands and allowances, and the private property left by the late Raja, valued at upwards of Rs. 15,00,000, were restored, and distributed among them in the proportions fixed on by Government, and separate apartments in the palace were assigned to each of them, and to their adopted son Venkajee Rajey.

Besides a large amount of property, consisting of jewels, furniture, equipages, &c. the Ranees gave up to Venkajee Rajey the whole of their hereditary lands and villages, yielding a net revenue of upwards of Rs. 20,000 a year, and added to it portions of their own allowances, which raised his income to more than Rs. 60,000 year. The parties interested were satisfied, and all excitement was allayed.

Every individual belonging to the household of the late Raja not retained in the service of their Highnesses the Ranees, or of Bulwuntrao Bhoslay, were pensioned, employed, or discharged with gratuities.

Since the settlement of their affairs, their Highnesses the Ranees have abstained from giving further trouble or offence to Government.

The arrangements made may thus be summed up :—

The late Raja's private debts, amounting to Rs. 2,35,450, and the expenses attending his visit to Kolhapoor remaining unpaid, amounting to a further sum of Rs. 58,749, were discharged by advances from the public treasury. A balance of Rs. 25,000, remaining in the hands of the architect of the new palace, was assigned for the improvement of the aqueduct built by Shahoo Raja of Satara, and a further balance of Rs. 35,860-11-9, composed chiefly of savings out of the pay to His late Highness's cavalry, was also devoted, after the manner of the late Government, to public works.

The life allowance of Rs. 1,00,000 a year, settled by the British Government on the Ranees of His late Highness, were assigned to them in the following proportions :—

| | |
|---|---|
| To the senior Ranee ............................ | Rs. 45,000 |
| To the second Ranee ............................ | 30,000 |
| To the third Ranee ............................ | 25,000 |

The private moveable and immoveable property, already specified, was unreservedly given up by Government to the Ranees, and they were allowed to retain for life possession of the old and new palaces; but these were declared to be, with all other public buildings, the property of Government.

Bulwuntrao Bhoslay, the boy whom the late Raja had taken under his protection, was allowed to retain possession of property, worth about Rs. 1,42,471, that had been given to him, and in deference to the wishes of His late Highness, a further allowance of Rs. 600 per mensem was settled on him. This boy is well conducted, studious, and promising.

The Ex-Raja of Satara died at Benares on the 14th October 1847, a few months before the decease of his brother and successor.

The widow and adopted son of the Ex-Raja were allowed pensions of Rs. 1,200 each per mensem, and the former was also accommodated with a grant of Rs. 12,000, to defray the expenses of her journey from Benares to Satara, where the Most Noble the Governor General had permitted her to reside.

To Gozra Saheb, the daughter and only child left by the ex-Raja, was also assigned a pension of Rs. 1,200 per mensem, with remainder of Rs. 1,000 a month to her heirs male. On her leaving Benares for Satara in October 1848, the Government of India granted her the sum of Rs. 20,000 to meet the expenses of her journey, and several months' arrears, amounting to Rs. 9,000, on account of herself and followers. This lady died on the 30th August 1853, when Government granted to her family the sum of Rs. 5,000 to defray the expenses attending the celebration of her funeral rites.

This lady left a husband, Yeshwuntrao Goojur, commonly called Nana Saheb, who was altogether dependent on his wife for support, and two children, one a son nearly four years old, named after his grandfather Purtaprao,

and the other a daughter, nearly twelve years of age, named Taneebaee. Gozra Saheb left no property; but, on the contrary, Rs. 14,000 of debt.

An allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem has been assigned for the support of the family of the late Moozufur Jung, illegitimate son of Rajaram or Bhow Saheb, second brother of the late Rajas of Satara, who died without heirs in 1821. The deceased's family consists of a mother, a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

The whole of the establishments, civil and military, of the late Government, have been remodelled, and reduced to the scale of that of an ordinary Collectorate.

The Mankurees, or horse guards, costing about Rs. 64,500 a year, and the Hoozreas, or body guards of foot, involving an annual charge of about Rs. 11,916, who were recruited from the Muratha families of rank, and paid rather with reference to their rank and position near their sovereign than to services they performed, not being found likely to be useful to Government, have been generally liberally pensioned. A few, however, of the latter, continue in the service of the Ranees.

The other bodies of horse were re-formed into the right wing of the Southern Muratha Irregular Horse, a corps that was enrolled chiefly with a view to provide the means of suitably disposing of them. The left wing was raised out of various contingents of horse serving in the Southern Muratha Country, and the whole regiment at its sanctioned strength numbers 756 men, and costs about Rs. 2,71,092 per annum. It is under a Commandant, aided by a Second in Command and Adjutant, and is a most efficient body of horse; but as its duties were declared to be principally police, it has not been included in the strength of the army. The artillery was disbanded, and the men were discharged, with pensions and gratuities.

The local infantry has been included in the judicial department, and is to be converted into a police corps.

The arrangements made in favour of those that have been affected by the change of administration have been extremely liberal, and the revenues of the province will, in consequence, be for a long time burdened with heavy charges, that will absorb the surplus that would otherwise have remained after providing for its ordinary disbursements.

The Satara territory having now become a British province, much has been done to improve it since the Raja's demise, and its resources may be indefinitely developed by the construction of roads, and by works of irrigation.

All tropical fruits and grains flourish within its boundaries, including grapes, figs, oranges, coffee, cotton, sugar, opium, and tobacco.

The country is generally salubrious, especially in its western districts. Small-pox rages at times in every part, as well as cholera; but most severely in the drier and hotter portions of the province.

Rheumatism prevails more in the moist districts, lying along the Western Ghats, than in the arid plains to the east.

The other most prevalent diseases are leprosy, dyspepsia, guinea-worm, scrofula, and paralysis.

Government have adopted active measures to spread among the people the benefits of vaccination, and have authorised that branch of the medical department to distribute medicines among the people.

I now proceed to notice the Satara Jageerdars, who are feudatories of the British Government.

## SATARA JAGEERDARS.

On the accession of the late Raja, the supervision over the Satara Jageerdars, which had been previously exercised by the Ex-Raja, was transferred to the British Government, who, through the Residents at Satara, carefully watched and controlled the financial condition, and the civil and criminal administration of their estates. The Residents exercised the authority of guardians over the Jageerdars when minors, and availed themselves of the opportunities presented by their nonage to extricate their Jageers from debt. The Chiefs rendered accounts of their receipts and disbursements to the Residents, which have now for a number of years been regularly transmitted to Government. Those accounts are not to be depended upon as correct financial statements, and must be viewed rather as estimates than as expositions of the actual receipts and disbursements of the Jageers to which they refer.

During the Government of the Peshwa, the great Satara Jageerdars exercised the powers of life and death, and all the functions of sovereignty, uncontrolled; but ever since the conquest of the Deccan by the British Government they have been subjected more and more to the wholesome supervision of the Government to which they are subordinate, until it has been resolved that the serious criminal cases involving the punishment of death and imprisonment for life shall be tried by a criminal court of justice, presided over by the Commissioner or his Judicial Assistant, in association with the Chief within whose territory the offence may have been committed, or his Minister, and other Native assessors of rank, the preliminary proceedings being, as far as possible, conducted by the Jageerdars themselves. Since 1849 they have been required to discontinue the practice of allowing disputes to be settled, or innocence to be established, by means of cruel ordeals. They have so far co-operated with Government in their sanitary measures as to maintain vaccinators, subject to the supervision of the Superintendent of Vaccination for the Southern Division of the Presidency.

These Chiefs being now feudatories of the British empire, their territories cannot be viewed as foreign States in the meaning of Act I. of 1849, since offences committed in them by British subjects, or by subjects of the

Jageerdars within British territory, no longer involve important international questions.

Appeals by petition against the acts of the Jageerdars are referred for report to the Chiefs, and, on the receipt of their replies, such instructions as appear necessary are issued. Serious criminal cases, involving capital punishment or imprisonment for life, are referred to Government for confirmation, but no further interference is in general exercised in their affairs.

## RAJA OF AKULKOT.

Shahajee Bhoslay, the present Raja, was placed in possession of his Jageer in 1838, not only free from debt, but with a considerable surplus in his treasury. But in the course of a very few years of improvidence the surplus became absorbed, and the estate involved in embarrassment.

The Raja was, however, well disposed, and attentive to the good government of his principality.

The Jageer yields a net average revenue of rather more than Rs. 1,30,000 a year. Being situated a few miles distant from Sholapoor, it was, soon after the late Raja's death in 1848, placed, for facility of control, under the management of the Collector of that place.

## PUNT PRUTEE NIDHEE.

The revenues of this Jageer average between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 90,000 a year, and were so economically managed by the Minister of the late aged and respected Chief, Purushram Shreeneewas, that a considerable surplus was accumulated in the treasury.

With the sanction of the British and Satara Governments, accorded in 1846, the present Chief, Shreeneewas Purushram, was adopted in 1847, on the payment to the Raja of a Nuzur of Rs. 25,000. Other heavy charges, incurred on account of the adoption, and on account of religious rites performed, to relieve the venerable but imbecile Chief from the supposed thraldom of enchantment, and in subsequently marrying the youth that had been adopted, gradually absorbed the surplus. The finances are, however, still unembarrassed, and the estate is well managed. This Chief contributes nothing to the British Government, but pays to the Punt Sucheo Rs. 1,918-7-0 per annum.

Mahadajee Gungadhur, who had for many years ably conducted the affairs of the Jageer, was, at the close of 1853, removed from his situation by order of Government, for having, by his own admission, given bribes to the Residency Native Agent; a practice which, as being injurious to the interests and the characters of both the Chief and the British Government, could not be tolerated.

Shreeneewas Purushram is now* about twenty-one years of age, and bears a high character, and will for the future personally conduct the affairs of his Jageer.

With the advice of the Resident, supported by the Minister, this Chief has constructed a road over the Nahavee Ghat, on a chain of mountains separating the western from the eastern districts of this province. He has given encouragement to education, and has, besides, subscribed the sum of Rs. 2,000 towards the improvement of the aqueduct at the city of Satara. Such public-spirited acts are much to be commended.

## PUNT SUCHEO.

The revenues of this Jageer average rather more than Rs. 1,00,000 a year, but they have not been providently managed, for the estate has long been greatly embarrassed, and is still considerably in debt.

In 1837 the Resident, Colonel Lodwick, ascertained that the debts due by the Jageer then amounted to Rs. 2,21,000, and after a further investigation by Colonel Outram, in 1846, they were found still to amount to Rs. 1,81,484. In 1847 they were again made the subject of inquiry by the Resident, Mr. Frere, when Rs. 1,62,000 of debt still remained unliquidated. By the end of 1853 the acknowledged debts had been reduced to Rs. 46,041, but the Karbarees admitted that they had incurred further debts, amounting to about Rs. 61,000, without the Commissioner's assent or knowledge, though with their master's cognisance.

On the adoption of the present Chief, Chimnajee Rugoonath, in 1837, he was required to pay a Nuzur of Rs. 53,021-8-0 to the Raja of Satara, and a Nuzur of Rs. 27,703 to the British Government, on account of the possessions held by the Jageerdar within the Raja's and British Territory.

The establishments, which under the Hindoo Governments have always a tendency to become hereditary, are larger than the requirements of this estate, but it is extremely difficult for the Chief himself to reduce them, owing to the exceeding unpopularity that such economy would occasion. Besides, the limited revenues are burdened with an annual payment of Rs. 17,000 for the maintenance of the Chief's great-grandmother, Rahdabaee Sucheo, and with another annual payment of Rs. 8,000 for the support of his grandmother, Bhowaneebaee, which has now been increased to Rs. 14,000, in conformity with the arrangements effected by the Resident, Colonel Lodwick, in 1835.

He pays a tribute of about Rs. 5,275 to the British, as formerly to the late Government, under the name of Peel Khana.

Considering the hilly nature of the country, and the turbulent character

* A. D. 1854.

of some of its inhabitants, the Jageer appears, on the whole, to have been judiciously governed.

With the advice of the Commissioner, Mr. Frere, the Chief and his Karbarees agreed in 1850 to contribute, in four annual instalments, the sum of Rs. 8,500 towards the construction of a bullock-track over the Wurunda Ghat, on the Sahyadree range of mountains, intervening between his capital and the port of Mhar, and in 1851 they consented to contribute a further instalment of Rs. 2,000 towards the same object. This is so far satisfactory; but much more in this way remains to be done, for the Jageer is susceptible of great development by judicious expenditure on public works.

The Chief has, in a public-spirited manner, lately subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards the improvement of the aqueduct at Satara.

This young Chief, who is now about twenty-two years of age, and is intelligent and promising, was formally placed in charge of his Jageer in 1853, on pledging himself to abstain from contracting fresh loans, or increasing his expenses, and to fulfil all his engagements.

In 1851, the Chief's only wife gave birth to a daughter, which, however, only lived a few months.

Considering the youth and inexperience of the Jageerdar, and the still embarrassed state of his finances, the affairs of this estate require careful watching and supervision.

## THE NIMBALKUR OF PHULTUN.

The net revenues of this Jageer amount to between Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 70,000 a year. The Chief is bound to maintain seventy-five horse in a state of efficiency for service under the superior State, but he contributes nothing else.

The present Jageerdar, Moodhojee Naik, was adopted with the sanction of the superior State in December 1841, when a Nuzur of Rs. 30,000 was required by the Raja of Satara.

Ever since the death of the late Chief in 1841, Sahebjeebaee, the widow of Jamrao Naik, a previous Jageerdar, ably managed the estate for her adopted son, Moodhojee Naik, till her death in November 1853.

The debts against the Jageer, which were very heavy when she assumed the government of the Jageer, were found on her death to have been reduced by her to a sum of Rs. 46,000. Such of them as she had acknowledged to the Commissioner during her lifetime amounted to only Rs. 19,039. The unacknowledged debts, amounting to about Rs. 29,000, had been concealed by her, from a wish, apparently, to gain credit for economy. She agreed at different times to contribute the following sums for public objects,—namely Rs. 100 towards the improvement of a street passing by her Paga in the town of Satara; Rs. 1,000 towards the construction of a road leading from her

capital, by the Wurunda Ghat, to the port of Mhar; and Rs. 1,000 towards the improvement of the aqueduct at Satara.

The young Chief is now about eighteen years old, and well disposed; but as he is backward for his age, and as his estate is still burdened with debt, the administration has for the present been committed to the management of a respectable Minister, nominated to the situation by the authority of Government.

The finances of this Jageer have been so arranged, that whilst provision has been made for the liquidation of the debts in a few years, Rs. 3,000 a year are to be set apart for the construction of roads, which are much wanted to develope the resources of the estate.

## DUFLE′ OF JUT.

Although this Jageer is of considerable extent in superficial area, its revenues fall short of Rs. 50,000, owing to its generally barren soil, and scanty and to a certain degree unsettled population. It is, however, susceptible of great improvement by the opening out of roads, and by judicious management.

This estate was attached in 1827, by the Raja of Satara, for the liquidation of overwhelming debts, which were paid off by 1841, when the Jageer was entrusted to the management of Bageerthcebaee, widow of the late Chief.

Surrounded by dishonest persons, her administration was far from successful, so that by the time of her death, which occurred in 1846, she had involved the State again in heavy debt. In 1847 the Resident, Mr. Frere, after careful inquiry, made arrangements for the liquidation of these debts, then amounting to Rs. 39,286, by limiting and fixing the scale of expenditure. It was found no easy task to enforce economy in an estate in which profusion had become the rule, and whose establishments had outgrown its resources. The debts so settled now only amount to Rs. 14,227-8-0, but it was found, on again scrutinising the accounts of the Jageer, on removing the late Karbaree, Sukojeerao Sawunt, from the situation of Minister, for acknowledged malpractices, that he had unauthorisedly contracted fresh debts to the extent of Rs. 32,424-8-0. Owing to these burdens, and to the Chief, Amrutrao Duflé, being only eighteen years of age, and of a not very tractable disposition, it was judged by Government expedient for the present to continue the estate under the management of a new and respectable Minister. There was, indeed, little prospect that either the finances or the administration of the Jageer would assume a healthy aspect, by entrusting it burdened with debt to an inexperienced youth, unaided by wise advisers.

This Chief is bound to maintain an efficient body of fifty horse for service within the province of Satara. He pays about Rs. 4,038 per annum to Government on account of the Surdeshmookee rights that they have inherited from

the Rajas of Satara, and a Peshkushee or tribute of about Rs. 119 a year on account of what is called the Khuwas Khawe Wutun. He also pays about Rs. 959 a year to the Punt Prutee Nidhee, on account of certain rights in his villages possessed by that Chief.

In 1852 the late Karbaree agreed to contribute, by annual instalments of Rs. 1,000, a sum of Rs. 4,000 towards the construction of a road, passable at all seasons by wheeled carriages, leading from the ancient city of Beejapoor to the coast, by Kurad, and to Satara. It is of the greatest importance to this Jageer that, notwithstanding its debts, a portion of its revenues should be devoted to the development of its resources by means of public works.

## SHAIKH KHAN MAHOMED.

This Jageerdar, of the 2nd Class, now resides permanently in this province, at his Inam village of Pusurnee, which is under attachment for the liquidation of debt.

The income enjoyed by the Jageerdar within Satara, from land and other sources, amounts to Rs. 6,647 per annum, out of which he receives only a small subsistence, the remainder being wholly devoted to the payment of creditors. His affairs appear to be inextricably embarrassed. This petty Chief is required to maintain ten horse in a state of efficiency for service within this province.

Some pains have been taken to give the minor Chiefs in the Satara territory an education that may enable them to conduct with credit the important duties they are destined to discharge; but no great success has attended those efforts, in consequence of the obstacles presented by pride, custom, and prejudice, and the flattery and bad examples of relations and dependents.

The tendency of Muratha Chiefs is to fall into sloth and self-indulgence, and to leave their estates to be mismanaged by clever but unprincipled officials. It requires, therefore, constant watchfulness on the part of the Agent for the British Government to prevent the finances from falling into confusion, and the pay of the establishments from getting into arrears. If left to themselves, the Chiefs involve themselves in deeper and deeper embarrassments, by a ruinous system of mortgaging villages; a state of things that not only bars all improvement, but necessarily leads to oppression.

The British Government being bound, not only by treaties with those Chiefs, but by the supremacy they hold in India, to require good government at their hands, a careful supervision over their affairs is absolutely necessary, for the sake of the Jageerdars themselves as well as of the people subject to their authority.

# BRIEF NOTES

RELATIVE TO THE

# SATARA JAGEERDARS.

BY

MR. T. C. LOUGHNAN,

COLLECTOR OF SHOLAPOOR,

AND BY

LIEUTENANT H. B. SANDFORD,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER AT SATARA.

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*Submitted to Government on the* 26*th June* 1854 *and the* 31*st January* 1855.

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## BRIEF NOTES,

*Containing Information on the following points connected with*

## THE SATARA JAGEERDARS.

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I. Names, titles, and ages of the Chiefs.
II. Their usual places of residence.
III. Names and ages of legitimate male issue, and of the principal persons at the courts of the Chiefs.
IV. Whether tributary or not; if so, to whom, and annual amount of tribute.
V. Estimated gross annual revenues of the Chiefs.
VI. The boundaries of their territories, and estimated area in square miles.
VII. Prevailing nature of the soil, usual means of irrigation, and general features of the country.
VIII. Natural and industrial resources.
IX. Routes, approaches, and means of communication by land and water.
X. Climate, and average range of thermometer.
XI. Average annual fall of rain.
XII. Estimated population.
XIII. Religion, language, tribes, and castes.
XIV. Brief notice of the mode in which civil and criminal justice are administered.
XV. Nature of punishments awarded for criminal offences.
XVI. Educational measures.
XVII. Progress of vaccination.
XVIII. Prevalent diseases.

# SATARA JAGEERDARS.

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## JAGEER OF AKULKOT.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I.—The name of the present Raja (January 1855) is Shahajee Rajé Bhonslay. He is aged thirty-four years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II.—His usual place of residence is Kusba Akulkot.

Names and Ages of Legitimate Male Issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court.

III.—Malojee Rajé Bhonslay is the name of his sole son by marriage. This youth is aged eighteen years. The Raja's younger brother, by name Futteh Sing Bhonslay, is the only person of consideration amongst those composing the small Durbar.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV.—The Akulkot Jageer is not tributary, but furnishes a contingent of ninety-three horsemen to the Honorable Company, who do duty in the Collectorate of Sholapoor.

Estimated Gross Annual Revenue.

V.—The estimated gross annual revenue of the Jageer is Rs. 1,46,027.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI.—The Jageer is bounded by the Nizam's territory and by the Putwurdhun's country to the east; the Honorable Company's dominions to the west; Nizam's western Ceded Districts to the north; and the Honorable Company's districts, with those of the Nizam, to the south;—the estimated area in square miles is 986.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII.—The usual means of irrigation in the country are by wells, dams, and pools scooped out in Nulas, called "Boodkees." The prevailing soil is black, such as is usually designated black cotton soil: it is a rich deep loam, and retains moisture for a singularly long period, at a short distance below the surface. It is in many parts mixed with a vast quantity of loose stones, which by no means interfere with fertility.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII.—The natural resources of the country consist in the cultivation of Jowaree, Bajree, Wheat, Gram, Rice, Toor, Moog, Kurdee, Karlee, Linseed, and other grains. Those of industry are confined to the production of the simplest articles of domestic use, or such as are connected with agriculture.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX.—There are cart-tracks, only passable during the fair weather, to the Nizam's and Putwurdhun's country eastward; to the Company's territory westward; to the Nizam's and Company's territory of Sholapoor southward; and to Nuldroog northward;—these are the principal routes.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

X.—The climate is comparatively cool, temperate, and pleasant, but the average range of thermometer cannot be given, as the instrument is unknown at Akulkot.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI.—The average annual fall of rain at Akulkot may be estimated at about 32 inches 60 cents.

Estimated Population.

XII.—The population is estimated at 74,074 souls.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII.—The Hindoo religion prevails; Murathee, Canarese, and Hindoostanee are spoken; and the prevailing castes are those of the Brahmins, Khetrees, Wysees, and Shoodras.

Brief Notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV.—The mode of the administration of civil and criminal justice is as follows:—

*Civil.*—Original plaints are disposed of in the court of the Nyadish (Judge); notices and summonses thence issue. In case of the non-attendance of defendants, decisions are passed *ex parte*, otherwise on the merits. Appeals lie to the Raja, if made within a month, and the original decision is confirmed, annulled, or modified, or the matter referred for re-investigation, as the case may be. The proceedings are conducted in tolerably close accordance with the form established for Mofussil courts by the Regulations of Government.

*Criminal.*—Trifling cases are disposed of by the Foujdar. In cases of a graver character, this officer prepares the evidence, and commits the accused for trial by the Raja. The method of procedure as to forms is much similar to that which prevails in the districts within the Regulations. Capital offences alone are committed by the Raja for trial before the Political Court of Criminal Judicature, presided over by the Collector of Sholapoor.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV.—The punishments awarded for criminal offences are imprisonment with and without hard labour, fines, degradation, and flogging.

Educational Measures.

XVI.—There are vernacular common Native schools at Akulkot, and education in the old Native style is all that is at present attainable by the people.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII.—Vaccination is practised, there being located a vaccinator, who is maintained by the Raja.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII.—The prevalent disease is fever; cholera visits the Jageer occasionally, but generally it is healthy.

OBSERVATIONS.—The rule of the Raja is mild, and the people are happy and contented. Indebtedness is the only difficulty this Chieftain has to contend

with. His disposition is good. He is temperate and regular in his habits, and his household is respectable and well-ordered. He has, however, little talent or inclination for business, and is too much addicted to the expensive luxury of elephants, of which he always insists on retaining a far greater number than his limited dignity requires.

The son seems well disposed, and, under the direction of the father, has already undertaken the management of State affairs. He promises well.

The debt above alluded to is being gradually wiped off, and it is hoped that if the economy which has attended the management of the Jageer for the last three years continues without interruption, in the course of four or five years it will have ceased to exist.

(Signed) T. C. LOUGHNAN,
Collector.

*Sholapoor, 31st January* 1855.

## JAGEER OF THE PUNT PRUTEE NIDHEE.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I.—Shreeneewasrao Purushram Punt Prutee Nidhee, Sirdar of the 1st Class, age twenty-one years.

Usual Place of Residence.

II.—Satara; has also residences at Kurar and Anud, in the Satara districts.

Names and Ages of Legitimate Male Issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court.

III.—One son, born on the 22nd March 1854, named Krushnrao. *Principal Persons of the Court*:—1, Mahadajee Gungadhur Putwurdhun, late Karbaree; 2, Sukho Bhaskur Furnavees, Secretary of State, 3, Vittul Sukaram Chitnees, Private Secretary; 4, Vittul Mahadeo, Civil Judge; 5, Baboorao Yeshwunt Potnees, Treasurer; and 6, Gopal Bullal, Criminal Judge.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV.—Pays no tribute to Government, but the Punt Sucheo holds Sahotra Babs (equal to six per cent. on the collections) on some of his villages.

Estimated Gross Annual Revenue.

V.—Company's Rupees 73,014.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI.—The Jageer is made up of various estates, scattered throughout the Satara territory. The only large piece of integral land in the possession of the Chief is the Atparee Mahal, containing about 300 square miles, which is surrounded by the Pundurpoor, Kutao, and Khanapoor Talookas of the Satara territory.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil; usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII.—In the above Atparee Mahal about half of the soil is black, one-fourth is grey, and the remaining fourth is red. Of the other estates, about two-thirds of the soil is black and the remainder grey.

There are about 4,400 beegas of garden land in the Jageer, and these are almost all supplied with water from wells. The country in the Chief's possession is for the most part of a flat character.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII.—*Natural Resources:* Iron; salt also is obtained from the soil in the Chief's estates near Beejapoor.—*Industrial Resources:* Weavers, woolstaplers, and agriculturists.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX.—For the reasons stated in reply to question VI., the routes and approaches to the Punt's estates cannot be mentioned. The Atparee Mahal is traversed by the route from Pundurpoor, Sholapoor, &c. to the coast, *viâ* the Koombharlee Ghat. Along this route a road is now being made.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

X.—The average range of the thermometer is not known. The climate of the Atparee Mahal is very hot.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI.—The exact average fall of rain in the Atparee Mahal is not known, but much less rain falls there than at Satara.

Estimated Population.

XII.—By the last census, in A. D. 1850-51, there were 65,929 souls in the Punt's Jageer.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII.—*Religions,* Hindoo and Mahomedan; *Languages,* Murathee, Canarese, and Hindoostanee; *Principal Hindoo Castes,* Brahmin, Muratha, Mhar, Chambar, Mang, and Ramoosee.

Brief notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV.—Civil and criminal justice are administered in imitation of the mode in the Satara territory, which latter is in strict conformity with the Bombay Code of Regulations.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV.—Punishments inflicted are those laid down in the Regulations. Sentences in trials for murder and other very serious offences are submitted, through the Commissioner, for the confirmation of Government.

Educational Measures.

XVI.—A schoolmaster from the Board of Education has been appointed at Atparee. In the other villages there are indigenous schools.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII.—A vaccinator was appointed in A. D. 1848, on a salary of Rs. 12-12-0 a month. Up to the end of May 1854 he had vaccinated 3,114 children, or about one-twentieth of the population.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII.—Remittent fevers; severe colds; guinea-worm. These diseases are common among the inhabitants of the Jageer; cholera and small-pox occur every two or three years.

(Signed) H. B. SANDFORD, Lieutenant,
First Assistant Commissioner.

*Satara, 26th June* 1854.

# JAGEER OF THE PUNT SUCHEO.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I.—Chimnajee Rugoonath Punt Sucheo, age twenty-two, one of the eight hereditary Ministers of the ancient Muratha empire; Sirdar of the 1st Class.

Usual Place of Residence.

II.—Bhore.

Names and Ages of Legitimate Male Issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court.

III.—One son, born on the 28th March 1854, named Shunkur Rao Saheb. *Principal Persons of the Court:* 1, Venkajee Rugoonath Furnavees; 2, Ramchunder Kasee, the Punt's natural father; and 3, Sudaseo Kunderao. During the Punt's minority, these three gentlemen constituted the regency.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV.—Pays an annual tribute to Government of Co.'s Rs. 5,275. In the Raja of Satara's time, this sum was supposed to be a contribution for the support of the Raja's elephants.

Estimated Gross Annual Revenue.

V.—Company's Rupees 1,16,075.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI.—On the north and east by the Poona Zilla, on the west by the Tanna Zilla, and on the south by the Satara territory; area about 500 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Featuers of the Country.

VII.—Three-fourths of the soil is red, the remaining fourth is black and grey. There is scarcely any irrigated land in the country; what there is, however, is watered from wells, and dams upon streams. The country is very hilly, there being only one-quarter of it of a flat character.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII.—*Natural Resources:* Iron, teakwood forests, wood fit for rafters, &c. for houses, and extensive grass lands.—*Industrial Resources:* A few weavers and woolstaplers. Most of the other inhabitants are agriculturists.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX.—There is no route or approach to the country ready for cart-traffic. The principal approaches fit for bullocks or horses are,—1, from Phultun, Pundurpoor, &c. entering the Sucheo's country at Seerwul, and going to Mhar, in the Konkun, by the Wurunda Ghat, on which a road is being constructed by the Government and Punt Sucheo; 2, from Satara, going towards Poona by the Kamutkee Ghat; 3, from Mahableshwur, going towards Poona by the Koorol Khind, passing through Bhore, and going to Poona by the Katruj Ghat. The Jageer lying inland, there are no means of communication by water.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer

X.—The average range of the thermometer is not known, but the climate resembles in a great degree that of Satara.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI.—The average annual fall of rain is not known, but it is about the same as at Satara.

Estimated Population.

XII.—By a census, taken in A. D. 1851-52, there were 101,862 souls in the Jageer.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII.—*Religion*, Hindoo; *Language*, Murathee; *Principal Castes*, Brahmins, Murathas, Wanees, Mhars, Ramoosees, Mangs, and Chambars.

Brief notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV.—Civil and criminal justice are administered in approximation to the mode in the Satara territory, which latter is in strict conformity with the Bombay Regulations.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV.—Punishments inflicted are the same as those in the Satara territory. Punishment for murder not inflicted without reference to the Government of Bombay, through the Commissioner.

Educational Measures.

XVI.—There are indigenous schools in the Jageer, but no new measures for education have as yet been brought into operation.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII.—A vaccinator was appointed in A. D. 1845, on Rs. 10 a month. Up to the end of A. D. 1853, he had vaccinated 7,272 children, or about one-fourteenth of the population.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII.—Cholera every two or three years; small-pox, but this has decreased, in consequence of vaccination having been introduced; intermittent and remittent fever, and guinea-worm, are very prevalent.

(Signed) H. B. SANDFORD, Lieutenant,
First Assistant Commissioner.

*Satara, 26th June* 1854.

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## JAGEER OF PHULTUN.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I.—Moodojeerao Naik Nimbalkur, Sirdar of the 1st Class, age sixteen.

Usual Place of Residence.

II.—Phultun.

Names and Ages of Legitimate Male Issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court.

III.—No isssue as yet. *Principal Persons of the Court:* Krushnajee Chintamun Gorey, Karbaree; 2, Naro Chimnajee Kaley, Private Secretary; 3, Vittul Luximon Phurkey, Chief Judge; 4, Dajee Sudaseo Putkur, Vukeel at Satara; and 5, Bhaskur Ramchunder Velunkur, Superintendent of the Household.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV.—Supports a contingent of seventy-five irregular cavalry for the service of Government, at an annual expense of about Rs. 23,304.

Estimated Gross Annual Revenue.

V.—Company's Rupees 70,621.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI.—On the north by the Poona Zilla, from which it is divided by the Neera river; on the east, west, and south by the Satara territory;—area about 400 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil, usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII.—The prevailing soil is black, the remainder is red. There are about 3,720 beegas of land under garden cultivation, and these are irrigated for the most part from wells. The country is of a flat character; lines of small stony hills divide it from the Satara districts.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII.—*Natural Resources:* Timber, fit for building purposes; extensive sheep grazing-lands; salt. *Industrial Resources:* Weavers, woolstaplers, coppersmiths. In the town of Phultun itself there is a brisk trade, carried on by numerous Goozurs, who receive and forward goods from the coast to the interior, and *vice versâ.*

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX.—There is a route much frequented, viz. from Sholapoor and Pundurpoor to the coast, *viâ* Bhore and the Wurunda Ghat, which passes right through Phultun itself from east to west. This route is practicable for carts. From Phultun to Satara the route is by the Adurkee Ghat, falling into the Satara and Poona made road near the town of Deoor. The Jageer being inland, there are no means of communication by water.

Climate, and Average Range of Thermometer.

X.—The climate is very hot; range of the thermometer not known.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI.—Exact average annual fall of rain not known. The monsoon clouds merely skirt the hills mentioned as dividing the Phultun and Satara countries, and the fall of rain is therefore much less in the former district than at Satara.

Estimated Population.

XII.—By the last census, there were 47,046 souls in the Jageer.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII.—*Religions,* Hindoo and Mahomedan; *Languages,* Murathee and Hindoostanee; *Principal Hindoo Castes,* Brahmins, Manbows, Murathas, Lingaets, Ramoosees, Chambars, Mhars, and Mangs.

Brief notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV.—Civil and criminal justice are administered in imitation of the mode prescribed in the Bombay Code of Regulations.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV.—Punishments inflicted are those ordered in the Regulations. All serious punishments are referred, through the Commissioner at Satara, for the confirmation of Government.

Educational Measures.

XVI.—Measures are being taken for the establishment at Phultun of an English school. There are indigenous schools in the Jageer.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVII.—A vaccinator was appointed in A. D. 1845, on a salary of Rs. 15 a month; since then, to the 21st May 1854, he has vaccinated about 7,219 children, or about one-seventh of the population.

Prevalent Diseases.

XVIII.—Intermittent and remittent fevers are very prevalent; also guinea-worm, boils, and itch, and sometimes cholera and small-pox.

(Signed) H. B. SANDFORD, Lieutenant,
First Assistant Commissioner.

*Satara, 26th June* 1854.

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## JAGEER OF JUT.

Name, Title, and Age of Chief.

I.—Amrootrao Duflé, Jageerdar of the 1st Class, age twenty-one.

Usual Place of Residence.

II.—Jut.

Names and Ages of Legitimate Male Issue, and of the Principal Persons of the Court.

III.—No male issue as yet. *Principal Persons of the Court:* 1, Sukojeerao Sawunt, brother of the Jageerdar's late adoptive mother; 2, Yeshwuntrao Khanwilkur, Sikanees, Keeper of the Privy Seal, brother-in-law of the Jageerdar; 3, Ramchunder Baboorao Dufturdar, Head of the Account Department; 4, Sudaseo Anunt Furnavees, Secretary of State; 5, Bheemajee Rugoonath Soornees, Superintendent of Public Buildings; 6, Sheshgur Shreedur Dewan, Superintendent of the Household; 7, Rayajee Gopal Potnees, Treasurer; 8, Antajee Vittul Nyadish, Chief Judge; 9, Govind Wamun Chitnees, Private Secretary; and 10, Narainrac Appa Saheb, Inamdar of Komrana, cousin of the Jageerdar.

Whether Tributary or not; if so, to whom, and Annual Amount of Tribute.

IV.—Pays a Deshmookee Bab to Government of Co.'s Rs. 4,738-14-1 a year. Supports a contingent of fifty irregular cavalry for the service of Government, at an annual expense of about Rs. 12,310.

Estimated Gross Annual Revenue.

V.—Company's Rupees 61,652.

Boundaries of Territory, and estimated Area in Square Miles.

VI.—On the north by the Satara territory; on the east by the Sholapoor Zilla; on the south by the Belgaum Zilla; on the west by the Jageers of Sanglee and Meeruj;—area about 700 square miles.

Prevailing Nature of the Soil; usual Means of Irrigation, and General Features of the Country.

VII.—About one-sixth of the soil is black; about one-sixth is red; the remaining two-thirds are stony and gravelly, and of these three-fourths are arable and one-fourth is unarable. There are about 2,500 beegas of land under garden cultivation, and these are watered for the most part from wells. The country is for the most part of a flat character, but there are a number of small hills near the town of Jut.

Natural and Industrial Resources.

VIII.—*Natural Resources:* Iron; *Industrial Resources:* A good many woolstaplers, and a few weavers. Most of the other inhabitants are agriculturists.

Routes, Approaches, and Means of Communication by Land and Water.

IX.—No made roads as yet, but the one under construction from Beejapoor to the coast, *viâ* the Koombharlee Ghaut, passes through the Jut Jageer, and the Jageerdar has undertaken to make that portion of it which does so, and which will be about 25 miles long. A route much frequented, viz. from Belgaum, Dharwar, &c. to Poona, passes through 30 miles of the Jut Jageer, viz. from Boblad to Hooljutee; also 20 miles of another route, leading from the Southern Muratha States to Punderpoor, pass through the Jageer. The route to Satara is the same as the one from Beejapoor to the Koombharlee Ghaut; the roads branch off some 20 miles north-west of the Jageer, at the Satara town of Khanapoor. There are no means of communication by water.

Climate, and average Range of Thermometer.

X.—The climate is very hot. The thermometer ranges from 96° to 52° during the course of the year.

Average Annual Fall of Rain.

XI.—About the same amount of rain falls as at Beejapoor. The monsoon showers do not fall here to the same extent as at Satara. There are heavy thunder-showers at the beginning and ending of the south-west monsoon. The Madras monsoon sometimes extends to Jut in December.

Estimated Population.

XII.—By the last census, in A. D. 1848, there were 58,794 souls in the Jageer.

Religion, Language, Tribes, and Castes.

XIII.—*Religions,* Hindoo and Mahomedan; *Languages,* Murathee, Canarese, and Hindoostanee; *Principal Hindoo Castes,* Brahmins, Murathas, Lingaets, Dungurs, Kolees, Jains, Chambars, Wudars, Ramoosees, Gooroos, Sumans, Beruds, Mangs, and Mhars.

Brief notice of the Mode in which Civil and Criminal Justice are Administered.

XIV.—Civil and criminal justice are administered in imitation of the mode in the Satara territory, which latter is in strict conformity with the Bombay Code of Regulations.

Nature of Punishments awarded for Criminal Offences.

XV.—Punishments inflicted are those prescribed in the Regulations. All serious punishments are referred, through the Commissioner, for the confirmation of Government.

XVI.—Measures are being taken for the establishment at Jut of an English school. There are indigenous schools in the Jageer.

Educational Measures.

XVII.—A vaccinator was appointed in A. D. 1847, on a salary of Rs. 12 a month. Up to May 1854, he had vaccinated 4,219 children, or about one-fourteenth of the population.

Progress of Vaccination.

XVIII.—Cholera almost every year, from the month of May till September. Intermittent fevers are common during the autumnal months.

Prevalent Diseases.

(Signed) H. B. SANDFORD, Lieutenant,
First Assistant Commissioner.

*Satara, 26th June* 1854.

# BRIEF NOTES

RELATIVE TO THE

# HISTORY OF THE RAJAS OF SATARA,

COMMENCING WITH A. D. 1707;

AND TO THE

# SATARA JAGEERDARS.

BY

MAJOR GENERAL BRIGGS,

RESIDENT.

*Submitted to Government on the 1st January 1827.*

# EARLY HISTORY OF SATARA.

* * * * * * * *

As I am not quite sure the actual condition of the former Rajas of Satara is sufficiently well known to Government, it may not be amiss to take a short view of their history up to the period of the late war. At the time when Sahoojee obtained his release from the confinement of the Moguls in A. D. 1707, and came to the Deccan, he found his aunt, Tarabaee, ruling as Regent (in the name of her son, an idiot) over the territory acquired by Sivajee, of which the mountains in which Lohgur, Sheogur, and Poorundhur are situated exhibit points as the northernmost boundary, having the sea coast on the west as far to the south as Malwan; from thence a line drawn to the junction of the Wurda and Toombudra rivers will furnish the southern limit; and thence by the Mahadeo Hills to Jijooree and Poorundhur, afford us a boundary of circumvallation of the utmost extent of the territory of the early Muratha sovereigns.

The dissensions between Tarabaee and her nephew led to a division of interests; and Sumbajee, the half-brother of her son Raja Ram, having secured the fort of Punala, near Kolhapoor, kept possession of the southern tract in spite of Sahoojee, till at length his title to a separate kingdom, as the descendant of Sivajee's younger son, was admitted, and a Partition Treaty, of which a translation forms Appendix A,* was drawn up on the 26th April 1731, and is in possession of His Highness the Raja of Satara. This Treaty, it will be seen, makes nearly an equal division of the Muratha dominions at that time, leaving the rivers Warna and Krishna as the defined boundary between the two kingdoms of Kolhapoor and Satara.

It was immediately after this that the Peshwas of the latter house began to extend their unauthorised demands for Chouth on the neighbouring empire of the Mogul, and to make those conquests which eventually contributed to the importance of the Muratha State.

The house of Sivajee had attained the plenitude of its power in the year 1749, while Sahoojee still sat on the throne; and it seems that the sum total of receipts for the privy purse scarcely exceeded six lakhs of rupees, as exhibited in the document which forms Appendix B,† procured from the Raja's records. Sahoojee died in A. D. 1750, and, on the occasion of the accession of

* Vide page 33 of this Selection. † Vide page 34 of ditto.

his adopted son, Ram Raja, the amount for the privy purse was reduced, so that I find among the documents, to which His Highness kindly gave me access, a paper, purporting to be an abstract account current of the receipts and disbursements of the State, prepared for His Highness by Balajee Bajeerao Peshwa, commonly called Nana Saheb, dated in the year 1760, previously to the fatal battle of Paniput. This document is also translated, and forms Appendix C.*

Of the authenticity of these papers there can exist no doubt; and the last is singularly curious and valuable, as pointing out, in the first place, the exact extent of the Raja of Satara's own territory, exclusive of the Peshwa's conquests, which seems to be little more than he has at present, with much the same revenue; and secondly, it exhibits the sum allotted for the privy purse, which, if we include one lakh of rupees at present allowed for contingencies, amounts to twenty per cent. less than the Raja's family at present receives. That the rest of the receipts and disbursements is very correctly stated we have no satisfactory means of proving.

There is reason to believe this sum of four lakhs was considerably reduced on the death of Ram Raja, but some notion may be formed of the style of expenditure from the following correspondence, found in Nana Furnavees's private Duftur with Sudaseo Anund, the person appointed to supply the family with money. He writes, after the death of Raja Ram, which took place on the 11th December 1778, on the occasion of performing the funeral obsequies, as follows:—"It is right we should know precisely how much is to be expended on the Kreea (mourning ceremony); ten or twelve thousand rupees will be required at least: in the mean time we have elephants, horses, and cloths that we can give away, but not enough money. I brought with me only five thousand rupees, which I have got, but we shall certainly want eight or nine thousand rupees more." And at a later period, a letter in Nana Furnavees's hand directs Sudaseo Anund, on the 17th May 1791, "not to allow the marriage ceremony of the Raja's daughter to exceed fifty thousand rupees"; and this at a period of war and pecuniary distress. Besides these proofs of the respectable treatment experienced by the Rajas of Satara, there is abundant testimony to confirm the fact of pains being taken to prevent the Raja forgetting the dignity of his station. I find that the movements of troops, preparations for war, the favourable results of battles and campaigns, were regularly reported to the Raja. Honours were granted by him, and the succession to the great hereditary offices and estates received confirmation from the presence alone.

The effort made by the Raja of Satara, in the month of February 1798, to emancipate himself, and the protracted struggle maintained for many years after, by his brother Chuttur Sing, led to the close confinement of the Raja in the fort of Satara by Bajeerao. Sahoo II., father of the present Raja, died in A. D. 1808, so that the latter may be said to have alone experienced, during his whole life, the consummation of the indignity to which the house was

* Vide page 35 of this Selection.

doomed to be subjected. Instead of money, food and raiment, suitable to their station, were provided for the family; and although a close prisoner, the form of addressing petitions to the foot of his throne was preserved till the last, and a mock dignity was observed towards him even at the very lowest ebb of his humiliation.

At the close of the war, motives of policy, as well as of generosity, prompted the British Government to raise the fallen dynasty, and a territory was accordingly assigned (equal, as it now appears, to what his ancestors ever possessed, if we except the conquests of the independent Peshwas) to the Raja of Satara, to support in comfort the dignity of his family. * * * *

## SATARA JAGEERDARS.

### PRUTEE NIDHEE.

The first of these Jagcerdars of whom I shall speak is Purushram Punt Prutee Nidhee, who succeeded to his Jageer forty-eight years ago, on the day of his own birth, and on that of his father's death. His estates were then valued at Rs. 12,00,000, and comprised most of the country now possessed by the Raja of Satara. In early life, Purushram Punt abandoned himself to profligate society, and to the pursuit of amusements so full of eccentricity as to be nearly allied to insanity. Having enlisted more soldiers than he was able to maintain, and having rendered himself the associate of some of the worst characters among them, he connived at their plundering the Peshwa's districts, till at length he drew on him the attention of the Government, so that, in the year 1808, one Bulwuntrao was sent with a force to endeavour to seize his person. Purushram Punt made an attack on the Peshwa's officer, and defeated him, but he was subsequently attacked in turn by Bapoo Gokla, when he displayed great personal courage, but, being crippled for life by the wounds he received, he fell into Gokla's hands. He remained some time afterwards a prisoner in Poona, but was eventually released in 1810-11 and a territory, yielding two lakhs of rupees was restored to him, which he still holds. Purushram Punt is separated from both his wives, who were pensioned by him at the instance of Captain Grant Duff. His character remains much the same. A regiment of Native Portuguese, which he once had in pay, has dwindled down to fifteen men, who, with ragged clothing and rusty muskets, preceded by some drums and fifes, and followed by one sorry elephant, form his state, in preference to the usual Native cavalcade. With all this, and much other eccentricity of character, Purushram Punt is perfectly harmless: he makes a point of extolling the liberality of the British Government, but is by no means satisfied with the mode in which he is treated by the Raja. I have

never heard any complaints against his interior administration, which is principally entrusted to the management of Krishnrao Tatia Joshee, an old and confidential agent of Nana Furnavees.

## RAJA OF AKULKOT.

The next of the Satara Jageerdars of whom I shall speak is Malojeerao Bhoslay, denominated Raja of Akulkot. This young man is now about twenty-three years of age, and succeeded to his father, Futteh Sing, who ruled in Akulkot for forty years, and died at an advanced age in April 1823. The character of Futteh Sing Bhoslay, and the proximity of his estates (valued at Rs. 3,00,000 of annual revenue) to the territory of the Nizam, enabled him to render himself nearly independent of the Peshwas. His title of Raja, although derived from the circumstance of his ancestors having been patronised by the house of Satara, gives him a pretension to dignity to which his family would not otherwise be entitled; but the fact of possessing long undisputed authority, in a part of the Muratha dominions so situated as to ensure him great consideration both from the Nizam and the Peshwa, has rendered the head of the family impatient of control. The attendance on the Raja of Satara, therefore, at the Dusera, and on other occasions, was altogether so novel, that the late Futteh Sing resisted it strenuously, till compelled to give up the point on Captain Grant Duff resuming one of his villages. His son, Malojeerao, is not less tenacious of his dignity than his father, and the natural fervour of youth rouses him to resent any encroachment on it. It has been with the utmost difficulty I have contrived to make him feel the necessity of his conforming to the agreements into which his father entered, both with the Raja and the British Government; but he is far from reconciled to the behaviour of His Highness, who, I fear, on his part will not soon forget the appeal Malojeerao lately made to Government, nor his efforts to obtain emancipation from his fealty to the Raja of Satara. The territory of Akulkot has not fallen off in revenue, I believe, since the accession of the present Chief, nor do I hear any complaints of his administration, beyond that of an old dispute regarding the Surdeshmookee (the claim to which, as far as I have yet learned, is wholly unfounded). His Highness the Raja, however, contrives to keep the cause alive, and thus excites in the mind of Malojeerao continued ferment and vexation.

## PUNT SUCHEO.

The third Chief of consequence is Chimnajee Shunkur Punt Sucheo, adopted by Shunkur Rao on his death-bed, twenty-five years ago, when the present Punt was but five years of age. His estates lie on both sides of the Neera, principally within the Collectorate of Poona, and yield about Rs. 2,50,000 annually. They were much mismanaged by former Ministers during the

nonage of the Chief, who, on attaining the age of twenty, wrested the authority from his adoptive mother, and, having imprisoned her, took the administration into his own hands. Captain Grant Duff procured for this lady (who resides at Waee) an annual stipend of Rs. 17,000, payable out of the Jageer. Between her and her adopted son the most deadly enmity exists, and the latter is cruel enough to withhold her pension, whenever he can find any excuse for so doing. The Punt is a young man of acute and active mind, extremely prone to intrigue, and is, I fear, wholly devoid of every good principle. The police of his district is scandalous. He seizes robbers only to extort part of their booty, and to let them loose on the public, amid his own fastnesses, which are particularly favourable for their safe retreat from the Honorable Company's districts, which they plunder as well as his own. His own subjects are not only the victims of this policy, but are submitted to every sort of exaction and extortion, under the head of fines, levied principally on the plea of punishing the infidelity of married persons of both sexes.

For the last fifteen months several of the Zumindars and other persons of the Punt Sucheo's country have come to Satara, appealing against his decisions in some civil suits, wherein, they say, and probably with truth, that the grossest injustice has been done. He has been frequently warned, both by myself and the Raja, of his conduct, and although he promises fairly, the plaintiffs continue as clamorous as ever, and it has been impossible to procure justice to be done them.

He is his own Minister, and manages personally all his concerns. Rapaciousness is his principal motive for action, but in its pursuit he has sometimes become the dupe of knaves, who have pretended they possess the philosopher's stone, or practise the art of alchemy;—on one occasion he was tricked out of Rs. 4,000, just before I came to Satara. He is also fond of horticulture, and has a large garden laid out in the European style, full of English fruits and plants. Among others, he cultivates English lucerne and oats, and has several different kinds of Europe poultry, which he keeps as curiosities. He esteems all articles of Europe manufacture, but his avarice will always prevent his going to the expense of purchasing them. He would be very much out of favour with the Raja, but he continues to keep the small courtiers and courtesans about His Highness in good humour, by seasonable applications of douceurs, and avoids giving personal offence by taking care never to appeal to the Resident, or communicating with him, except when absolutely necessary.

## THE NIMBALKUR.

Next comes the Naik of Phultun. The estate under the late venerable Chieftain, Janrao, was tolerably well managed; but the old man of late years became very avaricious, and gave countenance to some proceedings, which he was obliged to disown, and to compromise with the injured parties by large payments of money.

## THE DUFLE'KUR.

The last Chief of consequence is Ramrao Duflé. He was the head of a younger branch of the family, and is nearly sixty years old. On the demise of Saloobaee (the second widow of Kanajee Duflé, the head of the family), who died in December 1823, the Surinjam was conferred on Ramrao, whose own estate then devolved on his younger brother, Yeswuntrao, commonly called Dajeeba Duflé. The Jut and Kurzgee Mahals are estimated at Rs. 1,90,000, but do not now yield more than Rs. 40,000; and, owing to bad years and extreme mismanagement, they are reduced to a still lower ebb. Ramrao, though not a downright idiot, is so extremely weak in his intellect that he might almost pass for one. He permits his brother Dajeeba not only to realise the revenue of his old family estate, but to interfere in the management of his new Jageer, so that he can neither get any person competent to the task to undertake it, nor does he himself derive any revenue from it. * * * * * * *

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# APPENDIX A.

## PARTITION TREATY OF SATARA, DATED 26TH APRIL 1731.

### ARTICLE I.

The following Treaty, drawn up between His Majesty Abba Saheb (Sahoo Raja) and Sumbajee Raja, has been agreed to on the part of the latter, as hereafter specified.

### ARTICLE II.

I agree to receive, as my share of the dominion, that part of the country lying to the southward and eastward of the Krishna river below its junction with the Warna, including all the forts and posts within the said boundary, and all claims whatsoever.

### ARTICLE III.

The whole of the country lying south of the junction of the two rivers aforesaid, as far as the junction of the Toombudra and Krishna, including all the forts and posts within the said boundary.

### ARTICLE IV.

The whole of the tract lying south of the fort of Viziadroog.

### ARTICLE V.

I agree to cede the fort of Rutnagherry, and to receive the fort of Copal in lieu thereof, and I will destroy the post at Wurgaum, according to agreement.

ARTICLE VI.

I agree to relinquish the posts in the districts of Mirch and Beejapoor, now in my possession.

ARTICLE VII.

I agree to receive the half of any conquests to be made between the river Toombudra and Rameshwur.

ARTICLE VIII.

I agree to attack any State which shall engage in war against Satara, and, in like manner, the Raja of Satara agrees to make war with any State attacking this house.

ARTICLE IX.

I agree to entertain no person discarded from the service of the Raja of Satara, nor is he to entertain any person discarded by me.

The above IX. Articles, being stipulated and mutually agreed on between both parties, shall in no wise be departed from in the least on my part.

(A true translation)

(Signed J. BRIGGS,
Resident at Satara.

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## APPENDIX B.

MEMORANDUM.—*Amount of Cash payable to His Highness the Raja of Satara, A. D.* 1749.

| | |
|---|---|
| Payable by Punt Prudhan | Rs. 3,20,900 |
| „ Punt Prutee Nidhee | 1,50,000 |
| „ Futteh Sing Bhoslay } „ Babtee Balaghat, &c. } | 33,000 |
| By Ramajee Naik Wakree, Mamlutdar of Waee and Satara, as per separate account | 45,000 |
| Surdeshmookee Purenda, as per separate statement | 16,500 |
| By Appajee Hunwunt, for the town of Satara | 4,700 |
| By Kesurkur, Surdeshmookee of several districts | 30,460 |
| By Nyadish, on account of certain Babtee Mahals | 13,500 |
| Total receipts.... | Rs. 6,14,060 |

(A true translation)

(Signed) J. BRIGGS,
Resident at Satara.

# APPENDIX C.

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Muratha Government, as exhibited to Ram Raja, A. D.* 1760.

| | | Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| To expense of Garrisons of 26 forts ........................ | | 4,85,000 |
| To the great Officers of Government :— | | |
| Punditrao Shastree ................ Rs. | 12,000 | |
| Punt Prutee Nidheé ................ | 1,00,000 | |
| Punt Prudhan .................... | 75,000 | |
| Punt Amatia .................... | 40,000 | |
| Punt Sucheo .................... | 40,000 | |
| Nyadish .................... | 20,000 | |
| Dubeer .................... | 20,000 | |
| Muntree .................... | 20,000 | |
| | | 3,27,000 |
| Civil Establishment, Rajadnya department .. Rs. | 50,000 | |
| Furnavees department ............... | 25,000 | |
| Clerks .................... | 50,000 | |
| | | 1,25,000 |
| Military Chiefs, Senaputee, Dabaree, & Gaekwar Rs. | 20,000 | |
| Sur Lushkur .................... | 20,000 | |
| Senakurtee .................... | 20,000 | |
| Saheb Sooba Nagpoor .............. | 20,000 | |
| Sundry other Chiefs ................ | 20,000 | |
| | | 1,00,000 |
| Permanent Military Establishment, 5,000 men .......... | | 10,00,000 |
| Body Guard (Silledars) ........................ | | 75,000 |
| Carried over.... Rs. | | 21,12,000 |

| | | Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| By Revenues of Waee ........................ | | 4,00,000 |
| Kurar ........................ | | 4,00,000 |
| Satara ........................ | | 2,00,000 |
| Kuttao ........................ | | 2,00,000 |
| Man ........................ | | 3,00,000 |
| Mirch ........................ | | 2,00,000 |
| Part of Punala ........................ | | 1,02,000 |
| Part of Mulkapoor ........................ | | 1,00,000 |
| Jowlee ........................ | | 1,00,000 |
| Raigur ........................ | | 1,00,000 |
| Indapoor ........................ | | 1,00,000 |
| Beejapoor ........................ | | 1,00,000 |
| 1, Punt Prudhun ................ Rs. | 3,20,000 | |
| 2, Gaekwar .................... | 3,00,000 | |
| 3, Mokassa, Khandesh, Gungtheree, and Balaghat .................... | 2,80,000 | |
| | | 9,00,000 |
| Carried over.... Rs. | | 32,02,000 |

| | Rupees. | | Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over.... Rs. | 21,12,000 | Brought over.... Rs. | 32,02,000 |
| Household Troops, Bargeers, Khass | 75,000 | | |
| Mahalee Sebundee, &c. | 3,00,000 | | |
| Inams and Charities | 1,00,000 | | |
| Privy Purse | 4,00,000 | | |
| Total expenditure | 29,87,000 | | |
| To meet contingent expenses or defalcations | 2,15,000 | | |
| Grand Total.... Rs. | 32,02,000 | Total receipts.... Rs. | 32,02,000 |

(A true translation)
(Signed) J. Briggs,
Resident at Satara.

Note.—The upper part of the original of this document is torn off, and the items 1, 2, 3 have been supplied from another account, to make up the sum total of receipts. The disbursements, however, are entire. and furnish the item of Rs. 4,00,000 for the "privy purse," which is the purpose for which the document is quoted.

# NARRATIVE OF THE EARLY HISTORY, &c.

OF THE

# BHONSLAYS OF SATARA.

BY

MR. H. B. E. FRERE,

RESIDENT.

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*Submitted to Government on the 15th April* 1848.

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# THE BHONSLAYS OF SATARA.

## NARRATIVE.

THE heroic genealogy of this House is traced, through the Ranas of Odey-poor and Cheytore, to the Sissoday Raja of Asseer, conquered and slain by Shalivahan, whose era commences in A. D. 77.

The only historical value of the legends on this subject seems to be to corroborate other proofs that the Bhonslays, like most of the old Muratha families, had pretensions to a Rajpoot origin.

They appear to have been a family of considerable influence previous to the time of Kellojee, the great-grandfather of Sivajee. There are still existing four acknowledged branches, which had separated from the main stem before Kellojee's time, and who had then acquired separate Patelships in the Deccan, which their descendants still hold. These are the families of Koral, Bamboree, Munjoor, and Bansindree.

The Bhonslays of Deoor, near Satara, who are said originally to have come from Hingunburdee, near Poona, and from whom the Rajas of Nagpoor are descended, are generally supposed to have been connected with the Satara House, but the relationship has never been established.

The authentic records of the Satara House commence with—

I. KELLOJEE.—He is said to have lived at Verole (Ellora), near Dowlutabad. Captain Grant Duff calls him Babjee, which may have been his nickname. The Satara and Tanjore pedigrees, and the popular Muratha "Bukers" or chronicles, agree in calling him Kellojee.

II. MALLOJEE must have been, by birth, a man of some consequence, as he was commander of a party of his own horse, when entertained as a youth by Moortiza Nizam Shah. He was patronised by Lookhjee Jadow, at that time the most powerful Hindoo Chief in the Deccan, and managed to marry his son to Lookhjee's daughter by a stratagem, described by Grant Duff, Vol. I. page 90. He built the great tank at Mahadeo, near Phultun, which must have cost many lakhs of rupees, and, before his death, had a command of five thousand horse, the title of "Raja" from the Kings of Ahmednuggur, and was placed in charge of the important forts of Sewnere, with the Poona and Soopa Purgunas in Jageer. His marriage, too, with the sister of Wungojee

or Jugpalrao Naik Nimbalkur, of Phultun, one of the most distinguished Muratha Chieftains of his day, is evidence that Mallojee's family was already considered not only respectable, but of some consequence in the Deccan.

III. SHAHJEE succeeded his father in his Jageers, and distinguished himself in a great battle between the troops of the King of Ahmednuggur under Mulik Umber, and the Imperial Mogul army, in A. D. 1620. Finding the Ahmednuggur power on the wane, he transferred his allegiance to the Emperor, received a command of 6,000 horse, with additional Jageers, about A. D. 1629; but, disgusted by the treatment he received from the imperial court, he went over to the King of Beejapoor, in A. D. 1632, and, after doing that State good service, assumed the regency of the Ahmednuggur kingdom during the minority of one of the last of its princes.

In A. D. 1636 he was of sufficient importance to have, on his account, a special Article inserted in a Treaty of peace between the Emperor of Delhi and King of Beejapoor, by which they divided the Ahmednuggur territory between them. Shahjee was, by this Article, promised pardon if he submitted, but declared the common enemy of both the Emperor and King should he refuse compliance. He chose the former alternative, A. D. 1637, and was allowed to place himself in the service of the King of Beejapoor.

He appears to have greatly distinguished himself in the settlement of the districts which Beejapoor acquired by this treaty, and was shortly after sent as second in command of an army for the invasion of the Carnatic, where the Jageers he acquired, as his own share of the country he subdued, formed the foundation of the kingdom of Tanjore.

The rebellion of his son, the famous Sivajee, was supposed to have taken place with his connivance, and in 1649 he was seized by treachery in the midst of his Carnatic conquests, sent prisoner to Beejapoor, and there threatened with being built up alive in a cell, unless his son submitted.

This Sivajee offered to do, making good terms for himself, and obtaining his parent's enlargement from close custody, though he was still kept under surveillance at Beejapoor, till the increase of disturbances in the Carnatic induced the king to release him and send him thither, in A. D. 1653. In the course of these operations he lost his son, Sumbajee, killed before Kanikgeree, but appears to have more than regained the ground which had been lost during his absence. In A. D. 1662 he returned to Beejapoor, mediated between the Government and his son Sivajee, who was then again in rebellion, and, after a visit to him among the Ghats, induced him to submit, returned to Beejapoor, and died near Bednoor, from a fall while out hunting, in A. D. 1664, leaving Sivajee holder of far more than he himself had inherited near the Western Ghats, in the Muratha country, and his other son, Venkajee, in possession of the large Jageers he had himself acquired about Tanjore and in the Carnatic, in which he had been confirmed by the King of Beejapoor.

With regard to his wives, the pedigree follows Captain Grant Duff. The

Satara records state that Shahjee's second wife, the mother of Venkajee and ancestress of the Tanjore House, was of the family of Ghatgay.

IV. SIVAJEE was born in the fort of Sewnere in May 1627, and brought up chiefly by his mother. His first act, on setting up for himself, was the seizure of the hill-fort of Torna, in A. D. 1646, but he managed to lull the suspicions of the Beejapoor Government for some years subsequent, and a year or two after, on the death of the manager of his father's Jageer, he took it into his own hands. His father was then in the Carnatic, and, as he stated, quite ignorant of his son's proceedings.

He had become master of the greater part of the strong country between Joonere and Kolhapoor before the alarm of the Beejapoor Government was fully excited, and his father was seized (in A D. 1649) with a view to coerce his son.

By making interest with the Emperor Shah Jehan, Sivajee managed to procure his father's release, without sacrificing many of the solid advantages he had acquired.

From this time till Aurungzebe had completed his usurpation and settled himself in his kingdom, Sivajee appears to have been very impartial in his encroachments,—at one time on Beejapoor, at another on the Imperial districts of Joonere, Nuggur, &c., yet carefully avoiding an irreparable breach with either power, following up the most audacious acts of plunder with apologies and applications for pardon, and profiting by the jealousy of both parties, making each believe that he was likely to prove a useful auxiliary against the other. In this way he extended his possessions, amassed vast riches, and accustomed the people to look on him as their head in what they began to regard as an established national system of plundering their Mahomedan rulers.

At length, in A. D. 1659, the Beejapoor Government became sensible of the necessity of subduing him, and an army was sent against him under Afzool Khan, whom Sivajee enticed to an interview near Purtabgur, and there treacherously murdered him with a Wagnuk, and defeated his troops.

He was now in open rebellion, and another larger force was sent against him; but the Beejapoor Government was threatened in other quarters, and after two campaigns, in which he was on the whole a gainer, he was, in A. D. 1662, reconciled to the Beejapoor Government, probably by the instrumentality of his father, and continued ostensibly on good terms with them till his father's death.

Sivajee then turned his arms northwards, against the Imperial districts, and advanced as far as Surat, which he plundered (January 5th, 1664), and on his return to Raigur, hearing of the death of his father, assumed the title of Raja, and coined money in his own name.

This act, and the plunder of some Mecca pilgrims, at length aroused Aurungzebe, who sent against Sivajee a strong force, under his two best generals, Jeysing and Delore Khan. They at last reduced Sivajee to the necessity of making his submission to the Emperor, who thereupon confirmed him in a considerable part of his possessions as Jageer, in A. D. 1665.

He then assisted Aurungzebe's forces against Beejapoor, and in A. D. 1666 repaired to Delhi to pay his respects to the Emperor. He was at first coldly received, and ultimately imprisoned, but escaped in a sweetmeat basket, and at the close of the year, reached his stronghold at Raigur in safety.

In the course of the two following years he recovered much of the ground he had lost, partly by force and partly by grants from Aurungzebe, which are only to be explained on the supposition that he wished again to conciliate Sivajee, and draw him into his power.

Two years more were spent chiefly in arranging the internal government of his acquisitions; and, in A. D. 1670, Sivajee was again in open rebellion; recovered those hill-forts which the Emperor had retained in his own hands, as a check on the Murathas; and, a second time turning northward, plundered Surat, and in that and the following year laid the Northern Konkun and Khandesh under contribution, while his ravages eastward extended as far as Golconda.

In A. D. 1673, he pressed the now tottering State of Beejapoor, and, after a series of successes, he formally declared his independence, assumed the ensigns of royalty, and had himself enthroned at Raigur on the 6th June 1674, which thenceforward was to constitute the commencement of his new era.

In A. D. 1675 the Murathas for the first time crossed the Nerbudda; and, during a severe illness at Satara in 1676, Sivajee planned the most extensive of his expeditions into the Carnatic, which he executed during the two succeeding years; and having just completed an agreement, whereby he was to receive, as the price of alliance with Beejapoor, the cession of the sovereignty over his father's and his own acquisitions in the Carnatic, he was taken ill and died at Raigur on the 5th April 1680.

The Satara records state that Suhyeebaee, Sivajee's first wife, was of the house of Mohitee; the pedigree follows Capain Grant Duff, in making her of the family of Nimbalkur. The cause of this and of several other discrepancies is thus stated by Grant Duff, Vol. II. page 340 :—

" During the time of Balajee Bajeerao, it had been artfully contrived that there were only a few families, old, but of no power, with whom the Raja of the Murathas could intermarry. To this day the Raja of Satara would think himself degraded by a marriage with the daughter of Nimbalkur, and of Jadow, although from them Sivajee was descended in the maternal line. This artifice, which may have been managed by bribing the Oopadeas and Shastrees, explains the reason why it is scarcely known that Shao was married in Aurungzebe's camp to a daughter of Sindia of Kunneir Kheir.

" Records of facts, except receipts and accounts in their own favour, would often have proved inconvenient to faithless, shifting, time-serving Brahmins; but it is not improbable that their prejudice against all other historical record may originate in causes of very remote date, connected with the foundation of their religious institutions."

V. VENKAJEE was always employed with his father, Shahjee, in the Carnatic, and accompanied him on his visit to Sivajee, among the Ghats, in 1662, after which he seems to have returned to the Carnatic, where he was when Sivajee overran it in 1677. In this expedition one of Sivajee's professed objects was to claim his share of his father's property from his half-brother Venkajee. The latter was at first prepared to resist by force, but ultimately visited his brother. He, however, denied the right of the latter to any share in their property in the Carnatic. Sivajee at one time contemplated confining him till he gave up half the Jageers and personal property, but ultimately gave up the idea as "inconsistent with his own character as a brother and a prince," and allowed Venkajee to return to Tanjore. He, however, overran and laid under contribution all the Jageers which his father had held in Mysore. At this time Sivajee grounded his claim to half his father's property in the Carnatic on the assertion that it was not mere territory, but his inheritance (Wutun), which he was in honour bound not to abandon.

In A. D. 1678, after Sivajee had returned northwards, Venkajee attacked the troops his brother had left in the Carnatic, and was repulsed with great loss. On hearing of this, Sivajee wrote him a long and very sensible letter, pointing out the folly of discord and the necessity of union, and offering peace, on condition of Venkajee giving up to him the whole of their father's possessions in the Carnatic. Ultimately an arrangement was made, whereby Venkajee agreed to pay down a considerable sum, to divide their father's jewels, and share the revenue of his Carnatic territory. Sivajee then allowed him to retain Tanjore, and gave him back the Mysore Jageers.

Just previous to his death in A. D. 1680, Sivajee had exacted from the Beejapoor Government, as the price of his alliance, the cession of all claims of sovereignty over the Carnatic and Tanjore districts. This decided supremacy thus acquired by his brother so mortified Venkajee, that he neglected his affairs and gave himself up to melancholy, which drew from Sivajee "a letter full of energy and good sense," one of the last he ever dictated.

On Sivajee's death, Venkajee withheld all share or tribute from his nephew Sumbajee; and in 1687 an expedition was planned by the latter to enforce his claims, but it seems to have been unsuccessful.

From this time there does not appear to have been much connection kept up between the States of Tanjore and Satara. The territory of the former is stated to have been laid under contribution by the Emperor's army in 1696, from which it may be inferred that Venkajee's son, then on the Tanjore Musnud, was co-operating with his Satara countrymen against Aurungzebe.

From the death of Tookajee, Venkajee's son, the real power of the State appears to have been vested in a Mahomedan officer, who commanded the fort of Tanjore up to about 1741; but of the subsequent history of Tanjore little is to be gleaned from the Satara records, or published histories of the Muratha States.

VI. SUMBAJEE.—On Sivajee's submission to the Mogul Emperor, A. D.

1665, Sumbajee, then a boy eight years old, was appointed by the Emperor to a Munsub of 5,000 horse. In A. D. 1679 Sumbajee, who had been placed under restraint by his father on account of some youthful irregularities, fled to the Moguls, with whom his father was then engaged in hostilities as a partisan of the Beejapoor Government. Dilere Khan, the Emperor's general, proposed to set up Sumbajee as head of a party in opposition to his father, but the Emperor Aurungzebe, fearing by such measures to strengthen predatory power in the Deccan, ordered him to be sent prisoner to Delhi, but Dilere Khan appears to have connived at his escape, and he returned to his father, by whom he was restricted to the fort of Punala up to the day of Sivajee's death, 5th April 1680. Soyerabaee, stepmother to Sumbajee, and mother of Raja Ram, was with Sivajee at the time of his death, in the fort of Raigur, and laid a plan with Sivajee's principal Ministers to conceal that event till Sumbajee had been secured in Punala, and her own son, Raja Ram, placed on the throne. The attempt to secure Sumbajee failed, and he prepared to defend himself in Punala; but Raja Ram was formally placed on the throne in May, and affairs were conducted in his name: dissension, however, broke out among his Ministers, and Sumbajee, acting with vigour, marched on Raigur, and got possession of it in June.

He behaved with great cruelty to his late opponents, imprisoned Raja Ram, and put to death Soyerabaee and her principal supporters. This act exasperated her powerful relations, and was the cause of fresh conspiracies, which were not put down till Sumbajee had executed several officers of note, and, among others, Anajee Dutoo Punt Sucheo. The execution of this man, a Brahmin and a gallant supporter of Sivajee's, greatly increased Sumbajee's unpopularity. From this time, while Aurungzebe was making vast preparations for subduing the Deccan, and even after he had reduced Beejapoor and Golconda, Sumbajee did little to oppose his progress. He would occasionally act with vigour and courage, but more often wasted his strength in ill-concerted expeditions against the Khan of Junjeera and the Portuguese. Latterly he sunk into habits of gross sensuality, and was ultimately seized, while in a state of intoxication, by a party of Mogul troops, at Sungumeshwur, in A. D. 1689, and in the beginning of August in that year he was publicly tortured and executed by Aurungzebe at Tolapoor.

VII. RAJA RAM.—His early history has been already narrated. On Sumbajee's death, it was resolved by the Chiefs assembled at Raigur to declare Raja Ram regent, during the minority of Sumbajee's son, Sivajee, better known as Shahoo, who not long after was, with his mother, taken prisoner by the Moguls. It was impossible at the time to oppose the Moguls by force in the field with any chance of success, and it was with great difficulty that Raja Ram escaped in disguise to Ginjee, in the Carnatic. Here he organised a fresh court, and was formally seated on the throne, in A. D. 1690. On this circumstance Captain Grant Duff observes: " Some of the Murathas, jealous of the right of the elder branch, do not admit that Raja Ram ever sat on the throne.

They say he sat on the Gadee or cushion merely as regent, holding the powers of the State in trust for his nephew, Shahoo, then a prisoner in the Mogul camp." Meantime Raja Ram's officers maintained a desultory warfare in the Muratha country. After a protracted resistance, Ginjee was taken in 1698, but Raja Ram had previously escaped, and, returning to the Deccan, plundered Khandesh and Gungturee; but, after an illness, brought on by over-exertion in one of these expeditions, he died at Singur, in March 1700, a month before the capture of Satara, then besieged by Aurungzebe in person.

VIII. Tarabaee, his elder widow, immediately proclaimed her own son, Sivajee, and imprisoned her husband's other widow, Rajisbaee, with her son, Sumbajee. She was an active and ambitious woman, and was well seconded by numerous able Chiefs, who acted independently, with the common object of plundering the Moguls. Guzerat, Khandesh, Malwa, and Berar were all overrun and laid under contribution, and, as the Emperor returned northward, many of the forts he had reduced with great difficulty were retaken by the Murathas, and, after Aurungzebe's death in 1707, the only expedient which appeared to his successor to hold out a prospect of reducing the Murathas to obedience was to release Shahoo, and promise him a confirmation of Sivajee's kingdom, with extensive additions, should he establish his power and remain faithful to the Emperor.

IX. Shahoo.—Tarabaee at first treated Shahoo as an impostor, but he gradually gained ground, and soon established himself at Satara. Here, chiefly by the ability of Balajee Wiswanath, the ancestor of the Peshwas, he gradually extended his power, and Tarabaee having been imprisoned at Kolhapoor, which she had made her head quarters, Shahoo's generals prosecuted their enterprises without interruption against the distracted empire of the Moguls.

On Tarabaee's deposition, Sumbajee, the son of Raja Ram by his youngest widow, was placed on the throne of Kolhapoor, 1712. After a long reign, he died childless in 1760, the last of the lineal descendants of Sivajee; and two years after his death his widow, Jejeebaee, adopted, as her husband's heir,

X. Sivajee, the son of Shahjee Bhonslay, Patel of Kanwut, in the district of Indapoor, descended from one of the seven sons of Vitojee, the grand-uncle of the great Sivajee. The grandson of the boy thus adopted is now on the throne of Kolhapoor.

Shahoo, bred up in the indolence of a Mogul court, was easily persuaded to leave all affairs to his able Minister, and, for some years before his death, was almost in a state of imbecility. Just previous to his death, in 1749, he adopted a son, Ram Raja, the grandson of Tarabaee. This prince, born after the death of his father in 1712, had been reared in such obscurity that his existence was unknown to all save his grandmother. About the same time Shahoo gave the Peshwa a deed bestowing on him the whole management of the Muratha empire, on condition of his maintaining the dignity of the house of Sivajee, in the person of the grandson of Tarabaee and his descendants.

The paper also directed that Kolhapoor should always be considered an

independent sovereignty. As far back as 26th April 1731, a Partition Treaty* had been executed between the two kingdoms, in which the Warna river was fixed on as the common boundary.

XI. RAM RAJA was ill calculated to regain what his adoptive father had given up. It at one time suited the Peshwa's policy to throw doubts on his legitimacy, though the evidence seems, on the whole, strong in favour of it; but confinement and an education in obscurity had utterly destroyed his spirit, and even the energy of his grandmother could make nothing of him as an instrument to head a party. He died 12th December 1777, having a short time before his death adopted Abba Saheb, the son of Trimbukjee Bhonslay, Patel of Wawee, descended from Vitojee, great-uncle of Sivajee. This adopted son was formally enthroned under the title of

XII. SHAHOO MAHARAJ II.—This prince was always kept a complete prisoner. He made a feeble attempt at revolt in A. D. 1798, but though some of his adherents, headed by his brother Chutter Sing, made a gallant resistance, they were quickly defeated by the Peshwa's troops, and the Raja imprisoned with greater severity than before. He died a prisoner, and was succeeded by his son,

XIII. PURTAB SING, who was kept a close prisoner by the Peshwa Bajeerao. At the breaking out of the last Muratha war, Bajeerao took particular pains to secure the person of the Raja, his two brothers, and his mother, and gave orders that they should be put to death, rather than fall into the hands of the British. Satara having been taken, a manifesto, dated 11th February 1818,† was published by Mr. Elphinstone in the name of the British Government, detailing the causes of the war, and declaring the determination of the British to take possession of all the Muratha territory except a small tract to be reserved for the Raja of Satara. The Raja and his family were captured after the action of Ashteh, 20th February 1818, and, on the 11th April, he was formally enthroned by the Commissioner. On the 25th September 1819, a treaty was concluded between the British Government and the Raja, ceding to him the districts he subsequently possessed, binding him to hold his territory in subordinate co-operation to the British Government, not to increase nor diminish his military force without its sanction, and, as a fundamental condition, to abstain from all intercourse with persons not his own subjects, excepting through the Resident at his court; the British Government charging itself with defence of his territory against external aggression.

The Raja having violated this treaty, was deposed in 1839, and died at Benares in 1847, leaving no male issue, but one daughter, and having, it is said, adopted a few years before his death the son of Bulwunt Sing Bhonslay, better known as Bala Saheb Senaputee, his first cousin by birth.

His next brother having died without issue in 1821, the third brother,

XIV. SHAHJEE, *alias* APPA SAHEB, succeeded on his brother's deposition in A. D. 1839, and died, April 5th, 1848, leaving no issue.

* For translation see page 33 of this Selection.

† A copy of which is annexed.

*PROCLAMATION issued on the 11th of February* 1818, *by the Honorable* MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, *Sole Commissioner for the Settlement of the Territories conquered from the Peshwa.*

From the time when Bajeerao ascended the Musnud, his country was a prey to faction, and there was no efficient Government to protect the people. At length Bajeerao was expelled from his dominions, and took refuge in Bassein, where he was dependent on the bounty of Khundérao Rastia. At this time he entered into alliance with the British Government, and was immediately restored to the full possession of his authority. The tranquillity that has been enjoyed since that period is known to all ranks of men. At Bajeerao's restoration, the country was laid waste by war and famine, the people were reduced to misery, and the Government derived scarcely any revenue from its lands. Since then, in spite of the farming system, and the exactions of Bajeerao's officers, the country has completely recovered, through the protection afforded it by the British Government, and Bajeerao has accumulated those treasures which he is now employing against his benefactors. The British Government not only protected the Peshwa's own possessions, but maintained his rights abroad. It could not, without injury to the rights of others, restore his authority over the Muratha Chiefs, which had expired long before its alliance with him, but it paid the greatest attention to satisfy his admissible demands, and had succeeded, in spite of many difficulties, in adjusting some, and putting others in a train of settlement. Among these were Bajeerao's claims on the Gaekwar. The British Government prevailed on that prince to send his Prime Minister to Poona, for the express purpose of settling those demands, and they were on the eve of adjustment, with great profit to the Peshwa, when Gungadhur Shastree, the Gaekwar's Vukeel, was murdered by Trimbukjee Denglay, the Peshwa's Minister, while in actual attendance on his court, and during the solemn pilgrimage of Pundurpoor. Strong suspicions rested on Bajeerao, who was accused by the voice of the whole country; but the British Government, unwilling to credit such charges against a prince and an ally, contented itself with demanding the punishment of Trimbukjee. This was refused, until the British Government had marched an army to support its demand. Yet it made no claim on the Peshwa for its expenses, and inflicted no punishment for his protection of a murderer; it simply required the surrender of the criminal; and on Bajeerao's compliance, it restored him to the undiminished enjoyment of all the benefits of the alliance. Notwithstanding this generosity, Bajeerao immediately commenced on a new system of intrigues, and used every exertion to turn all the powers of India against the British Government. At length he gave the signal of disturbances by fomenting an insurrection in his own dominions, and prepared to support the insurgents by open force. The British Government had then no remedy but to arm in turn. Its troops entered Bajeerao's territories at all

points, and surrounded him in his capital, before any of those with whom he had intrigued had time to stir. Bajeerao's professions of gratitude for past favours, and of entire dependence on its moderation, once more resolved Government to continue him on his throne, after imposing such terms on him as might secure it from his future perfidy. The principal of these terms was a commutation of the contingent which the Peshwa was bound to furnish, for money, equal to the pay of a similar body of troops; and on their being agreed to, the British Government restored Bajeerao to its friendship, and proceeded to settle the Pindarees, who had so long been the pest of the peaceable inhabitants of India, and of none more than the Peshwa's own subjects. Bajeerao affected to enter with zeal into an enterprise so worthy of a Government, and assembled a large army, on pretence of cordially assisting in the contest; but in the midst of all his professions, he spared neither pains nor money to engage the powers of Hindoostan to combine against the British, and no sooner had the British troops marched towards the haunts of the Pindarees, than he seized the opportunity to commence a war, without a declaration, and without even an alleged ground of complaint. He attacked and burnt the house of the British Resident, contrary to the laws of nations and the practice of India, plundered and seized on peaceable travellers, and put two British officers to an ignominious death. Bajeerao himself found the last transaction too barbarous to avow; but as the perpetrators are still unpunished, and retain their command in his army, the guilt remains with him. After the commencement of the war, Bajeerao threw off the mask regarding the murder of Gungadhur Shastree, and avowed his participation in the crime, by uniting his cause with that of the murderer. By these acts of perfidy and violence Bajeerao has compelled the British Government to drive him from his Musnud, and to conquer his dominions. For this purpose, a force is gone in pursuit of Bajeerao, which will allow him no rest; another is employed in taking his forts; a third has arrived by the way of Ahmednuggur; and a greater force than either is now entering by Khandesh, under the personal command of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop; a force under General Munro is reducing the Carnatic; and a force from Bombay is taking the forts in the Konkun, and occupying that country,—so that in a short time no trace of Bajeerao will remain. The Raja of Satara, who is now a prisoner in Bajeerao's hands, will be released, and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty, of such an extent as may maintain the Raja and his family in comfort and dignity. With this view the fort of Satara has been taken, the Raja's flag has been set up in it, and his former Ministers have been called into employment. Whatever country is assigned to the Raja, will be administered by him, and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order. The rest of the country will be held by the Honorable Company. The revenue will be collected for the Government, but all property, real or personal, will be secured. All Wutuns, and Inams (hereditary lands), Wurshasuns (annual stipends), and all religious and charitable establishm ents, wil

be protected, and all religious sects will be tolerated, and their customs maintained, as far as is just and reasonable. The farming system is abolished. Officers shall be forthwith appointed, to collect a regular and moderate revenue, on the part of the British Government, to administer justice, and to encourage the cultivators of the soil: they will be authorised to allow remissions in consideration of the circumstances of the times. All persons are prohibited paying revenue to Bajeerao or his adherents, or assisting them in any shape: no reduction will be made from the revenue on account of such payments. Wutundars and other holders of lands are required to quit his standard and return to their villages, within two months from this time. The Zumindars will report the names of those who remain, and all who fail to appear in that time shall forfeit their lands, and shall be pursued without remission, until they are entirely crushed.

All persons, whether belonging to the enemy or otherwise, who may attempt to lay waste the country, or to plunder the roads, will be put to death, whenever they are found.

*Dated* 11*th February* 1818. (Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

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## *PROPOSITIONS made to* BAJEERAO *on the* 1*st June* 1818, *and accepted by him.*

I. That he shall resign, for himself and successors, all right, title, and claim over the government of Poona, or to any sovereign power whatever.

II. That Bajeerao shall immediately come, with his family and a small number of his adherents and attendants, to the camp of Brigadier General Malcolm, where he shall be received with honour and respect, and escorted safe to the city of Benares, or any other sacred place in Hindoostan that the Governor General may, at his request, fix for his residence.

III. On account of the peace of the Deccan, and the advanced state of the season, Bajeerao must proceed to Hindoostan without one day's delay; but Brigadier General Malcolm engages, that any part of his family that may be left behind shall be sent to him as early as possible, and every facility given to render their journey speedy and convenient.

IV. That Bajeerao shall, on his voluntarily agreeing to this arrangement, receive a liberal pension from the Company's Government for the support of himself and family: the amount of this pension will be fixed by the Governor General; but Brigadier General Malcolm takes upon himself to engage that it shall not be less than eight lakhs of rupees per annum.

V. If Bajeerao, by a complete and ready fulfilment of this Agreement, shows that he reposes entire confidence in the British Government, his requests in favour of principal Jageerdars and old adherents, who have been ruined by their attachment to him, will meet with liberal attention. His

representations, also, in favour of Brahmins of venerable character, and of religious establishments founded or supported by his family, will be treated with regard.

VI. The above propositions must not only be accepted by Bajeerao, but he must personally come into Brigadier General Malcolm's camp within twenty-four hours of this period, or else hostilities will be recommenced, and no further negotiations will be entered into with him.

(True copy)

(Signed) A. MACDONALD,
Assistant.

*Dated* 1*st* *June* 1818.

# AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO

BY

# THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

WITH THE

# SATARA JAGEERDARS.

# AGREEMENTS.

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## THE RAJA OF AKULKOT.

*Agreement between the Honorable* EAST INDIA COMPANY *and the* RAJA OF AKULKOT, *dated the 3rd July* 1820.




*Terms fixed by Captain* JAMES GRANT, *on the part of the Honorable Company, for* RAO SAHEB MEHERBAN FUTTEH SING RAJEY BHONSLAY AKULKOTKUR. *The Jageers, &c. held by you have come into the possession of the British Government, along with the rest of the country: in consideration, however, of the antiquity and respectability of your family, whatever was held by you up to the war is, with the exception of the Mogulaee Umuls not appertaining to the villages at present held by you, graciously restored to you by Government. As your Jageer, &c. come within the limits of the territory of His Highness the Raja Chutruputee of Satara, according to the Treaty, you are to be considered a Jageerdar of His Highness's Government. The following Articles are therefore agreed upon between you and the British Government:—*

ARTICLE I.

Purguna Akulkot, and other districts and Umuls held by you up to the war, with the exception of the Mogulaee Umuls not appertaining to the villages at present held by you, are now restored to you and confirmed. During the Government of the Peshwa you had to furnish a body of horse, but as you have been deprived of the Mogulaee Umuls, and as the Jageer territory is in a bad state, and as you should have enough for your own maintenance, and for the expense of the contingent of horse, to be kept in a complete state of equipment, and in readiness to serve at all times of the year, Government have dispensed with the former number, and fixed the contingent at 100 horse, which must be constantly in the service of His Highness's Government.

ARTICLE II.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good. The horses, of the value of from 300 to 400 rupees, to be always present in the service of His Highness, and to proceed without delay or remonstrance wherever their services may be required. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any deficiency in the number, such deficiency must be made good at the annual rate of 300 rupees each horse, to be calculated from the period of the former muster; but previous to enforcing the demand, a representation of the circumstances will be made by His Highness's Government to the Agent of the British Government, and his concurrence obtained.

ARTICLE III.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war under a requisition from the British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of equivalent shall be paid by the Government of His Highness; risks and casualties of all kinds, as well as the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE IV.

The whole expense of managing the Jageer is to be defrayed without reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. As the territories of the British Government and of his Highness adjoin the Jageer, it is therefore determined, that in the event of any disturbance taking place in them, on the requisition of the Mamledars of either Government, aid shall be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the Jageer.

ARTICLE V.

Whatever villages, Wutuns, &c. were held by you up to the war, within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, shall, with the exception of the Mogulaee Umuls not appertaining to the villages now held by you, be continued, and whatever items of revenue belonging to His Highness's Government may be within the Jageer, shall be continued to be paid. All Doomala villages and lands, Wurshasun, Dhurmadaos, Dewusthans, Rozindars, Khyrat, Nemnooks, &c. and Jageer and Karkoonee held by Durukdars, within your Mahals, must be continued on the same tenure as hitherto; grants under Government title-deeds are to be continued, notwithstanding the temporary interruption in regard to them; care must be taken that no cause of complaint may be brought forward in such points. In case any of the persons holding the abovementioned rights shall behave improperly, or die without heirs, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government, who will intimate to His Highness's Government what course is to be pursued either in respect to the punishment or resumption, when His Highness's Government will adopt necessary measures. Should Zumindars raise any disturbance

against you, or commit any offence against the public peace, or should any one die without heirs, you will resume the Wutun as may seem expedient, and report the same to Government; when His Highness's Government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send orders, which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE VI.

The inhabitants of the Jageer territory must be protected, justice properly dispensed, and a good police upheld to detect thefts, murder, or disturbance, and suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the Government of His Highness, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, having investigated the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to; and further, should such decisions not be attended to, so that the country fall into a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes become of very frequent occurrence, in such an event, whatever may appear to be the most proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's Government.

ARTICLE VII.

Family dispute about your respective shares of property, which arose between you and Tooljajee Raja Bhonslay, was settled in the time of Bajeerao, and deeds of division were given by each of you. Agreeably to the same deeds, arrangements are made by the British Government; both of you should therefore abide by them.

ARTICLE VIII.

Without orders from Government, no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes, concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the Government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE IX.

With the exception of persons under the Government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with such parties as Bajeerao Saheb, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance, by joining the troops of any one, to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present Agreement, and should what is written above be departed from, the Jageer will not be continued.

ARTICLE X.

All persons having committed crimes within the Jageer country, who may take shelter in the territories of the British Government or his Highness, shall

be delivered over to you, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government, or to the Government of His Highness, as the case may be; and, in like manner, all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be apprehended and delivered up by you to their respective Governments; and assistance must be rendered to people of either Government who may be sent for the apprehension of such offenders.

ARTICLE XI.

Whilst you shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your Jageer shall be continued without any interruption from His Highness's Government. On this point the British Government is your guarantee.

ARTICLE XII.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued by the Agent of the British Government and His Highness's Government: all requests on the part of the Jageerdar, which may be reasonable and proper, shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be acceded to.

ARTICLE XIII.

As the Jageer districts adjoin the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land, for the purpose either of defining the boundary, or for police arrangements, therefore, on a representation from the Government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, provided they are not injurious to the interests of the Jageerdar, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

The above XIII. Articles must be observed.

*Dated* 3*rd July, A. D.* 1820 *(corresponding with* 21*st Rumzan Ihidé Ushreen Mya wu Uluf).*

(Signed) JAMES GRANT. (L. S.)

## THE PUNT SUCHEO.

*Agreement between the Honorable* EAST INDIA COMPANY *and the* PUNT SUCHEO, *dated the 22nd April* 1820.




*Terms fixed by Captain* JAMES GRANT, *Saheb Bahadoor, on the part of the Honorable Company Bahadoor, with* RAO SAHEB MOOSHFUK MEHERBAN CHIMNAJEE PUNDIT SUCHEO. *The possessions of the Punt Sucheo came under the British Government along with the rest of the country; but the antiquity and respectability of the family having been duly considered, the British Government have freely bestowed and made over to him the whole of his possessions, as formerly held up to the war, with the exception of his possessions within the territory of the Nizam. The Districts of the Punt being within the limits of the territory made over by Treaty to His Highness the Raja of Satara, the Punt, therefore, is placed under the Government of His Highness. The British Government is the guarantee, and the terms are fixed as follows:—*

### ARTICLE I.

That the inhabitants of the country under the Punt Sucheo may be protected, justice must be properly administered, and a proper police established for the prevention and detection of thieves and robbers; but if this is not attended to, and people are obliged to bring forward complaints in consequence of the want of police and justice, in that case, whatever orders may be given on the subject by His Highness's Government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, must be carried into effect.

### ARTICLE II.

An effective police must be established in the country of the Punt Sucheo, sufficient to prevent any inhabitants of his districts from committing robberies within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, and whenever stolen property may be pointed out within the country of the Punt, or thieves traced into it, both the property and the thief must be delivered over to whichever of the Governments may demand them, and assistance must be afforded to officers of either Government who may be sent for the apprehension of criminals and offenders. In the event of a failure in these respects taking place, all arrangements made by the Government of His Highness, at the recommendation of the Agent of the British Government, must be carried into effect.

ARTICLE III.

Excepting those under the Government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter can be allowed with any Chiefs, such as Bajeerao Saheb, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is it permitted to send aid to any one whatever. This Article forms the basis of the Agreement, and if it is departed from, all advantages appertaining to the Punt, by virtue of the present Agreement, shall be forfeited.

ARTICLE IV.

Without the knowledge and permission of Government, no extra troops are to be levied, or war entered upon with any one. In all domestic disputes about relationship and such like, no appeal to arms will be permitted, but information is to be sent to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the Government of His Highness, and the decision given in consequence must be attended to.

ARTICLE V.

In the event of disputes occurring, relative to items of revenue which belong to the Punt Sucheo, in the countries of the Putwurdhuns and others, intelligence must be given to the Agent of the British Government after which proper arrangements will be made, but no separate communication by letter is ever to be made.

ARTICLE VI.

As the country of the Punt Sucheo is surrounded by the territories of the British Government and of His Highness, it may be necessary to make exchanges on account of police arrangements, or for the defining of boundaries, therefore such exchanges shall take place, provided they are not injurious to the Punt.

ARTICLE VII.

A yearly payment of ten thousand rupees was made by the Punt Sucheo to the Government of the Peshwa, as an allowance for elephants, but the village of Sonapoor having been taken by the Peshwa's Government, and which at present is in the possession of the British Government, therefore a deduction of one thousand rupees is allowed, and the annual payment fixed at nine thousand rupees to the Government of His Highness, as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A payment of 2,000 Rupees, annually made by the Punt Prutee Nidhee to the Punt Sucheo, is now transferred to His Highness ..................................Rs. | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount, Inam payments from the Hoozoor Mamla of Kurar, formerly paid to the Punt, and now transferred to His Highness .................................. | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| A cash payment to be made yearly by the Punt to His | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Highness's Government, or items of revenue or villages to be made over to the Government of His Highness, as may be arranged by the Agent of the British Government, to the amount of ........................ | Rs. 6,000 0 0 |
| Total.... | Rs. 9,000 0 0 |

ARTICLE VIII.

All Doomala, Dhurmadeo, Inams, Wurshasun, Dewusthan, Rozindar, Nemnook, Duruk, and such like allowances, which at present exist within the territory of the Punt, must be continued to their holders; there must be no occasion for complaints on these points.

ARTICLE IX.

As the country of the Punt is surrounded by the territories of the British Government and of His Highness, it is therefore required, that in the event of disturbances taking place, every assistance be given, on the requisition of the Mamlutdars of either of the Governments.

ARTICLE X.

At the annual festival of the Dusera, the Punt Sucheo must always appear in person under the Government of His Highness. All titles and honours hitherto enjoyed by the Punt Sucheo shall be continued.

In all X. Articles, which must not be departed from.

*Dated the 22nd April* 1820 *(corresponding with the 8th Rujub Soorsun Ushreen Mya Tyne wu Uluf, or Arabic year* 1220*), at Satara.*

(Signed) JAMES GRANT.

(True translation)

(Signed) HENRY ADAMS.

## *Agreement for an interchange of Territory between the Honorable* EAST INDIA COMPANY *and the* PUNT SUCHEO, *of Satara, dated the 12th April* 1830, *with Schedule annexed.*

ARTICLE I.

Whereas a mutual interchange of territory between the British Government and the Punt Sucheo has been agreed upon, according to the Jumabundee of the year Soorsun Sumain Ushreen Mya Tyne wu Uluf (A. D. 1827-28), after the deductions of Purbhara and Itlak (alienations, pensions, &c. &c.), and Tota Khurch (the amount which cannot be realised), to have effect from the 1st of May 1829; and on the 13th* of November 1829 a memorandum was prepared

* This should be the 12th November 1829

of the country to be transferred, in which certain items remained for adjustment: the following settlement has therefore been determined on :—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount of revenue of the country transferred by the British Government to the Punt Sucheo, as by the memorandum of the 13th November 1829 .......................... Rs. | | | | | | | 32,556 | 2 | 83 |
| *Deduct*— | | | | | | | | | |
| The produce of the jungle toddy trees (Raeemar) of the following villages, which have been retained by the Honorable Company:— | No. of Raees. | | | | | | | | |
| Moujé Wangnee .................... | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| „ Sookelee .................... | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| „ Rabgaon .................... | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| „ Wasgaon .................... | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| „ Pigondé .................... | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | Rs. | 45 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| The tax from persons fishing in the Tam Doho, situated within the boundaries of Moujé Tamsolee, of the Nagotna Turuf, which is retained by the Honorable Company, and was erroneously included in the Mohturfa of Mamlé Palee .................... | | | 35 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| The proportion of the value of the honey produced on the Raees mentioned above....... | | | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| The transit duties, and those on salt, at the Naka of Oomurkhind, which has been retained by the Honorable Company, and was erroneously included in the former memorandum .................... | | | 132 | 3 | 74 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 216 | 1 | 74 |
| Total transferred by the Hon. Company to the Punt Sucheo . . Rs. | | | | | | | 32,340 | 1 | 09 |
| Transferred in lieu of revenue belonging to the Punt's Jageer ............................ Rs. | | | 29,317 | 3 | 05 | | | | |
| Ditto ditto belonging to the Punt, on account of Sahotra and Mokasa— | | | | | | | | | |
| Moujé Jhamp ........ Rs. | 1,119 | 1 | 22 | | | | | | |
| „ Waololee ...... | 736 | 3 | 26 | | | | | | |
| „ Targaon ........ | 124 | 2 | 44 | | | | | | |
| „ Rasul .......... | 1,041 | 3 | 12 | | | | | | |
| | | | 3,022 | 2 | 04 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 32,340 | 1 | 09 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of revenue transferred by the Punt Sucheo to the Honorable Company, as by the memorandum of the 13th November 1829..........Rs. | | 32,522 0 42 |
| Amount to be added to the Punt's revenue of the 12 villages of the Shee Mahal, retained by the Honorable Company in consequence of a mistake in the Koolkurnees' accounts. | | 280 1 34 |
| Amount to be added, in consequence of the alienations from the Punt's revenue in the Nagotna Turuf having been erroneously twice deducted .......... | | 187 1 11 |
| Amount awarded to the Punt Sucheo in lieu of all claims, in consequence of certain items which have been disallowed. | | 51 0 98 |
| *Deduct—* | | |
| Turuf Nagotna. | | |
| Amount overcharged in the Punt's accounts, in the price of batty straw ..........Rs. | 131 3 94 | |
| Do. do. in the tax on milch cattle.. | 37 2 06 | |
| Do. do. in the quaternal receipts from the Zumindars of Turuf Nagotna .... | 118 1 96 | |
| | 287 3 96 | |
| Overcharge in the receipts from the Zumindars of Turuf Ashtumee.......... | 12 2 80 | |
| | | 300 2 76 |
| Total transferred by the Punt Sucheo to the Honorable Company..........Rs. | | 32,740 1 09 |
| Revenue belonging to the Punt's Jageer ..Rs. | 29,723 3 40 | |
| Revenue derived from the Sahotra and Mokasa: | | |
| Sahotra .......... Rs. 1,329 0 01 | | |
| Mokasa .......... 1,687 1 68 | 3,016 1 69 | |
| | | 32,740 1 09 |

ABSTRACT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Transferred by the Hon. Company to the Punt Sucheo....Rs. | 32,340 1 09 |
| Do. by the Punt Sucheo to the Honorable Company.. | 32,740 1 09 |
| Balance in favour of the Punt Sucheo, to be paid annually in cash ..........Rs. | 400 0 0 |

ARTICLE II.

The country producing revenue to the above amount of Rs. 32,340-1-09 has thus been transferred, in full sovereignty, by the Honorable Company to the Punt Sucheo, in lieu of revenue belonging to that Chieftain, amounting, as

above, to Rs. 32,740-1-09; and the balance, Rs. 400, is to be paid annually, in cash, to the Punt.

*Settled on the part of the Honorable Company by* L. R. REID, *Esquire, Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Konkun, and on that of the Punt by his Vukeels,* RAGHO APAJEE MOKUDDUM *and* PANDOORUNG GUNGADHUR GUNPOOLE′, *and signed this* 18*th of Shuwal, the* 5*th of Chuitru Vud, Shuké* 1752 *(the* 12*th of April A. D.* 1830*).*

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Principal Collector.
RAGHO APAJEE MOKUDDUM,
PANDOORUNG GUNGADHUR GUNPOOLE′.

(True translation)
(Signed) L. R. REID,
Principal Collector.

*Paper containing the particulars of the Transfer of Territory alluded to in Article I. of the above Agreement.*

Schedule of Villages of Turufs Palee and Shee Mahal, in which the Honorable Company's rights have been made over to the Punt Sucheo, in entire sovereignty.

## MAMLE′ PALEE.

1. The Kusba or Town of Palee.

*Turuf Huwelee.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Moujé | Oodhur. | 7. Moujé | Wawé. |
| 3. „ | Targaon. | 8. „ | Rasul. |
| 4. „ | Pursuré. | 9. „ | Ambuolé. |
| 5. „ | Khandpolee. | 10. „ | Daporé. |
| 6. „ | Bhymo. | 11. „ | Waghosee. |

*Turuf Asré Adharné.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12. Moujé | Ghotuoré. | 16. Moujé | Mangaon Khoord. |
| 13. „ | Wawé. | 17. Muzré | Sawe. |
| 14. „ | Wasondé. | 18. „ | Bheleew. |
| 15. „ | Mangaon Boozoorg. | 19. „ | Phulian. |

*Turuf Antoné.*

20. Moujé Jhamp.
21. „ Wawlolee.
22. Moujé Boorinbalee.

## TURUF SHEE MAHAL.

*Turuf Asré Adharné.*

1. Moujé Kondgaon.
2. „ Ambégaon.
3. „ Wanrosee.
4. Muzré Nuogur.
5. Moujé Kanhiwlee.
6. „ Tiwree.
7. „ Perulee.
8. „ Kansul.
9. Kusba Asré.
10. Moujé Moolshee.
11. „ Kulumb.
12. „ Hurneree.
13. „ Kistwur.
14. Muzré Heduolee.
15. Moujé Wurar.
16. „ Kurchondé.
17. „ Nauvsé.
18. „ Purgholee.
19. „ Amnoree.
20. „ Duhigaon.
21. „ Gondao.
22. „ Chindurgaon.
23. „ Hatond.
24. „ Mahagaon.
25. „ Purlee (Inam).
26. „ Dhokshet.
27. Muzré Dondiwlee.

*Turuf Antoné.*

28. Moujé Kursamlé.
29. „ Nenualee.
30. „ Pimplolee.
31. „ Nagavé.
32. „ Nagshet.
33. Kusba Antoné.
34. Moujé Kulenbosee.
35. „ Bulké.
36. „ Chinchaolee.
37. „ Kandulé.
38. „ Gondulé.
39. „ Googoolwara.
40. „ Nandgaon.
41. Moujé Gomasee.
42. „ Potluj Khoord.
43. „ Potluj Boozoorg.
44. „ Adoolsé.
45. „ Bharjé (Inam).
46. „ Ambuolee.
47. „ Amtuonee.
48. „ Sidheshwur Khoord.
49. „ Sidheshwur Boozoorg
50. „ Pooee.
51. „ Khendsnee.
52. „ Narsoor.

*Turuf Huwelee.*

53. Moujé Oosalé.
54. „ Chivé.
55. Muzré Jampoolbara.
56. „ Bhilpara.
57. Moujé Aondhé.
58. „ Koombhargur.
59. Moujé Kuvelee.
60. „ Wafegur.
61. „ Virsnee.
62. „ Kurunjgur.
63. „ Khuolee (Inam).
64. „ Murhalee.

## ABSTRACT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mamle' Palee ........................ | Villages | 22 |
| Turuf Shee Mahal.................... | „ | 64 |
| | | 86 |

(Signed) L. R. Reid,
Collector.

*Southern Konkun, Collector's Office,*
12*th November* 1829.

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Schedule of Villages of Mamlé Palee and Turuf Shee Mahal, retained by the Honorable Company.

## MAMLE' PALEE.

### *Turuf Huwelee.*

1. Moujé Shilosee.
2. „ Rabgaon.
3. „ Bulhap.
4. „ Chikulgaon.
5. Moujé Oonere Boozoorg.
6. „ Oonere Khoord.
7. „ Pilosree.
8. „ Khoombarshet (Inam).

### *Turuf Asré Adharné.*

9. Moujé Oomré.
10. „ Chawunee.
11. „ Tooksnee.
12. Moujé Doorshet.
13. „ Néré.

## TURUF SHEE MAHAL.

### *Turuf Huwelee.*

1. Moujé Wuzrolee.
2. Moujé Pimplolee.

### *Turuf Asré Adharné.*

3. Moujé Shené.
4. „ Virané.
5. „ Nanégaon.
6. „ Adharné.
7. Moujé Hetuoné.
8. „ Tilheré.
9. „ Wurnoné.

### *Turuf Antoné.*

10. Moujé Erul.
11. Muzré Kamthé.
12. Muzré Dhugurwaree.

## ABSTRACT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAMLE' PALEE ........................ | Villages | 13 |
| TURUF SHEE MAHAL .................... | „ | 12 |
| | | 25 |

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Collector.

*Southern Konkun, Collector's Office,*
*12th November* 1829.

Statement of the amount of revenue mutually transferred between the British Government and the Punt Sucheo, framed according to the accounts of the year A. D. 1827-28 (Soorsun Suman Ushreen Mya Tyne wu Uluf).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Made over by the Honorable Company to the Punt Sucheo, in full sovereignty, 22 villages of Mamlé Palee ....Rs. | 11,553 | 1 | 65 |
| The Company's share of 64 villages of Turuf Shee Mahal. | 15,854 | 3 | 89 |
| Land customs, including transit duties on salt, within the above tract ........................................ | 5,148 | 1 | 29 |
| Rs. | 32,556 | 2 | 83 |

Made over by the Punt Sucheo to the Honorable Company :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Punt's share of the revenue in Turuf Nagotna ....Rs. | 18,375 | 2 | 52 |
| The same in Turuf Ashtumee ...................... | 13,122 | 3 | 22 |
| The same in 12 villages in Turuf Shee Mahal ........ | 1,023 | 2 | 68 |
| Rs. | 32,522 | 0 | 42 |
| Balance in favour of the British Government ......Rs. | 34 | 2 | 41 |

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Collector.

*Southern Konkun, Collector's Office,*
*12th November* 1829.

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## *Agreement between the Honorable* EAST INDIA COMPANY *and the* PUNT SUCHEO, *dated the 3rd February* 1839.

*The late* PUNT SUCHEO RUGHOONATH RAO *having on his death-bed adopted the son of his half-brother,* RAMJEE APPA, *as his heir, which adoption, after a full consideration of the case, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India has been pleased to recognise, and orders having been received to this effect from the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, as well as that the present heir,* CHIMNAJEE RUGHOONATH, *being of tender*

*years, a Karbaree should be appointed to manage the affairs of the Jageer, a communication was transmitted to Bhore on this subject, and, in accordance with this communication,* DAMODUR MORESHWUR, VENKAJEE RUNGNATH, *and* SUDASHEO KHUNDE'RAO, *having waited on the Resident with full powers to make the arrangements pointed out by Government, the following Articles are hereby agreed to by the undersigned, on the part of* CHIMNAJEE RUGHOONATH PUNT SUCHEO :—

ARTICLE I.

By the I. and II. Articles of the Treaty* between the British Government and the Punt Sucheo, under date the 22nd April 1820, the Punt is bound to provide for the establishment, in his Jageer, of a good police, as also that whenever stolen property may be pointed out within the country of the Punt, or thieves traced into it, both the property and the thief must be delivered over to whichever of the Governments may demand them, and assistance must be afforded to the officers of either Government, who may be sent for the apprehension of criminals and offenders. In elucidation of this Article, it is now also agreed, that the Punt fully recognises the right of the officers of the British Government to enter his territory in pursuit of offenders and stolen property, that he will aid these officers to the utmost of his ability, in the performance of this duty, and that all such offenders and stolen property will be given up, without demur, to the British Government. All such evidence, &c. also as may be required for the trial of British subjects before British courts, for crimes committed in the Punt's country, are immediately to be forwarded, as pointed out by the British authorities.

ARTICLE II.

It is also hereby understood and agreed to by the Punt, that the entire jurisdiction, civil and criminal, of the village of Payet, of the Poona Zilla, and of the Kusba of Neeghoz, of the Ahmednuggur Zilla, shall be ceded to the British Government. These two villages being surrounded by the Company's territory, and quite detached from that of the Punt Sucheo, justice will henceforward be administered according to the rules and regulations in force in the British territory.

ARTICLE III.

Whereas, for the promotion of trade and commerce, the British Government has abolished all transit duties, the Punt Sucheo, with the same object, consents to abolish those levies within his territories. The Punt also hereby agrees to adopt the same system as may be adopted by the British Government with respect to the compensation to be granted to all parties possessing Huks on the duties to be abolished by this Article.

* Vide page 56 of this Selection.

ARTICLE IV.

It is also understood and agreed to, that the settlement made by the late Rughoonathrao Punt Sucheo with the bankers, for the payment of the debts of the estate, is to be strictly adhered to, and that no further debt is to be contracted on any account whatever without the sanction of the British Government.

ARTICLE V.

It is also understood and agreed to, that the annual allowances of Radhabaee and Bhuwaneebaee, the grandmother and mother of the late Punt Sucheo, are to be duly paid, in the same manner as during the lifetime of Rughoonathrao.

ARTICLE VI.

It is also hereby declared and agreed to by the Punt Sucheo, that the Company's rupee shall be the current coin within the Punt's territory, in the same manner as in the Company's country.

ARTICLE VII.

The undersigned, having been named by Gungabaee Sucheo as Karbarees for the management of the estate, they hereby agree that they will faithfully and honestly discharge their duty, so as to give satisfaction to the British Government, to the Punt, and inhabitants at large; yearly accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Jageer are also to be rendered. And it is clearly understood that these Karbarees may be removed or changed, as Government may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

Finally, it is understood, that the above Agreement refers to the territory of the Punt Sucheo within British jurisdiction.

In all, the VIII. Articles, as set forth, are agreed to.

*Soorsun Tissa Sullaseen Mya Tyne wu Uluf, the 17th of Zilkad (the 3rd of February 1839).*

1. (Signed) DAMODUR MORESHWUR GANDEKUR, in my own hand-writing.
1. (Signed) VENKAJEE RUNGNATH, in my own hand-writing.
1. (Signed) SUDASHEO KHUNDE'RAO, in my own hand-writing.

MEMORANDUM.—This Agreement was approved and confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 16th February 1839, and by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India on the 8th April following.

## THE PUNT PRUTEE NIDHEE.

*Agreement between the Honorable* EAST INDIA COMPANY *and the* PUNT PRUTEE NIDHEE, *of Satara, dated the* 22*nd April* 1820.




*Terms fixed by Captain* JAMES GRANT, *Saheb Buhadoor, on the part of the Honorable Company, for* RAO SAHEB MOOSHFUK MEHERBAN PURUSHRAM PUNDIT PRUTEE NIDHEE. *The possessions of the Punt Prutee Nidhee came into the possession of the British Government along with the rest of the country; but, in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family, they have been freely restored, in the same manner as they were held up to the period of the war. But as the greater part of the country of the Prutee Nidhee is within the limits of the territory made over by Treaty to His Highness the Raja of Satara, the Prutee Nidhee therefore is placed under the Government of His Highness. The British Government is the guarantee, and the terms fixed are as follows :—*

ARTICLE I.

That the inhabitants of the country under the Prutee Nidhee may be protected, justice must be properly administered, and a police established for the prevention and detection of thieves and robbers. Should justice not be honestly dispensed, and thefts and robberies, from the inefficiency of the police, become so frequent that people may be obliged to complain, in the event of such being the case, the Government of His Highness will, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, issue directions on the subject, which must be attended to.

ARTICLE II.

An efficient police must be established, so that no inhabitants of the country under the Punt Prutee Nidhee may commit thefts or robberies within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness. Should, at any time, stolen property be found, or thefts traced by Mag within the country of the Punt Prutee Nidhee, the thief and stolen property must be made over to whichever Government may demand them. People of either Government, who may enter the country of Prutee Nidhee, for the purpose of apprehending criminals and other offenders, must have every assistance given to them. If this is not attended to, then, whatever appears to be the proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's Government.

ARTICLE III.

Excepting those under the Government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter can be allowed with any Chiefs, such as Bajeerao Saheb, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is it permitted to give aid or assistance to any one. This Article is the basis of the present Agreement, and a departure from it will occasion the forfeiture of all advantages possessed by virtue of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV.

Without the knowledge and orders of Government, no extra troops are to be entertained, or war entered upon with any one. In all cases of domestic disputes about relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but information must be sent to the Agent of the British Government, who will represent the affair to the Government of His Highness, and such decisions as, with his advice, shall be given, must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE V.

In the event of disputes taking place, regarding items of revenue possessed by the Prutee Nidhee within the districts of the Putwurdhun or others, information of the particulars must be sent to the Agent of the British Government, when a settlement will take place in consequence, but no separate communication is to be made.

ARTICLE VI.

As the country of the Prutee Nidhee adjoins the territories of the British Government and of His Highness, it may be necessary to make exchanges, for the purpose of correctly defining the boundary, or on account of police arrangements; but such exchanges shall be made in a manner not injurious to the interests of the Punt.

ARTICLE VII.

The sum of two thousand rupees (Rs. 2,000), formerly paid yearly by the Prutee Nidhee to the Punt Sucheo, has been made over by him to the Government of His Highness, to whom it must, accordingly, be paid annually.

ARTICLE VIII.

All allowances in the country of the Prutee Nidhee, such as Doomala, Dhurmadao, Inams, Wurshasuns, Dewusthan, Rozindar, Nemnook, Duruk, and others of the like kind, must be continued as they at present exist. There ought to be no complaints on this head.

ARTICLE IX.

As the British territories and those of His Highness adjoin the country of the Prutee Nidhee, it is necessary that in all cases of disturbance occurring in them, assistance shall be rendered, on the requisition of the Mamlutdars of either Government.

ARTICLE X.

The Punt Prutee Nidhee must appear in personal attendance on His Highness yearly, at the festival of the Dusera. All titles and customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed shall be continued to the Punt.

In all X. Articles, as above, which must be observed.

*Dated at Satara, the* 22*nd April* 1820 (*corresponding with* 8*th Rujub, Soorsun Ushreen Mya Tyne wu Uluf, or Arabic year* 1220).

(Signed) JAMES GRANT.

(True translation)

(Signed) HENRY ADAMS.

(True copy)

(Signed) J. MACLEOD,
Acting Secretary.

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## THE NIMBALKUR.

*Agreement between the Honorable* EAST INDIA COMPANY *and the* DESHMOOKH OF PHULTUN, *commonly called the* NIMBALKUR, *dated the* 22*nd April* 1820.




*Terms fixed by Captain* JAMES GRANT, *Saheb Bahadoor, on the part of the Honorable Company, for* RAO SAHEB MEHERBAN JANRAO NAIK NIMBALKUR DESHMOOKH, *of Phultun, by which the Purguna of Phultun is made over to him, as he enjoyed the same formerly in personal and military Jageer. This district, along with the rest of the country, having come into the possession of the British Government, it is now freely bestowed as a military Jageer, in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family; but as, according to the terms of the Treaty concluded with His Highness the Raja of Satara, this Jageer is within the limits of his territory, therefore Janrao Naik Nimbalkur is to be considered a Jageerdar of His Highness's Government, but under the guarantee of the British Government. The following Articles are agreed to, on the part of the British Government and Janrao Naik :—*

ARTICLE I.

The Phultun Purguna having been possessed up to the war as a personal and military allowance, in like manner it is now restored and confirmed. During

the Government of the Peshwa, the contingent was fixed at three hundred and fifty (350) horse, but in consequence of the country not being in a flourishing state, service to the full amount of this number was not insisted upon.

That Janrao Naik may live in affluence and comfort, and also be enabled to keep up his contingent in the most complete state of equipment and readiness for the service, Government have fixed the amount of it at ninety (90) horse, of which number seventy-five (75) must always remain in the service of His Highness the Raja of Satara, and the remaining fifteen (15) with the Naik.

ARTICLE II.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good, the horses of the value of from 300 to 400 rupees, and to be always kept ready in the service of His Highness's Government. Wherever their services may be required they are to proceed, without any delay or remonstrance. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any of the number deficient, such deficiency must be made good, at the annual rate of 300 rupees for each horse, calculated from the period at which the former muster took place; but previous to enforcing the demand, His Highness's Government will make a representation of the circumstances, and obtain the concurrence of the Agent of the British Government.

ARTICLE III.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war, under a requisition from the British Government, should any horses or men in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood that nothing in the way of an equivalent shall be paid by His Highness's Government. Risks and casualties of all kinds, including the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE IV.

The whole expense of managing the Jageer is to be defrayed without any reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. The territories of the British Government and of His Highness being situated close to the Jageer, in the event of any disturbance taking place, on the requisition of the Mamlutdars of either of the Governments, aid must be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the Jageer.

ARTICLE V.

Whatever Inam villages, Wutuns, &c. have hitherto belonged to the Naik shall be continued to him in the territory of His Highness, and all items of revenue of His Highness, which lie within the district of the Naik, shall be paid to His Highness's Government. Within the Jageer territory all Doomala villages, Wurshasun, Dhurmadao, Dewusthan, Rozindar, Khyrat, Nemnook, Duruk, and such like payments, must be continued as they are at this time. All persons having possessions on Government grants are not to be interfered

with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time you received charge (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled. You will be careful that no just cause of complaint is brought forward against you on such points.

In cases where any of the abovementioned possessors of inheritance or allowances shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's Government, will intimate what course is to be pursued, either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritance or allowance raise or excite any disturbance, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter, and state what may appear really just, when His Highness's Government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

ARTICLE VI.

That the subjects of the Jageer territory may have protection, justice must be properly administered, and a good police upheld to detect thefts, and to suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the Government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to: and further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may become in a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes of very frequent occurrence, then whatever appears to be proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's Government.

ARTICLE VII.

Without orders from Government, no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the Government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE VIII.

With the exception of those under the Government of His Highness, no intercourse, or correspondence by letter, is to be entered into with such as Bajeerao Saheb, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance, by joining the troops of any one, to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present Agreement, and should what is above written be departed from, the Jageer will not be continued.

ARTICLE IX.

All persons having committed crimes within the Jageer territory, and who may take shelter in the dominions of the British Government, or of His Highness, shall be delivered over to Janrao Naik Nimbalkur, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government, or to the Government of His Highness, as the case may be; and, in like manner, all criminals from the territories of the British Government, or of His Highness, shall be delivered up by Janrao Naik to their respective Governments, and assistance must also be rendered to any public servants who may be sent for the apprehension of such persons.

ARTICLE X.

Whilst Janrao Naik shall continue to fulfil the terms of his service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, the Jageer shall be held without any interruption from His Highness's Government: on this point the British Government is the guarantee.

ARTICLE XI.

All titles and customary forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by Janrao Naik shall be continued. All requests on the part of the Jageerdar, which may be reasonable and proper, shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE XII.

As the Jageer district adjoins the territory of His Highness, and consequently it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land, either for the purpose of distinctly definding the boundary, or on account of arrangements in the police, therefore, on a representation from the Government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, having previously ascertained that they will not be injurious to the interests of Janrao Naik, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

In all XII. Articles, as above, which must be observed.

*Dated at Satara, the* 22*nd April* 1820 (*or* 8*th Rujub, Soorsun Ushreen Mya Tyne wu Uluf, or Arabic year* 1220).

(Signed) JAMES GRANT.

(True translation)

(Signed) HENRY ADAMS.

## THE DUFLE'KUR.

*Agreement between the Honorable* EAST INDIA COMPANY *and* RENOOKABAEE DUFLE', *Deshmookh of Jut and Kurujgee, dated the 22nd April* 1820.




*Terms fixed by Captain* JAMES GRANT, *Saheb Bahadoor, on the part of the Honorable Company Bahadoor, for* USMUT PUNAH RENOOKABAEE DUFLE', *Deshmookh of Jut and Kurujgee, by which the Jut and Kurujgee Purgunas are made over to her. These Districts were formerly held as a personal and military Jageer, and having come into the possession of the British Government along with the rest of the country, they are now freely restored, in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family, to be held, as formerly, in personal and military Jageer. But as these Districts came within the limits of the territory of His Highness the Raja of Satara, according to the Treaty with the British Government, therefore Renookabaee Duflé is to be considered a Jageerdar of His Highness's Government, but under the guarantee of the British Government. The following Articles are agreed to on the part of the British Government and Renookabaee Duflé :—*

ARTICLE I.

The districts of Jut and Kurujgee having been possessed as a Jageer up to the period of the war, they are now freely restored and confirmed. During the Government of the Peshwa these districts were held as an allowance for four hundred and fifty (450) horse under Rastia, but afterwards the number was fixed at three hundred (300), and because the country was not in a flourishing state, full service to that amount was not demanded, and the number finally fixed at two hundred (200). That Renookabaee Duflé may live in affluence and comfort, and also be enabled to keep up the contingent in the most complete state of equipment, Government have remitted three-fourths of that number, and fixed the present contingent at fifty (50) horse, which must be kept up constantly in the service of His Highness the Raja of Satara.

ARTICLES II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. } MEMORANDUM.—*These Articles are precisely to the same effect as Articles II. to VII. of the foregoing Agreement with the Nimbalkur, and are not, therefore, repeated in this place.*

ARTICLES VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. — MEMORANDUM.—*These Articles are precisely to the same effect as Articles VIII. to XII. of the foregoing Agreement with the Nimbalkur, and are not, therefore, repeated in this place.*

In all XII. Articles, as above, which must be observed.

22*nd April, A. D.* 1820 *(corresponding with* 8*th Rujub, Soorsun Ushreen Mya Tyne wu Uluf, or Arabic year* 1220*), at Satara.*

(Signed) JAMES GRANT.

(True translation)

(Signed) HENRY ADAMS.

(A true copy)

(Signed) J. MACLEOD,
Acting Secretary.

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## THE WAEEKUR.

*Agreement concluded with* SHAIKH MIRA WAEEKUR, *dated the* 3*rd July* 1820.




*Terms fixed by Captain* JAMES GRANT, *on the part of the Honorable Company, for* SHAIKH MIRA WAEEKUR, *by which the Jageers, &c. (with the exception of Purguna Duryapoor, Prant Wurad, Moujé Bholee, Purguna Shiralé, Moujé Pulsee, Prant Waee) are made over to him. These Jageers, &c. were formerly held by you as a personal and military Jageer, but having come into the possession of the British Government along with the rest of the country, they are now restored, in consideration of the antiquity and respectability of the family, to be held, as formerly, in personal and military Jageer. But as these Jageers, &c. came within the limits of the territory of His Highness the Raja of Satara, according to the Treaty with the British Government, therefore Shaikh Mira Waeekur is to be considered*

*a Jageerdar of His Highness's Government, but under the guarantee of the British Government. The following Articles are agreed to on the part of the British Government and Shaikh Mira Waeekur:—*

ARTICLE I.

The Purguna of Yerndole, Prant Khandesh, and the Purgunas in "Swudesh" (Peshwa's territory), were granted after fixing the "Khundnee" (tribute). Formerly you had to furnish 63 horse to the Peshwa's Government, but as Purguna Duryapoor, &c. were attached, and as the country was not in a flourishing state, full service to that amount was not demanded. That Shaikh Mira Waeekur may live in comfort and affluence, and also be enabled to keep up the contingent in the most complete state of equipment, Government have fixed the present contingent at ten (10) horse, which must be kept up constantly in the service of His Highness the Raja of Satara.

ARTICLE II.

The horses and men forming the contingent are to be good, the horses of the value of from 300 to 400 rupees, to be always present in the service of His Highness, and to proceed without delay or remonstrance wherever their services may be required. They are to be mustered whenever so ordered, and should there be any deficiency in the number, such deficiency must be made good, at the annual rate of 300 rupees each horse, to be calculated from the period of the former muster; but previous to enforcing the demand, a representation of the circumstances will be made by His Highness's Government to the Agent of the British Government, and his concurrence obtained.

ARTICLE III.

In the event of the contingent being employed in war, under a requisition from the British Government, and should any men or horses in consequence be killed or wounded, it is to be clearly understood, that nothing in the way of equivalent shall be paid by the Government of His Highness. Risks and casualties of all kinds, as well as the furnishing of ammunition, are included in the allowance.

ARTICLE IV.

The whole expense of managing the Jageer is to be defrayed without reference to what is incurred by keeping up the horse. As the territories of the British Government and of His Highness adjoin the Jageer, it is therefore determined, that in the event of any disturbance taking place in them, on the requisition of the Mamlutdars of either Government, aid shall be furnished by a ready co-operation with all the disposable police of the Jageer.

## Article V.

Whatever Inam villages, Wutuns, and other allowances have hitherto belonged to Shaikh Mira Waeekur within the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, shall be continued; and whatever items of revenue belonging to His Highness's Government may be within the Jageer shall be continued to be paid. All Doomala villages and land, Wurshasun, Dhurmadao, Dewusthan, Rozindar, Khyrat, Nemnook, Duruk, &c. within the Jageer, must be continued as they are at present. All persons having possessions on Government deeds are not to be interfered with; such interruptions as might exist from temporary causes at the time charge was received (from the British Government) are to be examined, and the claims justly settled. Care must be taken that no just cause of complaint may be brought forward on such points. In cases when any of the abovementioned possessors of inheritance or allowance shall behave improperly, it will be necessary to acquaint the Agent of the British Government with the particulars, who, in conjunction with His Highness's Government, will intimate what course is to be pursued, either in respect to punishment or resumption. Should persons holding such inheritances or allowances raise or excite any disturbances, or commit any offences against the peace of the public, or should persons possessed of such rights die without heirs, you will fully investigate the matter, and state what appears really just, when His Highness's Government, with the advice of the Agent of the British Government, will send such orders as may seem fit, and which must be conformed to.

## Article VI.

That the inhabitants of the Jageer territory may be protected, justice must be properly dispensed, and a good police upheld, to detect theft and suppress gang robberies. If this is not attended to, and the country be without justice, so that people are obliged to complain, the Government of His Highness, with the advice and assistance of the Agent of the British Government, having understood the matter, will decide on such subjects, and their decisions must be attended to: and further, in regard to such decisions not being attended to, so that the country may fall into a state of misgovernment, and robberies and other crimes become of very frequent occurrence, in such an event, whatever may appear to be the most proper measures shall be suggested by the Agent of the British Government, and corresponding arrangements will be made by His Highness's Government.

## Article VII.

Without orders from Government, no extra troops are to be levied, and none assembled for the purpose of making war on any one. In matters of family disputes concerning relationship and such like, no appeal to arms can be permitted, but the case is to be represented to the Agent of the British Government, who will communicate with the Government of His Highness, and whatever decision is given must be reckoned binding.

ARTICLE VIII.

With the exception of those under the Government of His Highness, no intercourse or communication by letter is to be entered into with such as Bajeerao Saheb, or other Princes, Chieftains, Commanders, and others, nor is any aid or assistance, by joining the troops of any one, to be given. This Article forms the basis of the present Agreement, and should what is written above be departed from, the Jageer will not be continued.

ARTICLE IX.

All persons having committed crimes within the Jageer country, who may take shelter in the territories of the British Government or of His Highness, shall be delivered over to Shaikh Mira Waeekur, after information has been given to the Agent of the British Government, and by him communicated to the British Government or to the Government of His Highness, as the case may be; and in like manner all criminals from the territories of the British Government or of His Highness shall be delivered up by Shaikh Mira Waeekur to their respective Governments, and assistance must be rendered to people of either Government who may be sent for the apprehension of such offenders.

ARTICLE X.

Whilst you, Shaikh Mira Waeekur, shall continue to fulfil the terms of your service in good faith, integrity, and fidelity, your Jageer shall be held without any interruption from His Highness's Government. On this point the British Government is your guarantee.

ARTICLE XI.

All titles and forms of respect hitherto enjoyed by you shall be continued. All requests on the part of the Jageerdar, which may be reasonable and proper, shall be granted, but such as are otherwise shall not be agreed to.

ARTICLE XII.

As the Jageer districts adjoin the territory of His Highness, and it may be necessary to effect exchanges of items of revenue or land, for the purpose either of defining the boundary or for police arrangements, therefore, on a representation from the Government of His Highness, the Agent of the British Government will arrange such exchanges as may be necessary, provided they are not injurious to the interests of the Jageerdars, and such exchanges must be made accordingly.

The above XII. Articles must be observed.

*Dated the* 3*rd July* 1820 (*corresponding with the* 21*st Rumzan, Ihidé Ushreen Mya Tyne wu Uluf.*)

(Signed) JAMES GRANT. (L. S.)

# NOTES

ON THE

# CLIMATE AND DISEASES OF THE SATARA TERRITORY.

BY

SURGEON JAMES MURRAY,

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

RESIDENCY SURGEON.

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*Submitted to Government on the* 1*st January* 1848.

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# CLIMATE AND DISEASES OF SATARA.

## CLIMATE OF SATARA.

THE small tract of Satara comprises from west to east three distinct lines of climate,—

The mountain climate of the chain of Western Ghats (ranging from 3,000 to 4,500 feet in height), which constitute the western boundary of the Satara Districts, characterised by a highly rarefied air, a cool temperature, and almost continuous heavy rain, with dense fogs, during the south-west monsoon.

The second division comprises the narrow tract lying between the base of the Western Ghats and a range of hills which branch off from the Mahadeo Hills six or eight miles east from the Salpa Ghat, and, running a distance of upwards of fifty miles in a line nearly parallel with the Ghats, fall down on the Krishna twelve miles below Kurar. This tract is from thirty to forty miles in breadth, and consists of a succession of valleys, whose general level is from 2,000 to 2,500 feet, formed by the numerous hills which branch off laterally from the Ghats, and watered by the Upper Krishna, and by the Koina, Yena, Wasna, and other tributaries of the Krishna. Here the heat and aridity of the summer months are moderated by regular sea-breezes; while a moderate fall of rain, and an agreeable temperature, characterise the climate of the monsoon.

The eastern, and largest section of the Satara districts, consists chiefly of open inland plains, which are on a somewhat lower level than the western valleys, and are beyond the limits of any of the direct branches of the Ghats, except the eastern third of the Mahadeo Hills. The principal subordinate range by which it is intersected is the last or most easterly branch of the Mahadeo Hills, which pursues a south-easterly course towards Khanapoor and Jut, near which it is lost. The climate of these districts is marked by dry bleak winds in the cold months; by great heat (untempered by sea-breezes) and extreme aridity of surface in the hot season; and by scanty rains and frequent droughts, the influence of the south-west monsoon rains being in some of the districts scarcely felt, and the operations of husbandry being principally dependent

upon the heavy thunder-showers from the eastward that precede and follow the monsoon.*

The only portion of the Western Ghats lying within the Satara territory whose climate has been examined with any degree of accuracy is that of the Mahableshwur range.

There can be no doubt, however, that the physical characters of the climate along the whole of that part of the range which forms the Satara boundary are in all essential points the same, varying only in degree according to local elevation. The Mahableshwur climate, therefore, will furnish a faithful, though somewhat exaggerated, representation of the whole of this line of climate.

Having frequently had occasion to report upon the climate of that portion of the Ghats, and to describe the nature and effects of hill climates generally, I need not again enter on the subject; but shall proceed at once to offer some observations on the climate and diseases of the town and neighbourhood of Satara, situated in the second of the divisions above specified.

The cantonment of Satara lies in lat. 17°40′ N., and long. 74°2′ E., near the western border of the Deccan. It is nearly in the centre of the narrow tract before referred to, which lies between the lofty chain of the Western Ghats and the parallel branch of the Mahadeo Hills, and is composed of a succession of narrow valleys, separated from each other by lateral ramifications of the Ghats.

The position of Satara is just at the point where the smaller branches of hills sink down on the table-land. It is elevated 2,320 feet above the level of the sea, and is distant fifty miles from the Western Coast, from which it is separated, at nearly mid-distance, by the Ghats.

The situation of the station is singularly beautiful. It stands about a mile from the right bank of the Yena, where that stream emerges from its narrow mountain-valley into the more open vale of the Krishna, with which it forms a junction two miles below the cantonment. Round the borders of the two rivers rises an amphitheatre of hills, some of them of considerable elevation, formed on one side of direct branches of the adjoining Ghats, and detached from the great Mahadeo branch on the other. Some of the higher hills comprising this circular range (among which Chundun and Wundun, Nandgeeree, Jerunda, Uteshwur, and the Satara hill-fort stand pre-eminent) exhibit in their most striking forms the distinctive features of the secondary trap formation, and impart a character of peculiar beauty to the scenery of the Satara valley. In a semicircular recess on the south-western border of the valley stands the city of Satara; and about a mile further into the plain is the site of the camp.

The cantonment is built on a gently rising ridge, whence the ground to the

* The distinctions of climate above indicated are not confined to the Satara territory, but are found to prevail, with differences of degree and local extent, from the northern to the southern extremity of the Deccan Proper; the demarcations of climate corresponding, not with the meridional lines, but with the line of Ghats and sea coast.

northward and eastward declines by a gradual and pretty uniform slope down to the bed of the Yena. The soil immediately around the cantonment is very shallow, and consists principally of a light, friable, yellowish-red Moorum (formed from the decomposed trap), with very little alluvial soil, but the black mould gradually deepens as it approaches the river. From the rapidity with which the soil absorbs moisture, and from the sloping nature of the ground, the surface very soon dries after the heaviest monsoon rain. There is very little irrigated land around camp, or, indeed, in any part of the valley; and the vicinity is free from jungle, or other reputed source of malaria.

The town of Satara, from its position immediately under the hills, is exposed to greater heat, and to a greater degree of monsoon damp, than the cantonment. The latter observation applies also to the site where His Highness the Raja's troops are cantoned, on the north side of the town; but the higher elevation of the ground imparts to it a greater degree of coolness. The town is intersected by several broad open streets, which are laid out with considerable regularity; and, as seen from the adjoining hill-fort, embosomed in trees, which are only partially visible from below, it presents altogether a very pretty appearance. It is supplied with excellent water, conveyed by aqueducts from the summit of Uteshwur. In this respect it has a considerable advantage over the British cantonment, the water of which, obtained from wells, is generally hard, and in some places rather brackish.

The following observations on the climate of Satara are deduced from the experience of the last four years, in addition to a previous residence at the station during five rainy seasons. The physical history of the climate naturally falls to be considered here, as elsewhere in India, under the three popular divisions of the hot, the rainy, and the cold seasons.

Hot Season.—The hot season may be said generally to set in about the beginning of March. Its commencement is sometimes sudden and well marked, but more frequently it is gradual; and the heat of the weather increases pretty steadily during the month. This, however, is shown more by its prolonged duration than by the absolute augmentation of temperature, the in-door thermometer reaching a considerable elevation at an early period of the day, and not beginning to decline until seven or eight o'clock in the evening. In ordinary years the heat reaches its maximum, both of amount and duration, in the month of April. In the early part of May, the temperature somewhat declines, and is less protracted; and, after the middle of the month, westerly winds become more prevalent, and the air is cooled by the clouds, which then begin to form on the adjoining mountains.

The characters of the hot season are here singularly uniform. The early mornings are invariably calm and serene, and the air is cool and pleasant until about seven o'clock, with a greater degree of softness, and (I think) of freshness, than is even experienced on the Mahableshwur Hills. After eight o'clock the heat rapidly increases. The early part of the day is generally still, or there is a light air veering from east to north. The exception to this

generally occurs in March, particularly about the period of the equinox, at which time a high hot land-wind occasionally blows throughout the day.

Soon after midday a strong westerly* or sea-breeze sets in with a sudden gust, and continues to blow during the remainder of the day. This constitutes the hot wind of this part of the Deccan. It commences, during March, between twelve and two o'clock, and generally by midday in April, and the first half of May; after which it is usually the prevailing wind throughout the twenty-four hours. It blows with considerable strength, and is hot, dry, and disagreeable until sunset, when it becomes milder and less gusty, and, towards dusk, it gradually gets soft, cool, and refreshing. When it does not set in, however, till after two o'clock, it generally continues warm and unpleasant until late in the evening.

In the early part of May it rarely retains its warmth beyond five o'clock in the evening, after which hour it is comparatively pleasant; and in the latter half of the month it acquires a pleasant degree of moisture, and an invigorating freshness, in its passage through the mists, fogs, and clouds, which at that time collect on the summits of the Western range of Ghats.

In the early part of the season the westerly wind usually blows till eight or nine o'clock in the evening, when it shifts to the northward, and is occasionally followed by a close night; but during April and May, the sea-breeze generally blows with greater or less strength until morning, and thereby ensures cool nights.†

April is found to be the hottest month, both from the sensations and from the indications of the thermometer. March is thermometrically the coolest; but the climate of May is more pleasant to the feelings than either of the other two months.

Two or three heavy thunder-showers from the eastward generally fall towards the end of May, and occasionally one or two showers in April.‡ Though always preceded by sultriness of the air, these showers are generally followed by a considerable abatement of the hot winds.

From what has been stated, it will be perceived that the heat at Satara is neither immoderate nor protracted. It is rarely very oppressive to the feelings, nor does the climate in the hot season prove so relaxing or exhausting to the system as might be expected from its abstract temperature. This arises partly from the dryness of the atmosphere, but principally from its rarefaction (consequent on its local elevation), and from the regularity and strength of the

* This wind generally blows from the west, or one or two points to the southward of west.

† The nights at Satara, at this time, are frequently cooler than at Mahableshwur, where the sea-breeze, setting in earlier, subsides generally in the evening, and is followed by a light north-easterly wind.

‡ In April 1847 there were seven days of heavy rain, amounting altogether to 10·88 inches, 8·87 of which fell on the 18th, 19th, and 20th. This rain was accompanied, not by thunder, as is usual at this time of the year, but by a strong and continued gale of wind from the eastward, which extended all along the Western Coast, and occasioned the loss of several vessels.

sea-breezes.* In a substantial thatched house, with the doors shut and the windows closed and screened between the hours of from seven to nine in the morning and five in the evening, the temperature in the hottest month of the season usually ranges between 76° and 84°. Tattees are neither absolutely necessary, nor are they, indeed, productive of much benefit. A single Tattee put up in the afternoon is useful as a means of renewing the inner air, rather than of cooling the apartment, its effect being to elevate, rather than to depress, the thermometer, in consequence, probably, of the wind blowing at that time from the seaward.

In the outer air the wind is felt to be unpleasantly hot; but the reflected heat by no means so great as might be expected, or as it is found to be in less elevated and more inland parts of the Presidency. The surface of the country too, though bare and brown, has not a very parched appearance, and is agreeably relieved by the fresh foliage of the surrounding trees.

RAINY SEASON.—During the first half of June, there is a gradual transition from the dry and unpleasant heat of the hot season to the soft and refreshing temperature of the monsoon. On some days there is a genial softness of the air, with westerly breezes; on others (and these, perhaps, the most numerous) the atmosphere is close and sultry in the early part of the day; soon after noon clouds begin to congregate on the eastern horizon; and the day closes in with a heavy thunder-shower from the same quarter. These thunder-showers vary much, both in frequency and severity, in different years; but experience has shown that they are neither so violent nor so destructive in the Satara valley as they are in the more open cantonment of Poona.

The date at which the south-west monsoon sets in varies in different years; but its commencement generally occurs between the 10th and 20th of June. For one or two days the characteristic initiatory monsoon clouds are observed to cap the summits of the surrounding mountains, accompanied by a delicious freshness of the air; and at length the monsoon commences, usually during the day, either with dense drizzling showers, or more rarely with steady heavy rain, continued for an entire day. The climate now acquires the coolness and freshness so characteristic of the Deccan monsoon; vegetation, which had partially sprung up under the influence of the preceding thunder-showers, now increases with astonishing rapidity, and in a few days the fields and surrounding mountains assume the freshness and verdure of a northern spring.

The weather throughout the remainder of June, and during the month of July† and greater part of August, preserves the same general characters,

* The westerly winds seem to absorb part of the excess of electric matter, which, at times, is so observable at Ahmednuggur and some other inland places beyond the reach of the regular sea-breezes, and which exerts a prejudicial influence on those who are predisposed to nervous and vascular excitement.

† A remarkable deviation from the usual course of the monsoon weather occurred in July 1846. The regular monsoon rains had commenced on the 7th of June, and showers fell on every day, except four, during the remainder of the month, and the first four days of July,

modified to a certain extent by the relative quantity of rain. The temperature is cool, equable, and very congenial to the feelings, being alike removed from sultriness on the one hand and from unpleasant chilliness on the other; there is a pleasant alternation of dense dark-grey sky with partial sunshine; a fresh breeze blows, with scarcely any interruption, from WSW., and the rain chiefly falls in short, though frequent showers, in the intervals of which exercise in the open air is very agreeable. The station is protected by the adjoining Ghats from the drenching rains and boisterous winds which prevail on the summits of these mountains and (in a less degree) on the narrow tract of country from their base to the sea coast; while it is exempted from the scanty and uncertain falls and the frequent droughts of the inland country, only a few miles to the eastward. Although the occurrence of short and drizzling showers in the afternoon (which are most frequent in the scantiest monsoons) is at times complained of as interfering with evening exercise, which is so essential to health and enjoyment in India, no excessive dampness of the air is ever experienced in-doors.

Towards the end of August, or the beginning of September, the showers become lighter, more partial, and of shorter duration; the air is sensibly drier and warmer, but still pleasant, and the wind begins to shift at times to the northward of west. White clouds are again observed to rest on the tops of the higher mountains, and occasionally, in the morning, to trail along their sides; and during the day elevated white fleecy clouds (cumuli and cumulo-strati), with large intervening patches of blue sky, take the place of the darker and denser rain-clouds of the previous months.

During the latter half of the month, the air is felt at times to be somewhat close and sultry; but, in general, it is pleasantly moist, and altogether agreeable to the feelings. The winds are now light and variable, veering from north-west round by north to east. From the latter quarter proceed the thunder-showers that mark the close, as they usher in the commencement, of the monsoon. Severe hailstorms are occasionally experienced at this period.*

The climate of the four monsoon months (which but for the opportune fall of the periodical rains would prove the hottest part of the year) is, in this

amounting altogether to 13 inches. On the 9th of July (full moon) and four following days there was close, sultry weather, and a blue sky (like that of the first week of June), with lightning and heavy thunder-showers from the east; then a return of the usual dark-grey monsoon sky and south-westerly winds, and on the 17th a fresh setting in of the monsoon rains. A similar occurrence took place in the monsoon of 1839.

* The partial nature of these showers has often been very strikingly shown here. Thus, on the 31st of May 1844, 98 cents. fell at my bungalow in two hours; while at the other end of the cantonment, not half a mile distant, the quantity was insufficient to lay the dust. On the 23rd September 1845, during a severe hailstorm, 3·30 inches fell at my bungalow in the course of fifty minutes, while during the same period 1·40 inches fell at the town hospital. At the same distance, again, on the 22nd September 1847, there fell, in an hour, at the town hospital 2·12, at my bungalow 1·82, and at the cantonment hospital 0·92 inches.

part of the Deccan, more agreeable to the feelings, and more invigorating to the system, than that of the cold season. The temperature in a house, during three months of this period, ranges generally from 72° to 75°; the atmospheric humidity is moderate; and exercise in the open air, during the day, may be indulged in with more pleasure and with greater impunity than during the months of the cold season.

The average annual fall of rain for the last four years is 39¼ inches,* of which two-thirds fell during the four monsoon months.† During the last four years, the fall of rain in any one year has not differed more than three inches from the mean of the four, and the difference between the minimum and maximum yearly fall does not amount to five inches; although two of these years, 1845 and 1846, were marked respectively by a very *scanty* and a *plentiful* monsoon in other parts of the Presidency.‡

The quantity of rain in the town of Satara usually exceeds that in the cantonment, situated a mile NE., by six or eight inches.§

Cold Season.—The month of October connects the rainy and cold seasons. During the first part of the month the sky is usually chequered with clouds; there are occasional short, heavy showers, with or without thunder, from the eastward; the winds are light and variable; and the air is soft, and, though occasionally close, by no means unpleasantly warm. The atmosphere is without the bracing freshness so characteristic of the mountain air at this time; but, on the other hand, it does not partake of the oppressiveness which is experienced on the coast. When there is a deficiency, however, of the late rains (as in 1845), the weather is unpleasant, with a hot, dry, easterly wind in the day, succeeded, often, by a close night. In the latter part of the month the sky is clear, and the air becomes dry and warm in the day; in the evening there is generally a light westerly wind, and a heavy dew at night.

The cold season usually commences in the first week of November, after which (with the exception to be noticed) the climate maintains a tolerably uniform and steady character during that and the two following months. The mornings are invariably still and cool, and frequently cold; and during November (but rarely afterwards) a smoky fog generally rests over the beds of the Yena and the Krishna until seven or eight o'clock. In the early part of

* The average fall during the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, as measured by Dr. Young Howison, was 38½ inches.

† In 1847, of an annual fall of 40·98 inches, only 16·28 fell in the four monsoon months; upwards of 10 inches having fallen in the month of April, and 8 inches in November. In fact, the monthly falls are always more variable than the annual.

‡ In Bombay the fall of rain in 1846 exceeded that of the previous year by 32¾ inches.

§ The following statement shows the fall at the town and the cantonment hospital, and at my bungalow, which is equidistant from the two:—

| | 1844. | 1845. | 1846. | 1847. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town hospital | .. | 44·39 | 42·92 | .. |
| My bungalow | 36·06 | 40·24 | 39·52 | 40·98 |
| Cantonment hospital | .. | 38·34 | 31·65 | .. |

the day an easterly or north-easterly wind springs up, and blows with varying degrees of strength, but in general very moderately, until three or four o'clock in the afternoon, when it either subsides into a light easterly air, or draws to the southward, and is succeeded by a still night. In clear weather, during the early part of the season, there is a pretty copious deposition of dew. Towards the end of January the wind begins to draw round to the westward in the evening; and in February the sea-breeze sets in with great regularity between eleven and one o'clock, and blows through the rest of the day, rendering the climate, during this month, more agreeable to the feelings than in the colder and drier months that precede it.

Such is the prevailing character of the weather of the cold season. But there are frequent intervals of cloudy weather, which lasts for a week or ten days; and the presence of cirri or cumuli, separately or combined, never fails to render the temperature of the air much warmer, and particularly conduces to warm nights. The coldest weather is always experienced when the sky is perfectly clear, and the wind is either due east, or one or two points to the southward of east.

A few showers of rain generally fall in the course of the cold months, but they are less frequent and less heavy at this station than in the districts to the eastward. They occur most frequently in November, though occasionally at other times.*

The temperature in the four winter months (excluding October) usually averages from 68½° to 76½°, but though this be the coldest period of the year, the weather is neither so pleasant nor so bracing as the climate of the monsoon. The air is often unpleasantly dry, particularly when the wind blows uninterruptedly from the east for several days in succession, without drawing round to the southward or westward. In this respect the Deccan cold weather is inferior to that of Bombay; but, on the whole, I am inclined to think that it is more agreeable than the climate of the hills. The nights and mornings are decidedly more pleasant, from being calmer, and nearly as cold; and although the days are much warmer, and consequently out-door exercise at that time cannot be so freely indulged in, this is in some degree compensated by the absence of the high easterly winds which prevail so frequently on the hills in these months.

The physical characters of the Satara climate may be thus briefly recapitulated :—

I.—A mild and moderate temperature during the greater part of the year. In the hot season the hot winds during the day, though sufficiently uncomfortable, are neither very oppressive to the feelings nor exhausting to the

* Eight inches of rain, as has been stated, fell in the first week of November 1847; and on the 9th and 10th December 1846 there was a fall of 2½ inches, which rapidly brought out considerable verdure, that continued till about Christmas Day. Dr. Young Howison also states (*Bombay Medical Transactions*, Vol. II. p. 216) that the camp and whole surrounding country were nearly inundated in February 1834.

system ; the evenings and nights are cooled by a fresh sea-breeze ; and the early mornings are still and cool.

The cold of the cold season is temperate without bleakness, but at the same time without the invigorating freshness of a corresponding extra-tropical temperature.

A cool and very congenial and refreshing temperature, both in and out of doors, is experienced during the south-west monsoon.

II.—Liability to extensive transitions of temperature between the day and the night during the fair months of the year, with great equability during the monsoon.

III.—Unpleasant dryness of the air during the greater part of the fair season, and an agreeable moisture in the monsoon.

IV.—A light and attenuated atmosphere, with a diminution of a twelfth of its superincumbent pressure.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERS.—The physiological action of the climate is principally shown in producing more or less excitement of the nervous and vascular systems. The air is found to be dry, heating, and irritating in the hot season ; it is dry and exciting in the cold months ; and it has a refreshing and bracing influence in the monsoon.

A European, in health, on arriving in this part of the Deccan, after a residence on the sea coast, or in the low-lying province of Guzerat, usually experiences at first a degree of lightness of spirits, and of bodily energy, and a freedom of respiration, which he had not felt in the low country. These sensations are generally succeeded by more or less excitement of the nervous and vascular systems, and (particularly in the fair season) by an unpleasant sense of dryness and constriction of the surface. If he be of plethoric habit, he will probably be liable to headache, or other indication of cerebral excitement, and, if subject to local derangement of the circulation, and more particularly of the venous system, he will probably experience some of the effects and indications of visceral congestion.

These two effects—vascular excitement and dryness of skin—are almost invariably and exclusively ascribed to the dryness of the Deccan air. That they are in part attributable to this cause may be inferred from the ascertained dryness of the air, and from the circumstance of their being experienced to a greater extent in the fair and dry months than at other times. But the fact that they are also felt, though in a less degree, during the rainy season, at which period there is an agreeable humidity of atmosphere, clearly proves that they must, in part at least, be ascribed to some other agency. For it will not be denied that the monsoon air of the Deccan is moister than the dry weather air of the low country ; and yet the former is more exciting than the latter.

In point of fact, the phenomena now under consideration are strictly analogous to the effects which I have already described* as incident to the hill

* *Bombay Medical Transactions*, Vol. VII. p. 8.

climates of India; and they arise from the same cause—a low atmospheric pressure.

The local elevation of the Deccan, which gives it a temperature 4° or 5° lower than that of the sea coast, deprives it at the same time, as has been already stated, of one-twelfth of its superincumbent atmospheric weight, and entails the usual physiological effects of a rarefied atmosphere. The low pressure of the air produces excitement of the nervous and vascular systems; and its state of attenuation accelerates and augments cutaneous evaporation, and consequently induces a sense of aridity and constriction of the skin.

These effects vary in different individuals, or rather in different states of the system. The vascular excitement, which, in one kind of constitution, or in one condition of the body, acts as a pleasant and healthy tonic, invigorating and improving the general health, will be found in another person, of different habit, to induce a heated state of the system, and perhaps call into action some latent visceral disorder, the existence of which had been previously unknown. As a general rule, liable of course to numerous exceptions, it may be stated that persons on their first arrival in India, who feel languid and oppressed on the coast, usually prefer the Deccan climate; while the old resident, who is liable to a variety of uneasy sensations in the Deccan, generally feels more comfortable and happy under the soothing influence of the soft breezes of the sea coast.

To conclude this part of the subject, the climate of Satara, in its physical and physiological properties, holds an intermediate place between the low-lying provinces of Guzerat and the Konkun and the mountain stations. It is cooler, more variable, drier, lighter, more bracing, but more irritating and exciting, than the former; considerably warmer, more changeable, of a higher pressure, less exciting, and less invigorating, than the latter.

To this brief sketch of the usual characters and progress of the seasons at Satara, and of the chief physical and physiological attributes of the climate, it may be useful to subjoin, in a tabular form, the mean and extreme monthly results of the meteorological observations which have been recorded during the last four years, to which will be added a summary of the principal characters of the climate, as deduced from these observations.

 *Synopsis*

## A SYNOPSIS OF FOUR YEARS' METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Lat. 17°40′ N., long. 74°2′ E.

| Months. | In-door Temperature. | | | | | | | | | Out-door Tempe | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Means. | | | | | Extremes. | | | | Means. | | | |
| | Mean Temperature. | Mean Daily Variation. | Mean Daily Maximum. | Mean Daily Minimum. | Difference of Mean Temperature of Successive Months. | Extreme Daily Range. | Extreme Monthly Range. | Extreme Maximum. | Extreme Minimum. | Mean Temperature. | Mean Daily Variation. | Mean Daily Maximum. | Mean Daily Minimum. |
| January .... | 70°0 | 8°7 | 76°4 | 67°7 | | 12°5 | 18°0 | 80°5 | 59°5 | 73°4 | 17°4 | 82°1 | 64°7 |
| February.... | 72·6 | 8·0 | 76·6 | 68·6 | 1°6 | 11·0 | 20·0 | 80·0 | 58·5 | 73·2 | 18·2 | 82·3 | 64·1 |
| March...... | 77·8 | 6·8 | 81·2 | 74·4 | 5·2 | 10·5 | 15·5 | 85·5 | 68·5 | 81·5 | 20·5 | 91·8 | 71·3 |
| April ...... | 80·6 | 8·2 | 84·7 | 76·5 | 2·8 | 11·8 | 17·7 | 90·7 | 68·0 | 85·1 | 20·7 | 95·5 | 74·8 |
| May........ | 80·1 | 8·6 | 84·4 | 75·8 | 0·5 | 11·0 | 14·0 | 87·7 | 71·0 | 85·5 | 19·0 | 95·0 | 76·0 |
| June ...... | 77·0 | 4·6 | 79·3 | 74·7 | 3·1 | 11·3 | 15·5 | 86·0 | 70·5 | 75·9 | 7·6 | 79·7 | 72·1 |
| July........ | 73·8 | 3·1 | 75·4 | 72·3 | 3·2 | 7·3 | 10·0 | 82·0 | 70·0 | 73·6 | 4·6 | 75·9 | 71·3 |
| August .... | 73·0 | 3·2 | 74·6 | 71·4 | 0·8 | 6·0 | 7·5 | 78·5 | 69·5 | 72·7 | 3·2 | 74·3 | 71·1 |
| September .. | 74·0 | 4·7 | 76·4 | 71·7 | 1·0 | 8·5 | 11·0 | 81·5 | 69·0 | 73·8 | 7·8 | 77·7 | 69·9 |
| October .... | 76·1 | 5·4 | 78·8 | 73·4 | 2·1 | 9·0 | 13·0 | 82·5 | 69·0 | 76·6 | 12·4 | 82·8 | 70·4 |
| November .. | 72·0 | 7·0 | 75·5 | 68·5 | 4·1 | 13·0 | 19·0 | 81·0 | 60·0 | 70·9 | 14·0 | 77·9 | 63·9 |
| December .. | 71·8 | 7·2 | 75·4 | 68·2 | 0·2 | 11·0 | 17·3 | 80·0 | 61·0 | 71·2 | 16·7 | 79·6 | 62·9 |
| Quadrennial Means and Extremes.. | 75°0 | 6°3 | 78°2 | 71°9 | 2°2 | 13°0 | 20°0 | 90°7 | 58°5 | 76°0 | 13°5 | 82°8 | 69°3 |

NOTE.—The *in-door* temperatures are taken from a thermometer suspended in a large lofty room of a season, kept open in the monsoon, and in general partially closed on the east side in the cold season. hospital, which is a lofty *tiled* building. The pluviometer is placed three feet above the ground.

(*from* 1*st January* 1844 *to* 31*st December* 1847), AT SATARA.

Height above the sea, 2,320 feet.

| RATURE IN THE SHADE. | | | | | HUMIDITY OF THE AIR. | RAIN FALL. | | | | | | WINDS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Extremes. | | | | | Means. | | | | Extremes. | | | |
| Difference of Mean Temperature in Successive Months. | Extreme Daily Range. | Extreme Monthly Range. | Extreme Maximum. | Extreme Minimum. | | Mean Monthly Fall. | Mean Number of Rainy Days. | Mean Day Fall. | Mean Night Fall. | Extreme Daily Fall. | Extreme Monthly Fall. | Direction. | Force. |
| | | | | | | Ins. | | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | | |
| | 23°0 | 31°0 | 86°0 | 53°0 | 8°5 | 0·01 | 1 in 2 years. | .. | 0·01 | 0.03 | 0·03 | E. SW. | Modte. |
| 0°2 | 26·0 | 33·0 | 90·0 | 50·5 | 9·3 | 0·08 | 3 in 4 years. | 0·08 | .. | 0·18 | 0·18 | E. W. | Fresh. |
| 8·3 | 32·0 | 38·5 | 100·5 | 62·0 | 10·2 | 0·04 | 3 in 4 years. | 0·01 | 0.03 | 0·07 | 0·18 | E. SW. | Modte. |
| 3·6 | 31·5 | 36·5 | 102·5 | 64·0 | 10·5 | 2·97 | 2 | 1·54 | 1·43 | 4·40 | 10·88 | E. W. SW. | „ |
| 0·4 | 26·0 | 29·5 | 103·5 | 70·0 | 8·2 | 1·26 | 4 | 1·17 | 0·09 | 1·55 | 3·49 | „ | „ |
| 9·6 | 22·0 | 22·0 | 93·0 | 69·0 | 4·5 | 7.53 | 20 | 4·66 | 2·87 | 2·09 | 10·39 | .. | „ |
| 2·3 | 7·5 | 11·0 | 91·0 | 60·0 | 3·5 | 10·44 | 24 | 5·18 | 5.26 | 3·41 | 16·04 | W. SW. | Fresh. |
| 0·9 | 10·0 | 10·0 | 80·0 | 69.0 | 3·7 | 3·28 | 24 | 2·21 | 3.07 | 1·81 | 11·91 | W. | „ |
| 1·1 | 16·0 | 19·0 | 83·0 | 64·0 | 4·2 | 4·54 | 12 | 3·41 | 1·13 | 3·55 | 9·71 | „ | Light. |
| 2·8 | 21·0 | 30·0 | 93·0 | 63·0 | 6·1 | 3·65 | 6 | 1·10 | 2·52 | 3·25 | 5·25 | .. | „ |
| 5·7 | 21·0 | 25·0 | 85·0 | 58·0 | 7·6 | 2·74 | 2 | 0·33 | 2·41 | 4·61 | 8·00 | E. | Modte. |
| 0·3 | 25·0 | 27·0 | 86·0 | 57·0 | 8·1 | 0·66 | 1 | 0·36 | 0·30 | 1·72 | 2·46 | E. S. | „ |
| 3°1 | 32°0 | 38°5 | 103°5 | 50°5 | 7°0 | 39·20 | 97 | 20·07 | 19·13 | 4·61 | 11·91 | | |

thatched bungalow in the cantonment, which is closed and screened during the heat of the day in the hot
The *out-door* temperatures are those given by a thermometer suspended in the eastern veranda of the town

*Summary of the Principal Characters of the Satara Climate, as deduced from Four Years' Observations (1st January 1844 to 31st December 1847).*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mean annual temperature | in-door | 75°0 |
| Do. do. | out-door | 76·0 |
| Mean daily variation of temperature | in-door | 6·3 |
| Do. do. | out-door | 13·5 |
| Mean daily maximum temperature | in-door | 78·2 |
| Do. do. | out-door | 82·8 |
| Mean daily minimum temperature | in-door | 71·9 |
| Do. do. | out-door | 69·3 |
| Extreme daily range of temperature | in-door | 13·0 |
| Do. do. | out-door | 32·0 |
| Extreme monthly range of temperature | in-door | 20·0 |
| Do. do. | out-door | 38-5 |
| Extreme yearly range of temperature | in-door | 30·2 |
| Do. do. | out-door | 53·0 |
| Extreme maximum temperature observed | in-door | 90·7 |
| Do. do. | out-door | 103·5 |
| Extreme minimum temperature observed | in-door | 58·5 |
| Do. do. | out-door | 50·5 |
| Difference of mean temperature of successive months | in-door | 2·2 |
| Do. do. | out-door | 3·1 |
| Mean daily depression of wet-bulb thermometer | | 7·0 |
| Mean annual fall of rain | inches | 39·20 |
| Do. day fall of rain | „ | 20·07 |
| Do. night fall of rain | „ | 19·13 |
| Number of days on which rain fell | | 97 |
| Extreme annual fall of rain | inches | 40·98 |
| Extreme monthly fall of rain | „ | 11·91 |
| Extreme daily fall of rain | „ | 4·61 |

The only part of the eastern districts whose climate I have as yet had the means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy is that of Phultun, the capital of the Nimbalkur, one of the Satara Jageerdars. It is situated on the right bank of the Neera, about thirty miles NE. from Satara, from which it is separated by the Mahadeo range of hills.

A daily meteorological register has been kept at Phultun, under my instructions, by the Native vaccinators, during the last two years. Having found, however, that the thermometrical observations for the first of these years were vitiated, by an unsuitable position of the instrument and other causes, I have retained only those of the last year, of which I now subjoin an abstract.

*Meteorological Register kept at Phultun, during the Year* 1847.

| Months. | Atmospheric Temperature. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Means. | | | | Extremes. | | | |
| | Mean Temperature. | Mean Daily Variation. | Mean Maximum. | Mean Minimum. | Extreme Daily Range. | Extreme Monthly Range. | Extreme Maximum. | Extreme Minimum. |
| January | 74°8 | 12°4 | 81°0 | 68°6 | 13°0 | 15°0 | 82°0 | 67°0 |
| February | 76·9 | 12·6 | 83·2 | 70·6 | 15·0 | 28·0 | 88·0 | 60·0 |
| March | 83·9 | 7·7 | 87·8 | 80·1 | 10·0 | 14·0 | 90·0 | 76·0 |
| April | 83·9 | 9·5 | 88·5 | 79·0 | 13·0 | 22·0 | 94·0 | 72·0 |
| May | 86·1 | 9·3 | 90·8 | 81 5 | 14·0 | 16·0 | 94·0 | 78·0 |
| June | 81·2 | 4·8 | 83·6 | 78·8 | 8·0 | 11·0 | 88·0 | 78·0 |
| July | 80·2 | 4·3 | 82·4 | 78·1 | 6·0 | 8·0 | 84·0 | 76·0 |
| August | 79·3 | 4·7 | 81·7 | 77·0 | 6·0 | 8·0 | 84·0 | 76·0 |
| September | 78·9 | 4·5 | 81·2 | 76·7 | 6·0 | 10·0 | 84·0 | 74·0 |
| October | 80·0 | ·6·0 | 83·0 | 77·0 | 8·0 | 14·0 | 86·0 | 72·0 |
| November | 73·5 | 6·6 | 76·8 | 70·2 | 10·0 | 18·0 | 82·0 | 64·0 |
| December | 72·9 | 8·4 | 77·1 | 68·7 | 10·0 | 18·0 | 82·0 | 64·0 |
| Annual | 79°2 | 7°5 | 83°0 | 75°5 | 15°0 | 28°0 | 94°0 | 60°0 |

[Note.—The thermometer is suspended in the interior of an unoccupied terrace-roofed building, with three open windows.]

From the foregoing register it appears that the mean annual temperature at Phultun in 1847 was 79°2, and the mean daily variation 7°5, being an excess of 4° in the former, and of 1° in the latter, as compared with the Satara temperatures. This difference of temperature between two places, of about equal altitude and distant only thirty miles, shows that in this part of the Deccan, distance from the sea, involving, as it does, withdrawal from the regular influence of the sea-breezes in the hot season, and a scanty and uncertain monsoon, is nearly as influential in determining the character of the climate as local elevation.

But the differences in the indications of the pulviometer at the two places, both as regards the quantity of rain and the periods of its fall, are still more remarkable than the discrepancies of temperature. The following is an abstract statement of the monthly quantities measured at Satara and Phultun during the years 1846 and 1847.

*Monthly Register of the Pluviometer at Satara and Phultun, during the Years* 1846 *and* 1847.

| MONTHS. | SATARA. | | PHULTUN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1846 | 1847 | 1846 | 1847 |
| | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. |
| January | 0·18 | .. | .. | .. |
| February | 0·18 | .. | .. | 0·02 |
| March | .. | 0·18 | .. | 0·52 |
| April | .. | 10·88 | 1·14 | 4·19 |
| May | 3·49 | 0·39 | 1·06 | 2·88 |
| June | 10·49 | 3·77 | 3·80 | 1·53 |
| July | 16 04 | 6·28 | 1·95 | 0·84 |
| August | 2·13 | 2·68 | .. | 0·50 |
| September | 0·77 | 3·55 | 1·05 | 2·00 |
| October | 2·98 | 5·25 | 2 50 | 3·06 |
| November | 0·98 | 8·00 | 5·04 | 4·60 |
| December | 2·46 | 0·05 | 1·53 | 0·89 |
| Annual fall of rain | 39·52 | 40·98 | 18·09 | 21·04 |
| Average of the two years | 40·25 | | 19·56 | |

This statement shows,—1*st*, that the annual fall of rain at Phultun, during the last two years, was twice less than that at Satara; and 2*nd*, that of these respective yearly quantities, two-thirds fell at Satara during the monsoon months, and only one-third at Phultun.

The distribution of rain in the greater portion of the districts of the Satara territory seems to depend almost entirely on their respective distances from the Western Ghats. Hence, while there seems to be very little variation in the quantity that falls at different points on any given line running parallel with the Ghats from north to south, we find that the effect of only a few miles' distance from west to east serves to modify very materially the amount of the south-west monsoon rain. This fact is very strikingly shown in this immediate neighbourhood. If we draw a waving line from Mahableshwur, on the summit of the Ghats, eastward, to Phultun, already described, a distance of little more than forty miles in a direct line, we shall find a rain fall of 240 inches at the commencement of the line, at an altitude of 4,500 feet, 50 inches at Panchgunny, at a distance of eleven miles, and an elevation of 4,000 feet, 25 inches at Satara, elevated 2,320 feet, while at the extremity of the line, at Phultun, and about the same level as Satara, the quantity is reduced to 6 inches. Were the line extended to a further distance of twenty miles, towards Indapoor, we should probably find the regular influence of the south-west monsoon to have nearly ceased, to be renewed again as we advanced towards the extremity of

*TABLE showing the MONTHLY FALL of RAIN, at the undermentioned Places, in the Years 1844-45-46-47.*

| Places of Observation. | Sea Coast. Bombay. (Sea level.) | | | | Sea Coast. Rutnagherry. (Extreme Height 150 feet.) | | | | Konkun. Tanna. (Sea level.) | | | | Konkun. Dapoolee. (Extreme Height 900 feet.) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years of Observation. | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 |
| *Months.* | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. |
| January | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11·67 |
| May | | | | | .. | .. | .. | 5·79 | | | | | | | | 5·36 |
| June | 14·17 | 19·70 | 31·71 | 35·47 | 19·80 | 29·23 | 59·20 | 58·00 | 26·57 | 28·89 | 39·76 | 45·00 | 26·31 | 36·64 | 43·07 | 45·24 |
| July | 35·52 | 20·44 | 40·56 | 16·80 | 33·55 | 29·83 | 51·72 | 28·81 | 44·09 | 31·28 | 57·72 | 20·60 | 63·85 | 42·87 | 55·09 | 32·74 |
| August | 6·55 | 6·56 | 5·60 | 8·92 | 17·03 | 11·35 | 13·27 | 21·44 | 15·49 | 15·64 | 13·59 | 25·03 | 25·96 | 27·73 | 14·70 | 15·98 |
| September | 9.16 | 8·03 | 8·45 | 5·80 | 10·70 | 10·95 | 16·96 | 6·03 | 12·39 | 12·02 | 22·90 | 14·20 | 13·32 | 27·73 | 18·34 | 8·47 |
| October | | | 1·16 | 0·32 | 6·69 | 6·92 | 4·36 | 3·61 | | | | | 5·76 | 2·67 | 2·11 | 0·63 |
| November | | | | | .. | .. | .. | 9·97 | | | | | | | | 3·68 |
| December | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of each year. | 65·40 | 54·73 | 87·48 | 67·31 | 87·77 | 88·28 | 145·51 | 133·65 | 98·54 | 87·83 | 133·97 | 104·83 | 135·14 | 147·64 | 133·31 | 123·77 |
| Average yearly fall. | 68·73 | | | | 114·55 | | | | 106·16 | | | | 134·96 | | | |

| Places of Observation. | Western Ghats (Summit). Khandala. (Height 1,740 feet.) | | Western Ghats (Summit). Malcolm Peth. (Height 4,500 feet.) | | | | Western Ghats (Eastern Branch). Panchgunny. (Extreme Height 4,000 feet.) | | | Deccan. Satara. (Height 2,320 feet.) | | | | Deccan. Kolhapoor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years of Observation. | 1833 | 1835 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1835 | 1842 | 1849 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1847 |
| *Months.* | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. |
| January | | | .. | 1·96 | .. | .. | | | | 0·03 | 0·04 | .. | .. | |
| February | | | 0·14 | .. | 0·09 | .. | | | | 0·07 | 0·06 | 0·18 | .. | |
| March | | | .. | 7·64 | .. | 1·00 | | | | .. | [illegible] | .. | 0·18 | |
| April | | | .. | 0·06 | .. | 11·48 | | | | 1·02 | [illegible] | .. | 10·88 | |
| May | | | .. | 0·13 | 3·81 | 6·84 | | | | 1·16 | .. | 3·49 | 0·39 | |
| June | | | 47·89 | 45·69 | 69·78 | 41·80 | 12·96 | 4·48 | 10·94 | 9·87 | 6·04 | 10·49 | 3·77 | (29 to 30) 1·62 |
| July | | | 114·78 | 92·06 | 119·52 | 56·61 | 10·78 | 24·93 | 18·37 | 11·72 | 7·77 | 16·04 | 6·28 | 6·40 |
| August | | | 74·65 | 74·49 | 50·07 | 64·65 | 13·28 | 12·24 | 16·37 | 4·41 | 11·91 | 2·13 | 2·68 | 3·75 |
| September | | | 21·81 | 24·59 | 41·10 | 25·94 | 13·52 | 7·05 | 7·12 | 4·12 | 9·71 | 0·77 | 3·55 | 0·82 |
| October | | | 2·88 | 3·27 | 2·45 | 3·33 | | | | 3·55 | 2·70 | 2·98 | 5·25 | 4·72 |
| November | | | .. | .. | 1·20 | 7·15 | | | | .. | 2·00 | 0·98 | 8·00 | 3·43 |
| December | | | 0·17 | 0·04 | 0·32 | .. | | | | 0·11 | .. | 2·46 | 0·05 | |
| Total of each year. | 144·43 | 168·75 | 262·32 | 249·93 | 288·34 | 218·80 | 50·54 | 48·67 | 52·80 | 36·06 | 40·24 | 39·52 | 40·98 | 20·74 |
| Average yearly fall. | 141·59 | | 254·84 | | | | 50·69 | | | 39·20 | | | | 20·74 |

| Places of Observation. | Deccan. Poona. (Height 1,823 feet.) | | | | Deccan. Nasik. | | | | Deccan. Dharwar. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years of Observation. | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 |
| *Months.* | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. |
| January | | | | | | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| February | | | | | | | | | .. | 0·06 | .. | .. |
| March | | | | 0·24 | | | | | .. | 1·70 | .. | 1·55 |
| April | | | | 4·41 | | | | | 2·32 | 1·02 | .. | 0·54 |
| May | | | 1·27 | 2·51 | | | | | 2·20 | 3·75 | 1·53 | 4·15 |
| June | 5·91 | 3·22 | 8·79 | 2·79 | 12·94 | 4·35 | 6·17 | 3·71 | 6·59 | 6·98 | 8·14 | 2·87 |
| July | 4·29 | 2·78 | 5·85 | 2·71 | 6·59 | 11·26 | 10·87 | 5·00 | 7·34 | 7·21 | 12·06 | 4·39 |
| August | 1·07 | 1·66 | 1·10 | 1·48 | 2·88 | 6·06 | 2·27 | 3·65 | 3·79 | 6·94 | 12·21 | 5·98 |
| September | 2·92 | 5·55 | 1·46 | 2·11 | 2·69 | 5·11 | 2·18 | 1·80 | 6·72 | 4·74 | 3·63 | 3·56 |
| October | | 1·13 | 4·73 | 0·87 | 0·70 | .. | 6·89 | 5·73 | 3·32 | 6·41 | 2·15 | 2·25 |
| November | | | 1·92 | 5·09 | | | | 6·05 | .. | 0·69 | 7·79 | 8·80 |
| December | | | 0·23 | | | | | | 0·47 | .. | 1·40 | .. |
| Total of each year. | 14·19 | 14·34 | 25·35 | 22·21 | 23·80 | 26·78 | 28·38 | 25·94 | 32·75 | 39·50 | 48·91 | 34·09 |
| Average yearly fall. | 19·02 | | | | 26·72 | | | | 38·81 | | | |

| Places of Observation. | Deccan. Phultun. | | Deccan. Mulligaum. | Deccan. Ahmednuggur. (Height 1,900 feet.) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years of Observation. | 1846 | 1847 | 1841-46-48 (Average). | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 |
| *Months.* | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. |
| January | | | 0·18 | | 0·10 | | |
| February | | 0·02 | .. | | | | 0·78 |
| March | | 0·52 | .. | | 1·81 | | 0·72 |
| April | 1·14 | 4·19 | 0·35 | 0·75 | | 0·23 | 2·29 |
| May | 1·06 | 2·88 | 0·86 | 0·96 | 0·09 | 4·06 | 2·96 |
| June | 3·80 | 1·53 | 3·37 | 4·03 | 8·63 | 4·36 | 8·96 |
| July | 1·97 | 0·84 | 3·16 | 1·83 | 3·03 | 8·79 | 2·20 |
| August | .. | 0·50 | 6·46 | 1·21 | 0·03 | 1·63 | 2·58 |
| September | 1·05 | 2·00 | 3·35 | 10·54 | 3·22 | 7·02 | 8·94 |
| October | 2·50 | 3·06 | 4·44 | 0·21 | 0·71 | 0·76 | 0·12 |
| November | 5·04 | 4·60 | 0·16 | | 0·04 | | 0·48 |
| December | 1·53 | 0·89 | .. | | 0·10 | 0·37 | |
| Total of each year. | [illegible] | 21·04 | | 19·53 | 17·76 | 21·22 | 26·03 |
| Average yearly fall. | 19·56 | | 22·33 | 21·83 | | | |

ed P

| Places of Observation. | Sea Coast. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bombay. (Sea level.) | | | | (Ext | (Heig |
| Years of Observation.. | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1844 | 184 |
| *Months.* | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | In |
| January ........ | | | | | | 0·0 |
| February ........ | | | | | | 0·08 |
| March .......... | | | | | | 2 |
| April .......... | | | | | | 29 |
| May............ | | | | | .. | 06 |
| June............ | 14·17 | 19·70 | 31·71 | 35·47 | 19·80 | 6 |
| July............ | 35·52 | 20·44 | 40·56 | 16·80 | 33·55 | 7·70 |
| August.......... | 6·55 | 6·56 | 5·60 | 8·92 | 17·03 | 11·98 |
| September ...... | 9.16 | 8·03 | 8·45 | 5·80 | 10·70 | 9·74 |
| October ........ | | | 1·16 | 0·32 | 6·69 | 2·72 |
| November ...... | | | | | .. | 2·08 |
| December ...... | | | | | | .. |
| Total of each year. | 65·40 | 54·73 | 87·48 | 67·31 | 87·77 | 40·23 |
| Average yearly fall. | 68·73 | | | | | |

the Ahmednuggur range of hills. It is important, however, to remark, that in the eastern districts of the Satara territory, the scantiness of the south-west monsoon rain is in some measure compensated by the heaviness of the showers of April, May, and October, and by their more frequent and copious participation in the rains of the Madras monsoon.*

If, in addition to the pluviometrical results obtained at a few isolated places in the vicinity of Satara, we had the means of extending the sphere of observation over the Konkun, and the corresponding portion of the Deccan, with the intervening range of Ghats, much important information might be obtained, not only regarding the general distribution of rain throughout these provinces, but also in relation to the comparative scantiness or abundance of successive monsoons in different adjoining districts. The remarkable influence of the Ghats on the distribution of the south-west monsoon rain on the countries on either side is well known, but this influence is not always the same, for the quantities that fall in the Konkun and the Deccan are found to vary, in different years, in the proportion they bear to each other, as well as to the amount that falls on the intervening mountains, and we are ignorant of the laws on which these differences depend.

I regret that I have been unable to procure any official returns to illustrate this very interesting subject of inquiry, but I have been favoured with some private registers, the accuracy of which may be relied on.† These observations are much too limited, in point of number and extent, to admit the deduction of any general conclusions from them; but they may be useful to those who may have opportunity and inclination for prosecuting the inquiry. The subject is one, the investigation of which holds out the promise of very interesting results.

The annexed table exhibits the fall of rain during the last four years (except where otherwise specified) at the several places named, which are arranged according to their respective distances from the Western Coast,—

Rutnagherry and Bombay, on the sea coast;

Tanna and Dapoolee, in the Konkun, between the coast and the western base of the Ghats;

Khandala and Malcolm Peth, on the summit of the range of Ghats;

Panchgunny, on one of the eastern branches of the Ghats;

Satara, Kolhapoor, Poona, Nasik, and Dharwar, near the western border of the Deccan; and

Phultun, Malligaum, and Ahmednuggur, more inland.

* Should a sufficient number of pluviometers be procurable, I hope, in the ensuing year, to be enabled to obtain more correct and extended observations on the distribution of rain in the Satara territory.

† For the observations made at Rutnagherry, Tanna, Dapoolee, Kolhapoor, Poona, Nasik, Dharwar, and Ahmednuggur, I am indebted respectively to Drs. Maitland, Winchester, White, Broughton, Gray, Costello, Arbuckle, and Manisty.

If we arrange these different localities according to their respective supplies of rain, during the years specified, they will stand as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Malcolm Peth | 254 | inches. |
| Khandala | 141 | „ |
| Dapoolee | 134 | „ |
| Rutnagherry | 114 | „ |
| Tanna | 106 | „ |
| Bombay | 68 | „ |
| Panchgunny | 50 | „ |
| Satara | 39 | „ |
| Dharwar | 38 | „ |
| Nasik | 26 | „ |
| Malligaum | 22 | „ |
| Ahmednuggur | 21 | „ |
| Kolhapoor | 20 | „ |
| Poona | 19 | „ |
| Phultun | 19 | „ |

Thus it appears that the fall of south-west rain is greatest on the summit of the Ghats, even at points (such as Khandala) where the mountains are depressed below the general level of that part of the Deccan; and that it decreases from thence to the sea coast on the one side, and to the Deccan, in a greatly increased ratio, on the other. The rain further increases in quantity along the coast from north to south.

It is to be regretted that the returns from some of the places included in the preceding table are limited to the months of the south-west monsoon, and do not, therefore, exhibit the depth of rain that falls in what is usually termed the fair season. From those registers in which the fall for the entire year is given, compared with information derived from other sources, there is reason to think that both the absolute and relative quantity of south-east rain increases from east to west (subject, always, to the disturbing influence of peculiarities of local position), and thus follows nearly an inverse order to that of the south-west monsoon. But more extended observation is required to enable us to trace the progression of either monsoon with anything like accuracy.

Passing from the general distribution of rain to its local fluctuations from year to year, we find the greatest uniformity at Panchgunny and Satara, and the greatest relative amount of variation at Poona : the difference between the maximum and minimum yearly fall, at the two former places, being only 4 inches out of a yearly average of 50 and 39 inches respectively; while at Poona it amounts to 11 inches on an annual average of 19. We further find, from the foregoing table, that the most abundant monsoon on the coast, at Malcolm Peth, and at Poona (that of 1846), was the scantiest at Satara; while the year of heaviest fall at Satara and Nuggur proved the least abundant one at Dapoolee and Malcolm Peth.

I take leave of the subject with the following abstract of the yearly depth of rain that has fallen on the coast at Bombay, and on the summit of the Ghats at Malcolm Peth, during the last nineteen years:—

| Years. | Bombay. | Malcolm Peth. |
|---|---|---|
| | Ins. | Ins. |
| 1829 | 65·65 | 257·06 |
| 1830 | 71·86 | 232·93 |
| 1831 | 101·83 | 185·32 |
| 1832 | 74·09 | 226·87 |
| 1833 | 71·39 | 203·74 |
| 1834 | 70·47 | 297·41 |
| 1835 | 62·61 | 226·71 |
| 1836 | 87·99 | 243·56 |
| 1837 | 64·58 | 267·76 |
| 1838 | 50·78 | 180·17 |
| 1839 | 62·62 | 233·23 |
| 1840 | 63·15 | 284·43 |
| 1841 | 71·49 | 281·04 |
| 1842 | 97·16 | 304·90 |
| 1843 | 59·27 | 285·67 |
| 1844 | 65·40 | 262·32 |
| 1845 | 54·73 | 249·93 |
| 1846 | 87·48 | 288 34 |
| 1847 | 67.31 | 218·83 |
| Total fall in 19 years | 112 feet. | 394 feet. |
| Average yearly fall | 71¼ inches. | 248¾ inches. |

From the foregoing statement it will be observed that,—

In three years (1841-42-46) the fall of rain was in excess of the average at both places.

In four years (1835-38-39-47) it was below the average at both places.

In five years (1830-31-32-33-36) it was in excess at Bombay, and below the average at Malcolm Peth.

In seven years (1829-34-37-40-43-44-45) it was below the average at Bombay and in excess at Malcolm Peth.

It will further be seen, that the year of most abundant rain on the coast (that of 1831) was, with one exception, the scantiest on the summit of the Ghats; while, on the other hand, the heaviest Ghat monsoon (that of 1842) was also, with the exception of 1831, the heaviest monsoon on the coast.

# DISEASES OF SATARA.

DISEASES INCIDENTAL TO EUROPEANS.—From this digression, I now proceed to notice the prevalent diseases in this part of the Deccan. Satara has proved singularly healthy to European officers and their families.

*Fevers* are of very rare occurrence, except in the cases of those who have previously suffered from the disease in Guzerat, Sind, and other malarious districts. In the latter instances, unless precautionary measures are used, patients are for some time liable to recurrences of intermittent fever at the springs; but not more so at one period of the year than at another. In such cases, the fever is apt to become complicated with bowel disorder, sometimes gradually passing into sub-acute dysentery, or with arterial excitement or venous congestion of the liver. When a case of primary remittent fever occurs at this station, it is generally of an insidious and dangerous character, and attended in its progress with much cerebral excitement. Such fevers are marked by suspension, rather than positive disorder, of the abdominal secretions; and the return of convalescence is generally simultaneous with a return of healthy evacuations.

*Sporadic Bowel Complaints,* at the setting in of the monsoon, are much less common here than at Poona,—a result which we should not have anticipated from theory.

*Dysentery* is of rare occurrence. It is usually attended with more marked indication of abdominal venous plethora than on the sea coast, and is most successfully treated by the free use of local depletion, and of aperients (including blue-pill) combined with opium.

Diseases of *Debility* are not so common as in the low country.

*Dracunculus,* though a prevalent disease among Natives (as will presently be shown), both in the town and the cantonment, very rarely affects European officers or their families.

This station, from its geographical position, affords unusual facilities for obtaining change of climate, for the preservation or restoration of health. Of the two great classes of climate usually had recourse to by invalids in this country,—the coast and the hill climates,—Bombay is distant only a hundred and thirty miles, and the other parts of the coast about half that distance; while Mahableshwur is accessible in a night, and the Satara hill-fort in less than an hour.

Remittent fevers, bowel complaints, and hepatic affections, contracted at this station, derive generally great and almost immediate benefit from change of climate to the sea coast; while dyspeptic disorders, cases of constitutional debility, simple intermittent fever, incipient tubercular phthisis (in the hot season), and the greater number of infantile disorders, are usually benefited by a short residence on the Mahableshwur Hills. To those who are unable to visit Mahableshwur, or in cases requiring removal before the opening of the

season at that station, a change to the Satara hill-fort (which is elevated a thousand feet above the station) is often very serviceable, particularly in the affections of childhood.

Satara is occasionally resorted to during the monsoon by patients from Guzerat, Sind, or the sea coast, for the benefit of their health; although its greater distance from Bombay, and other causes, render it by no means so much frequented as Poona. The two first of these classes of patients are usually cases of intermittent fever, or of some of its sequelæ; the latter consists chiefly of bowel complaints, or incipient pulmonary phthisis.

DISEASES INCIDENTAL TO NATIVES.—The few observations about to be submitted on the diseases most prevalent among Natives at Satara, and in its immediate neighbourhood, are chiefly deduced from the cases that have presented themselves during the last four years at the hospital and dispensary of His Highness the Raja of Satara. The cases thus treated have amounted to 12,649, of whom 2,368 were in-patients, and the remainder out-patients, of the institution. It is important to remark, however, that a numerical register of the different diseases that have thus come under treatment would afford an imperfect, and, in some respects, an erroneous idea of the relative prevalence of different diseases among the Native community generally at Satara, or, indeed, among any particular class of that community. Independently of the obvious fact that it is the poorer classes who constitute the principal applicants at a public hospital, it is to be remarked that the subjects of certain diseases apply for medical aid more frequently, and in greater numbers, than those of others. Guinea-worm, for example, is a very common disease here, and yet only 317 cases appear on the records. This discrepancy between the apparent and the actual prevalence of this disease arises from the circumstance that the Native practitioners of the place are very successful in extracting the worm, and consequently, patients affected with the disease do not resort to the hospital unless it becomes complicated with considerable inflammation, or with tedious or extensive suppuration. In other diseases, again (as intermittent fever), patients apply in comparatively large numbers, from the experience of the greater relief to be expected from European than from Native treatment, and more particularly from the exhibition of quinine. I have endeavoured to avoid these, and some other analogous causes of fallacy, by comparing the result of my hospital experience with the returns of the cantonment hospital, and with information derived from other sources.

*Fevers.*—Fevers, in point of frequency, stand at the head of the list of Satara diseases. They amount in number to nearly one-sixth of the whole cases that have been treated. They prevail more or less throughout the cold and the rainy months; but they are one-third more numerous during October and November than in the other months of these two seasons, and are of much rarer occurrence in the hot season than at any other period of the year.

Fevers of the intermittent type constitute by far the most numerous class. They are in general very simple, and very tractable; usually assume the

quotidian type in the rains, and the tertian form in the subsequent months, and are rarely complicated with visceral disease. These two varieties very frequently pass into each other, and, in a few instances, I have met with the successive appearance of the quartan, tertian, and quotidian types in the same patients.

The remittent fevers of Satara may be reduced to two varieties, the simple and the complicated. Simple remittent fever sometimes blends itself so closely with quotidian intermittent, that they can scarcely be distinguished from each other. I allude particularly to those cases of the latter fever in which there is imperfect intermission (marked by the continuance of more or less quickness of pulse and moist heat of skin), and the convalescence of which is attended with evening febricula and night perspiration. In short, a close observation of the fevers prevailing in the Native community has satisfied me that the remittent fever of this place is, in the words of Dr. Alison, only "the highest grade of the intermittent."*

The complicated remittent fever of Satara, though not a very common disease, is of an insidious character, and, if neglected, frequently proves fatal. When it occurs in Europeans, it is usually combined (as has been before stated) with cerebral symptoms; but in Natives a bronchial affection, coming on gradually and insidiously, is the most frequent concomitant; and next to this in frequency is its complication with cerebral symptoms.

In the first of these classes of cases (the *bronchial*), in addition to the usual febrile symptoms, the patient, after some days of neglected or improperly treated fever, is found sitting up, perhaps pretty firmly in his cot, with staring eyes, the alæ nasi in frequent motion, and a countenance altogether expressive of a mixture of anxiety and vacancy. He probably does not think himself very ill, but the breathing is observed to be quick, short, and anxious, with an obscure mucous rattle; there is a short and not troublesome cough, attended by little or no pain of chest; the tongue is brown and parched, and occasionally there is complaint of giddiness. To these symptoms gradually succeeds stupor, and the patient dies from a combination of asphyxia and coma. In children the characteristic symptom is the hurried abdominal breathing.

The *cerebral* complication of fever is characterised from the first by a greater degree of headache and heat of head than usual, particularly over the forehead; with more or less throbbing; by excessive redness of the eyes, which has always appeared to me to be more prominent in the Native than in the European subject; by a peculiar restlessness, wakefulness, and sometimes light-headedness (rarely by active delirium), which are gradually followed by more or less stupor. The patient in this form of the disease, unlike the subject of the bronchial fever, lays prostrate on his back. The coma at first may only be present during the febrile exacerbation, but soon becomes permanent.

The *abdominal* complication of fever, either with hepatic or splenic

* It is unnecessary to advert to those cases of simple ephemeral fever, of one or two days' duration, arising sometimes from no very obvious cause, which are in general promptly checked by an emetic and purgative.

congestion, or with gastric, diarrhœal, or dysenteric symptoms, is a comparatively rare occurrence at Satara.

On the treatment of simple remittent fever it is unnecessary to offer any observations. In the *bronchial* form of fever, in addition to the general treatment adopted for simple fever, and after the appropriate use of local depletion, I have principally relied upon repeated stimulant emetics (of which ipecacuanha, with the sesquicarbonate of ammonia, is perhaps the best), and the application of small blisters to the chest and between the shoulders,—taking the earliest advantage of even an imperfect febrile remission to administer quinine. In the latter stage of the fever, when the pulse is weak, and the mucous rattle extends over the chest, a strong decoction of bark, combined with full doses of ammonia, is given every two or three hours, and the strength supported by the administration, at frequent and stated intervals, of small quantities of strong chicken broth, or sago conjee with port wine. Much of the success, indeed, of the treatment of all the forms of remittent fever in Natives, depends upon watchful nursing and the careful and judicious exhibition of mild nourishment.

In the *cerebral* complication of fever, the period for the safe and beneficial application of leeches soon passes: it is, therefore, of great importance to meet the first occurrence of cerebral symptoms by early depletion. This should be accompanied and followed by free purgation, cold applications to the shaved head, and blistering the nape of the neck. In the symptomatic cerebral affections of fever I have found, in Native patients, more frequent and more decided benefit from blistering than from leeching, to which Natives are in general very averse. I would add that the medical and dietetic treatment should be perseveringly followed up, as we find that recovery frequently takes place under the most unpromising circumstances, even after the presence of profound coma; and quinine, combined with small quantities of sulphate of magnesia (so as to act on the secretory vessels of the bowels and kidneys), should be exhibited on the slightest remission of the symptoms. When more or less stupor continues during the remission of the other symptoms, calomel, antimony, and quinine should be administered in small and frequently repeated doses, and the system supported by mild nourishing food.

The abdominal forms of fever require no observation. They are rarely met with, and in general readily yield to simple remedies.

*Cutaneous Diseases.*—Next to fevers in point of frequency, though not of importance, are cutaneous diseases. They constitute about one-tenth of the diseases treated, but consist in great proportion of various forms and combinations of pustular and hepatic eruptions. Scald-head is a very common disease with children, and often proves very intractable. Tubercular leprosy is tolerably common; but cases of this disease are treated as out-patients, and are not received into the Satara hospital. Individuals labouring under white leprosy are occasionally met with, though not as applicants for medical advice. Of confirmed elephantiasis (Warool) I have met with only three cases.

Of the *Febrile Eruptions*, small-pox and chicken-pox are the only two that I have met with. The prevalence of the former disease has been gradually declining since the introduction of vaccination into the interior districts of the Satara territory, as well as into the villages of the different Jageerdars. The sequelæ of the disease, however, are frequently presented, particularly in scrofulous subjects, in the form of destructive disease of the eye, and troublesome ulcers on other parts of the body. No case of measles has fallen under my observation.

*Cholera.*—For one or more months of each of the years 1844, 1845, and 1846, epidemic cholera prevailed in the Satara territory. It was very prevalent and very fatal in the town and surrounding villages in the month of July 1844; again in the latter half of May, and throughout the months of June and July of 1845, when it was computed that about 1,000 fatal cases occurred in the town alone; and lastly in March 1846, in which month it was particularly fatal at Kurar, Jut, Beejapoor, and Pundurpoor, and in a less degree at Satara. During the current year (1847), the Satara districts have been entirely free from the disease, no case having occurred within my knowledge.

I need scarcely say that I have nothing to contribute to the pathology or the treatment of this formidable disease. Having been strongly impressed, however, with the bad effects arising from the loss of time, the fatigue, and the exposure, necessarily attendant upon the removal of cholera patients to hospital, I very soon after my arrival here adopted the plan of having the patients treated in their own huts whenever this was practicable. The good effects of this system of management have been stated in the foregoing report, and require no further notice in this place.

In regard to the medical treatment of the disease, I am satisfied, from experience, that whatever medicine is given for the relief of the vomiting and purging (including the use of opium) should be administered in the form of pills, while the remedies used for the constitutional collapse (inclusive of simple nourishing food, which forms a most important element of the treatment) should be in a fluid form. In laying down rules for the guidance of the Native assistants in the management of this disease, I have always endeavoured to draw a marked line of distinction between these two classes of symptoms,—the local and the constitutional,—and to prescribe distinct remedies for each, to be given according as the one predominates over the other, for they do not always bear a direct ratio to each other, either in severity or duration.

It is worthy of remark, that during the prevalence of cholera, the Natives who came to the dispensary for medicine almost invariably applied for cholera *pills*, and very rarely asked for the cholera *mixture*; the former being generally retained on the stomach, the latter rejected. According to my experience, indeed, stimulant remedies (of which cholera mixture generally consists) are most beneficial, and are certainly best retained on the stomach, when given in combination with some nutritive fluid; and I know no combination more generally applicable than port wine or brandy in warm sago conjee.

The epidemic of 1846 was followed by the prevalence of bilious cholera to an unusual extent. During the month of July of that year 148 cases were treated, and yielded to the usual simple remedies.

*Rheumatism.*—Acute rheumatism, or rheumatic fever, is very rarely met with, but the sub-acute, and still more the chronic, forms of the disease are of frequent occurrence, though not so obstinate in their character as they are stated to be in some other parts of the Presidency. Sub-acute rheumatic affections have generally yielded, in a few days, to the free use of colchicum, combined with saline purgatives, and to the application of leeches to the affected joints, or cupping when the muscles are the seat of disease. In the chronic and cachectic varieties of the disease, I have been disappointed to find that the iodide of potassium has been less decidedly beneficial than when administered to Europeans under similar affections; but it has been equally efficacious in cases of periosteal rheumatism.

*Dyspepsia.*—Dyspeptic affections are of very common occurrence at Satara, and in the surrounding villages. If we include under this head the cases of torpid bowels, which it is often difficult to separate from indigestion, dyspeptic complaints will amount to a tenth of the total number of diseases. Their prevalence is probably to be ascribed to the watery vegetable diet of the people;* and this supposition is somewhat strengthened by the fact that the prevalent forms of the disease are those which principally affect the poorer classes of Scotland, who also live almost entirely on a diet composed of vegetables, and unleavened bread made of the inferior kinds of grain.

The dyspeptic disorders so generally met with at Satara are of two kinds. The first of these is the idiopathic dyspepsia of Cullen, and requires no notice, further than to observe that it assumes a simple and less complicated form than is usually met with in Europeans in India.

The second, and (I think) the most frequent stomach disorder, is pyrosis, which occurs in two forms or rather stages. The first is termed by the Natives Aml Peet (आम्ल पीत), and corresponds somewhat with the gastralgia of European nosology. A sense of burning (not pain) in the pit of the stomach, and in the lower part of the gullet, is the prominent symptom; it generally occasions much distress and anxiety to the patient, and is often attended with loss of flesh. No remedy gives more relief in this somewhat obstinate complaint than the solution of potass combined with tincture of calumba, regulating the bowels at the same time with small doses of Gregory's powder.

This affection, if not removed, generally terminates in well-marked pyrosis, which is of frequent occurrence in this part of the Deccan, and corresponds very exactly in its character with Cullen's definition of the disease. It is almost invariably relieved by the trisnitrate of bismuth, in combination with calumba powder, although the relief is not always permanent.

* Dr. Gibson, who notices the general prevalence of dyspeptic complaints throughout the Deccan, throws out the conjecture of their possible dependence on the quantity of opium so generally administered in infancy.—*Bombay Medical Transactions*, Vol. II. p. 211.

I have met with several examples of a form of chronic disease of the digestive organs, the exact nature and seat of which I have not been able to ascertain. It is characterised at first by a diffused puffiness, and afterwards more circumscribed tumefaction, anterior to the cartilage of the eighth or ninth rib of the right side, apparently in the site of the upper portion of the duodenum, and is attended with the usual symptoms of deranged digestion. All the cases I have seen had previously been treated by escharotics, chiefly by the application of marking-nut* (Beeba), without any benefit. In no case have I been successful in removing the disease, though some relief has usually been given to the dyspeptic symptoms.

*Bowel Complaints.*—*Dysentery* is neither a frequent nor a formidable disease at Satara. It principally occurs during the rainy season, in a simple idiopathic form, unconnected with hepatic disease; and, as has been before stated, is rarely met with as a concomitant of the fevers of this place. In the great majority of cases it yields, without either general or local depletion, to the exhibition of gentle aperients (of which castor-oil, blue-pill, and ipecacuan† are the most useful) in combination with opiates.

*Diarrhœa,* also, in its primary forms, is chiefly a disease of the rainy season, and is in general easily checked by the usual simple remedies. But the most numerous cases of this disease which present themselves are those which are connected with pulmonary tubercles, enlarged mesenteric glands, and other visceral diseases. In such cases the organic lesion has usually assumed a latent form; and the bowel complaint is less amenable to medicine, and runs on to a fatal termination with greater celerity in the Native than in the European subject.

*Dracunculus.*—Guinea-worm is a very common disease at Satara, although, for the reasons formerly stated, the cases which present themselves for medical treatment are less numerous than those of some other diseases that are absolutely less prevalent. It occurs chiefly in the months of March, April, May, and June, the cases which occur in those four months constituting three-fourths of the entire number throughout the year.

A remarkable fact connected with the history of guinea-worm at this station is that the number of cases occurring in each of the two Native regiments that have been stationed here, in succession, during the last six years, has always increased during each successive year of their residence; while in the Raja's infantry regiment, permanently stationed at Satara, there has been comparatively little variation in the prevalence of the disease (which has, indeed, rather diminished than increased) from year to year. This will appear more clearly from the annexed table, which shows the monthly admissions from guinea-worm in the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry for each of the years

* *Semicarpus anacardium.*

† The principle on which the efficacy of ipecacuan in dysentery depends was known to Cullen:—"It (ipecacuan) proves only useful when so managed as to operate chiefly by stool."—*First Lines*, p. 1081.

1842-43-44, and in the 6th Regiment Native Infantry for the years 1845-46-47, as well as the Raja's infantry regiment during each of these six years, together with the total admissions from all diseases in each of these regiments for the same period. It is to be observed, that the water used by the sepoys of each of the three regiments was chiefly that of wells.

*Table showing the Monthly Admissions from Guinea-worm in the Native Regiments in the Cantonment and the Town of Satara respectively, for the Years* 1842-43-44-45-46-47; *with the Total Admissions from all Diseases for the same period.*

| Troops and Stations. | 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I. (Cantonment). | | | 6th Regt. N. I. (Cantonment). | | | His Highness's Infantry Regiment (Town). | | | | | | Total in each Month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years ........ | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | |
| *Months.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January ...... | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 11 |
| February ...... | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 26 |
| March ........ | .. | 9 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 53 |
| April ........ | 2 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 94 |
| May........ | 3 | 8 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 15 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 125 |
| June ......... | 1 | 12 | 43 | .. | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 102 |
| July ......... | 3 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 36 |
| August ....... | 1 | 3 | No returns. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 35 |
| September .... | .. | 4 | | .. | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 |
| October ...... | 1 | 1 | | .. | 3 | 6 | 8 | 5 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 29 |
| November .... | 1 | .. | | 3 | 4 | 5 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 17 |
| December...... | 1 | 4 | | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | 4 | . | 2 | .. | 1 | 19 |
| Total admissions from Guinea-worm.... | 13 | 58 | 108 | 9 | 25 | 41 | 71 | 68 | 49 | 58 | 29 | 44 | 472 |
| Total admissions from all Diseases .... | 1376 | 1302 | 508 | 500 | 561 | 464 | 303 | 336 | 277 | 386 | 379 | 440 | 6832 |
| Average Strength of Regiments .. | 980 | 980 | 1004 | 909 | 1007 | 965 | 710 | 710 | 707 | 709 | 711 | 716 | |

Native practitioners and barbers extract the worm with considerable dexterity and success, when it is detected early, and is seated in the fleshy part of the extremity; and it is generally when the worm is seated in the knee-joint, or gets involved in the tendinous part of the foot, or when, in consequence of the breaking of a portion of it, or from other causes, it becomes complicated with local and constitutional irritation, that patients apply for medical advice. At periods when ague has been prevalent, I have remarked that the symptomatic fever of dracunculus assumed an intermittent type, both tertian and quotidian,

and, after resisting the use of quinine, the specific for idiopathic ague, it has yielded to a few doses of blue-pill and opium.

In cases attended with diffuse inflammation of the limb, whether œdematous or suppurative, I have always confined the local treatment to leeches,* fomentations, and poultices, without having recourse to the early and free incisions recommended by some writers. I have had the opportunity of observing the two modes of treatment practised extensively, at two separate periods, in the same hospital, and was much struck by the superiority of the former over the latter system, which in the great majority of cases was followed by painful, protracted, and, in some instances, malignant ulceration.

*Scrofulous Affections* are of frequent occurrence, and assume a great variety of forms. The disease has most commonly shown itself in chronic, inflammatory swellings of the cervical glands, scrofulous abscesses and ulcers† in different parts of the body, painful and protracted suppuration of the ears, and scrofulous ophthalmia, terminating often in permanent morbid lesions, and more rarely in utter disorganisation, of the eye. Scrofula, in these different forms, principally affects children. Only one case of scrofulous white-swelling has come under my observation.

*Pulmonary Diseases.*—Only three cases of pneumonia and six of phthisis pulmonalis appear in the hospital returns. In regard to the latter disease, however, it is to be observed that many cases have presented themselves in which the pulmonary symptoms were marked by colliquative diarrhœa, and which were returned under the head of diarrhœa.

*Humid Asthma* is not unfrequently met with among the aged. It is in general temporarily relieved by emetics of ipecacuan and sesquicarbonate of ammonia, warm plasters, or a blister to the chest, and the use of pilulæ ipecac. compositæ.

*Hepatic Affections* are of very rare occurrence. I have met with very few cases of enlarged liver, and only one instance of hepatic abscess. Patients frequently apply for medicine on account of what is termed biliousness (Peet), as indicated chiefly by nausea and giddiness, but many of these cases doubtless arise from simple gastric indigestion, and at all events are relieved by one or two doses of compound jalap powder.

*Palsy.*—Paralytic affections are frequently met with. Hemiplegia is the most common form which the disease assumes, and, as has been remarked by Dr. Gibson in other parts of the Deccan, "the speech is much less frequently affected than in the same disease in Europe."‡ In the cases, indeed, in which the speech has been affected, it has only been partially so; for in no instance

* The Natives of this place, who so generally object to the application of leeches in ophthalmia, and in some cerebral diseases in which we are in the habit of prescribing them, never object to their use in inflammatory dracunculus, but, on the contrary, frequently apply for them, and almost invariably express themselves relieved by their application.

† A great proportion of the scrofulous cases are included, in the returns, under the head of "Ulcers."

‡ *Bombay Medical Transactions*, Vol. II. p. 210.

has it been completely lost. The disease is often attributed to a "stroke of the land wind," and in very few instances had it succeeded to an attack of apoplexy.* Its approach has generally been gradual. Many of the cases in which one limb only has been affected, as well as some cases of imperfect paraplegia, characterised more by impairment of sensation than of motion, have been the sequelæ of rheumatism, and been accompanied with a cachectic state of the system.

In the various forms of paralysis, after premising free purgation and blistering of the scalp,† the two remedies from which I have obtained most benefit have been an issue to the nape of the neck and the cautious use of strychnia. The latter medicine seems to be of more extended utility among Natives than Europeans. The recoveries which take place under its administration, in rheumatic paralysis, and in those forms of the disease where the loss of motion is either partial or imperfect, are often very striking and very satisfactory. Its use should, of course, be restricted to cases that are supposed to be unconnected with organic disease; but a remarkable case occurred to me, a few months ago, of complete paralysis of the right side, with imperfect speech, difficulty of swallowing, and slight impairment of intellect, in which the use of the limbs and the freedom of speech and swallowing were restored in seven weeks, under the use of strychnia, although the patient was re-admitted into hospital and died from general paralysis, without coma, within a month after he had been discharged as cured. It may admit of a doubt whether the strychnia, while it temporarily removed the paralytic symptoms in this case, may not at the same time have accelerated its fatal termination; and the case is here adduced, therefore, simply to illustrate the remarkable powers of the medicine, and not for the purpose of recommending its exhibition in cases where there are grounds for inferring the existence of organic disease.

*Other Diseases.*—Few other diseases seem to be deserving of particular notice, either from their number or importance. The *discharge of larvæ* from the nose (*antrum maxillare*), and more rarely from the ear, is not at all an uncommon affection with Natives. Their excretion in the former case is preceded by a gnawing pain, which sometimes becomes excruciating; the nose is generally tense, and somewhat swollen, and there is sometimes a discharge of sanious fluid or blood. Where the latter symptom is present, it indicates the nature of the disease; but, in its absence, the diagnosis is often obscure in the early stage. I have seen upwards of a hundred of these larvæ discharged under the injection of diluted turpentine.

Young female patients frequently present themselves with two small pedun-

* Only two cases of perfect apoplexy have presented themselves during the four years.

† In all paralytic affections, even when attended with indications of cerebral congestion, Natives object most strongly to the application of leeches to the head; and I must own, that in the few cases in which I have applied them, contrary to the wishes of the patients, the result has not been satisfactory. On the other hand, patients have very generally admitted the experience of more or less benefit from the application of blisters to the head.

culated *fleshy tumours* growing out on each side of the upper part of the lobe of the ear, where it has been perforated for earrings. They are easily removed by the knife.

A common and troublesome complaint is *thickening and induration* (with deep fissures) *of the soles of the feet.* It is generally attended with burning heat of the palms of the hands, and is frequently associated with stomach complaints. Dr. Gibson states this to be a common complaint among the cultivators of Guzerat.*

*Syphilitic Affections* cannot, I think, be considered as of very frequent occurrence. They are more commonly met with in religious mendicants than in any other class of the community; and *fistulous diseases* are also very common among this class. Patients often present themselves with violent salivation and its effects, after the Native administration of mercury in syphilis. *Eczema mercuriale* is also a frequent consequence of the same treatment, and most frequently affects the lips and the verge of the anus, where it sometimes gives rise to very troublesome ulcers. I have also met with a few cases of *baldness*, attributed to the use of Native remedies, the nature of which was unknown.

The rapidity with which Natives recover from the severest *wounds*, whether simple or lacerated, has been frequently exemplified in this hospital. As instances, I may mention the case of a boy whose hand was dreadfully shattered by a sugar-mill, laying bare the carpal and metacarpal bones to such an extent as seemed to render the preservation of the hand altogether hopeless. The patient, however (fortunately for himself), refused to submit to amputation; and, in the course of a few days, granulation sprung from the surfaces of the exposed bones with extraordinary rapidity, and a perfect cure was effected. The second case I would adduce was that of a boy who was brought to hospital with a penetrating wound of the abdominal parietes (caused by the goring of a bullock), from which *three feet* of intestine protruded. The intestine was returned, the wound stitched, and in a week the boy perfectly recovered, without a single bad symptom.

In connection with this subject, I may mention, that the anæsthetic powers of æther have recently been tested in this hospital with complete success, in a case of cancerous tumour, occupying the temple and upper part of the cheek, the removal of which occupied nearly half an hour, during which period the patient remained perfectly insensible.

* *Bombay Medical Transactions*, Vol. I. p. 67.

# CENSUS

OF THE

# LAPSED SATARA DISTRICTS,

AND OF

# THOSE BELONGING TO THE SATARA JAGEERDARS;

TAKEN ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1848.

ACCOMPANIED BY

EXPLANATORY NOTES

BY

MR. H. B. E. FRERE,

COMMISSIONER.

# CENSUS OF THE SATARA TERRITORY.

I HAVE the honour to forward an abstract statement, showing the general results of a census, taken throughout the Satara Territory on the 15th of September 1848.

This statement shows, under the head of each Peta and Jageer, the following *totals* :—

Columns 3 to 6, the number of Males.

Columns 7 to 10, the number of Females.

Column 11, the total of Souls.

Columns 12 to 18, the number of Habitations, and whether tiled, terrace-roofed, thatched, tents or booths, vaulted, or wicker-work.

Column 19, the number of Families of Lodgers and Wayfarers.

Column 20, total of Families in Houses.

Column 21, Shops.

Column 22, total of Separate Families in houses and shops, including lodgers and wayfarers.

Columns 23 to 26, Carts, and their construction ; whether wooden wheels and iron tyres, wheels of solid disks of stone, or solid disks of wood.

Columns 27 to 33, Cattle ; whether elephants, horses, camels, cows, and bullocks, buffaloes, sheep and goats, or asses and mules.

The month of September was chosen as being a general harvest month, and one of the best for ascertaining the stationary population, before many of the inhabitants had left their homes to seek employment in Bombay or elsewhere, or many travellers, Brinjarees, &c. had entered the territory on their fair-weather travels.

* * * * * * * *

It was hardly to be expected that the object of getting every return made out on the same day should be precisely attained ; but the exceptions were far fewer than I had expected, and such as could hardly affect, in any appreciable degree, the general results.

As far as I have been able to test them, I have found the returns very faithful : omissions from oversight occasionally occurred, but I have seen no reason to suspect inaccuracy from guess, or over-statement.

The ease with which the enumeration was made was, in a great measure, owing to a previous Census having been taken by Captain Grant Duff thirty years ago, and by the Raja, though not in a complete or systematic form, on one or two subsequent occasions.

It seemed to me more desirable to accustom the people and officers to make a uniform simultaneous return, than to attempt any great nicety of detail, as, when once the former point was attained, the latter might, at each successive census, be carried to any required degree of minuteness.

For this reason, and also on account of the general ignorance of their own age among the Natives, and dislike to mention it when known, I restricted the detail of age to the three easily recognised and more important periods,—childhood, from birth to twelve years old; full age, from twelve to sixty years old; and old age, from sixty upwards.

The *number of souls, houses, animals,* &c., being a clearly defined matter of fact, was liable to no mistake by a careful enumerator. The number of *families* was more a matter of judgment and opinion as to what might be held to constitute a separate family; and, in this respect, the returns were perhaps less trustworthy than in any other. The number of shops, too, does not convey a very correct idea of the number of traders, as, in small villages, many retail dealers have no separate shop, but carry on business in their dwelling-houses.

It hardly falls within my province to attempt any analysis of the data now furnished; but there are a few facts deducible from the returns to which it may not be out of place to refer.

Above sixty years old the *females* are everywhere *in excess of the males,* in the general proportion of about eleven males to seventeen females.

Between thirteen and sixty the *males* are everywhere, except in the Walwey and Koregaum Petas, and Phultun Jageer, *in excess of the females,* in the general proportion of nearly fifty-six males to fifty-three and a half females.

Under twelve, *male* children are everywhere *in excess of female* children, in the general proportion of about sixty-three to forty-seven and a half.

The total number of *males* of all ages is everywhere *in excess of females,* in the general proportion of about eighty-six to seventy-nine.

The general proportion of individuals to a family would appear to be five and three-fifths, and of children under thirteen but about one and two-fifths.

The great paucity of the means of transport, in most districts, as shown in the returns of vehicles, columns 23 to 26 of the abstract statement, will hardly escape the notice of Government, while the cause, the want of good roads, is equally clear. The small Jageer of Phultun, with but 47,000 inhabitants, has 568 carts of various kinds, or nearly one to every eighty-two souls, the consequence of three lines of road passable for carts in the directions of Poona, Satara, and Pundurpoor; while Akulkot, with 77,000 inhabitants, has but 100 vehicles of all kinds, or one to 770 souls; and several of the Satara districts are nearly as badly off.

Statement No. II.—The 2nd column of this statement gives the name of caste, the others the numbers of that caste in each district, and the last column gives the total number of that caste, in all districts. The totals at the end of this statement give the total population of each district.

Statement No. III. gives the total number of families of each caste in each district. Column 2 gives the name of the caste.

The want of an exact and uniform system of nomenclature here, as in every other return, interferes with exact correctness. Thus in one place a Brahmin employed as money-lender returns himself as a Shroff, in another as a merchant; but this source of error prevails in most statistical returns.

Statement No. IV. shows the number of families in each district, arranged according to their callings or professions.

These returns do not include the regular military force stationed at Satara.

The following paper of instructions was sent to each Mamlutdar and Jageerdar, showing how the return of the population was to be taken in each village or ward:—

## PAPER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

"I. This Census is taken simply with a view to know the population and number of inhabitants in the country; no distrust therefore should be entertained by any individual on this subject. It should not be supposed that, after the enumeration of the population, the Government would require the men to be entertained in its service, or would impose any new taxation, &c.

"II. After the addition of the total of the separate return of the village, the wanderers or travellers, such as Kolatees, Dhers, Mangs, Garoodees, or others, who may be within the limits of the village, living in tents or booths, or wicker-work huts, also the herdsmen of cattle and sheep, should be inserted underneath, and the grand total be added up.

"III. Should any person conceal the number of people living in his house, or the number of his cattle, from distrust, in such a case the Patel and Koolkurnee should, from their own knowledge, fill up the number of men and cattle in this return, but there ought not to be much difference in the numbers, which they can give very exactly from their own knowledge of the same. This enumeration should be made with the consent and good will of the people; no compulsion or force is to be used.

"IV. This Census of the population should be taken by all on the same day, the date of which will be given hereafter by the Mamlutdar.

"V. If additional sheets of paper be required to be annexed to the return of the population, let them be pasted to the extent required; the Sirkar will provide the blank paper.

"VI. The Mamlutdar should report the name of any Shekdar who may prepare and transmit, at an early date, the return of his own Zilla, and he should state from what Shekdars it had been first received, and from whom

it was not forwarded till afterwards, in order that any recommendation in their favour may be taken into consideration accordingly.

"VII. The Shekdars in like manner should each make out a memorandum to show from what villages the returns were first received, in order that a recommendation in favour of those Patels and Koolkurnees whose returns have been early received may also be taken into consideration. Should the village be large, and the Patel and Koolkurnee of such village prepare and transmit the return at an early date, considered with reference to the number of days requisite to prepare such a return, the Mamlutdars should ascertain the same, and favourably mention the names of such parties."

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## STATEMENTS.

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# STATEMENT

*ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the ENTIRE POPULATION, &c. of the Lapsed Satara Districts, and*

| No. | Names of Petas or Districts. | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Total Population. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Above 60 years old. | From 13 to 60 years of age. | Boys under 12 years old. | Total of Males. | Above 60 years old. | From 13 to 60 years old. | Girls under 12 years old. | Total Number of Females. | | Tiled. | Flat Earthen or Terrace-roofed. | Thatched. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | **Lapsed Satara Territory.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Peta Satara | 2,547 | 27,926 | 16,012 | 46,485 | 4,090 | 26,563 | 12,176 | 42,829 | 89,314 | 10,257 | .. | 1,949 |
| 2 | Do. Jowlee | 1,467 | 12,084 | 7,841 | 21,392 | 2,252 | 10,830 | 5,290 | 18,372 | 39,764 | 916 | .. | 5,368 |
| 3 | Do. Targaum | 2,620 | 26,386 | 16,412 | 45,418 | 4,534 | 25,011 | 10,799 | 40,344 | 85,762 | 7,102 | 141 | 7,383 |
| 4 | Do. Kurar | 2,298 | 24,822 | 16,305 | 43,425 | 3,642 | 24,270 | 12,005 | 39,917 | 83,342 | 6,820 | 1,735 | 4,153 |
| 5 | Do. Walwey | 4,762 | 35,700 | 25,157 | 65,619 | 7,321 | 35,761 | 20,692 | 63,774 | 129,393 | 6,011 | 6,042 | 8,090 |
| 6 | Do. Khutao | 4,921 | 31,209 | 21,459 | 57,589 | 7,209 | 30,116 | 15,761 | 53,086 | 110,675 | 4,052 | 4,705 | 8,915 |
| 7 | Do. Khanapoor | 4,211 | 29,020 | 19,131 | 52,362 | 5,945 | 28,555 | 13,748 | 48,248 | 100,610 | 2,157 | 9,061 | 4,015 |
| 8 | Do. Pundurpoor | 4,213 | 33,464 | 22,214 | 59,891 | 6,207 | 32,572 | 17,273 | 56,052 | 115,943 | 13 | 9,618 | 10,291 |
| 9 | Do. Waee | 3,549 | 28,441 | 18,160 | 50,150 | 5,366 | 28,159 | 13,021 | 46,546 | 96,696 | 11,332 | 106 | 2,790 |
| 10 | Do. Koregaum | 2,250 | 16,135 | 9,589 | 27,974 | 3,371 | 16,316 | 6,776 | 26,463 | 54,437 | 7,341 | 7 | 403 |
| 11 | Do. Beejapoor | 1,710 | 17,065 | 10,581 | 29,356 | 2,849 | 15,790 | 9,138 | 27,777 | 57,133 | .. | 8,509 | 990 |
| | Total Population of the Lapsed Satara Districts | 34,548 | 282,252 | 182,861 | 499,661 | 52,786 | 273,943 | 136,679 | 463,408 | 963,069 | 56,001 | 39,924 | 54,347 |
| | **Jageerdars.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Punt Prutee Nidhee | 2,113 | 20,498 | 12,738 | 35,349 | 3,185 | 20,320 | 9,113 | 32,618 | 67,967 | 4,033 | 4,185 | 3,673 |
| 2 | Raja of Akulkot | 2,899 | 23,128 | 14,120 | 40,147 | 4,697 | 20,709 | 11,786 | 37,192 | 77,339 | 217 | 9,627 | 3,523 |
| 3 | Punt Sucheo | 3,100 | 34,332 | 21,407 | 58,839 | 5,371 | 30,971 | 15,012 | 51,354 | 110,193 | 3,804 | 316 | 14,244 |
| 4 | Nimbalkur of Phultun | 1,806 | 13,578 | 9,085 | 24,469 | 2,571 | 13,782 | 6,338 | 22,691 | 47,160 | 1,634 | 2,458 | 4,706 |
| 5 | Duflé of Jut | 1,854 | 17,344 | 11,629 | 30,827 | 2,849 | 15,081 | 10,037 | 27,967 | 58,794 | 20 | 6,154 | 4,303 |
| | Total of Jageerdars | 11,772 | 108,880 | 68,979 | 189,631 | 18,673 | 100,863 | 52,286 | 171,822 | 361,453 | 9,708 | 22,740 | 30,449 |
| | Grand Total | 46,318 | 391,134 | 251,834 | 689,286 | 71,455 | 374,803 | 188,964 | 635,222 | 1,324,508 | 65,709 | 62,664 | 84,796 |

# No. I.

*of the neighbouring Districts of the Satara Jageerdars, being the result of a Census taken on the 15th September* 1848.

| Houses and Families. | | | | | | | | Vehicles. | | | | Cattle of all Descriptions. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tents, or Temporary Dwellings of Cloth or Blanket. | Brick or Stone Vaulted. | Wicker-work houses used by Wandering Races. | Total of Houses. | Families of Lodgers or Wayfarers. | Total No. of Families in Houses. | Shops of Traders. | Grand Total of Families in Houses and Shops. | Carts with Wooden Wheels, Iron Tyres. | Carts having Wheels of Stone. | Carts with Solid Wooden Wheels, without Tyres. | Total Number of Carts. | Elephants. | Horses. | Camels. | Cows and Bullocks. | Buffaloes. | Sheep and Goats. | Asses and Mules. |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| .. | .. | .. | 12,206 | 4,495 | 16,701 | 877 | 17,578 | 292 | 707 | .. | 999 | 34 | 2,042 | 56 | 33,403 | 9,373 | 4,561 | 690 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6,284 | 1,288 | 7,572 | 58 | 7,630 | 34 | 20 | .. | 54 | . | 163 | .. | 18,727 | 9,539 | 1,196 | 3 |
| 12 | .. | .. | 14,638 | 1,792 | 16,430 | 410 | 16,840 | 40 | 735 | 14 | 789 | 1 | 1,199 | 20 | 43,901 | 14,594 | 15,721 | 192 |
| .. | .. | .. | 12,708 | 2,291 | 14,999 | 216 | 15,215 | 1,101 | .. | .. | 1,101 | .. | 1,716 | .. | 42,651 | 13,349 | 31,535 | 75 |
| .. | .. | .. | 20,143 | 4,812 | 24,955 | 230 | 25,185 | 69 | 1,260 | .. | 1,329 | 1 | 1,925 | 4 | 63,665 | 28,634 | 52,551 | 441 |
| 43 | .. | 2 | 17,717 | 634 | 18,351 | 399 | 18,750 | 112 | 720 | 32 | 864 | .. | 4,201 | 21 | 81,723 | 10,220 | 144,897 | 1283 |
| 54 | .. | .. | 15,287 | 3,056 | 18,343 | 340 | 18,683 | 59 | 711 | 13 | 783 | .. | 2,537 | 8 | 58,767 | 12,511 | 55,108 | 402 |
| 139 | .. | .. | 20,061 | 3,658 | 23,719 | 896 | 24,615 | 130 | 186 | 155 | 471 | .. | 2,532 | 24 | 71,560 | 11,954 | 97,819 | 1158 |
| 47 | .. | .. | 14,275 | 3,037 | 17,312 | 506 | 17,818 | 393 | 840 | 18 | 1,251 | .. | 1,848 | 8 | 44,011 | 9,946 | 29,567 | 726 |
| .. | .. | 14 | 7,765 | 1,272 | 9,037 | 146 | 9,183 | 297 | 610 | 42 | 949 | 1 | 1,117 | 8 | 30,118 | 5,155 | 9,515 | 249 |
| .. | 25 | .. | 9,524 | 1,046 | 10,570 | 373 | 10,943 | 70 | 7 | 15 | 92 | 1 | 1,286 | 1 | 42,683 | 11,810 | 32,116 | 997 |
| 295 | 25 | 16 | 150,608 | 27,381 | 177,989 | 4,451 | 182,440 | 2,597 | 5,796 | 289 | 8,682 | 38 | 20,566 | 150 | 531,209 | 137,087 | 474,586 | 6216 |
| .. | .. | .. | 11,891 | 1,166 | 13,057 | 360 | 13,417 | 24 | 378 | 34 | 436 | 4 | 1,877 | 18 | 35,501 | 7,835 | 76,830 | 236 |
| .. | .. | .. | 13,367 | 1,466 | 14,833 | 400 | 15,233 | 18 | 59 | 32 | 100 | 17 | 1,679 | 35 | 5,548 | 11,479 | 30,252 | 733 |
| 27 | .. | .. | 18,391 | 2,413 | 20,804 | 459 | 21,263 | 238 | 162 | .. | 400 | 2 | 807 | 7 | 72,735 | 24,167 | 12,112 | 136 |
| 30 | .. | .. | 8,828 | 457 | 9,285 | 454 | 9,739 | 339 | 217 | 12 | 568 | 4 | 1,757 | 25 | 27,622 | 2,712 | 53,795 | 792 |
| .. | .. | .. | 10,477 | 396 | 10,873 | 187 | 11,060 | 17 | 11 | 101 | 129 | 2 | 1,673 | 35 | 47,078 | 9,698 | 88,194 | 517 |
| 57 | .. | .. | 62,954 | 5,898 | 68,852 | 1,860 | 70,712 | 636 | 818 | 179 | 1,633 | 29 | 7,793 | 120 | 237,954 | 55,891 | 261,183 | 2414 |
| 352 | 25 | 16 | 213,562 | 33,279 | 246,841 | 6,311 | 253,152 | 3,233 | 6,614 | 468 | 10,315 | 67 | 28,359 | 270 | 769,163 | 192,978 | 735,769 | 8630 |

(Signed) H. B. E. Frere,
Commissioner.

STATEMENT

*STATEMENT of the TOTAL NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS of BOTH*
*Districts, and in those of the Satara Jageerdars,*

| No. | Names of Castes. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 1 | Brahmin ........ | 8,171 | 694 | 3,949 | 3,338 | 5,102 | 5,047 | 4,201 | 7,525 |
| 2 | Ditto Shenvee or Senoy......... | 152 | .. | 51 | 15 | .. | 3 | .. | 5 |
| 3 | Brahmin Guzerathee | 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. |
| 4 | Purbhoo.......... | 175 | 7 | 22 | 57 | 38 | 72 | 19 | 9 |
| 5 | Goluk .......... | 216 | 7 | 94 | 138 | 174 | 48 | 36 | 7 |
| 6 | Suwasee Brahmin .. | 7 | .. | 51 | .. | 12 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | Goorow .......... | 900 | 251 | 1,245 | 1,050 | 1,460 | 1,068 | 966 | 669 |
| 8 | Muratha ........ | 4,378 | 5,046 | 51,995 | .. | 68,901 | 35,078 | 28,228 | 21,525 |
| 9 | Koonbee.......... | 41,126 | 22,812 | .. | 51,753 | .. | 5,936 | 23,717 | 14,266 |
| 10 | Malee............ | 1,671 | 3 | 814 | 791 | 1,941 | 5,545 | 1,769 | 4,625 |
| 11 | Sootar (Carpenter) . | 703 | 415 | 826 | 856 | 1,544 | 881 | 1,089 | 650 |
| 12 | Purit (Washerman) . | 767 | 191 | 639 | 643 | 915 | 842 | 826 | 7 |
| 13 | Nhavee (Barber) .. | 1,139 | 520 | 1,019 | 1,279 | 1,462 | 1,453 | 1,551 | 1,171 |
| 14 | Jungum.......... | 294 | 693 | 224 | 144 | 458 | 227 | 625 | 389 |
| 15 | Wanee (Banyan) .. | 1,855 | 167 | 2,044 | 1,674 | 5,238 | 2,791 | 480 | 4,775 |
| 16 | Sonar (Goldsmith) . | 1,134 | 255 | 629 | 679 | 1,122 | 1,018 | 1,062 | 894 |
| 17 | Bhoee (Fisherman) . | 402 | .. | 260 | 207 | 270 | 248 | 21 | 120 |
| 18 | Beeldar .......... | 93 | .. | 50 | 45 | 104 | 131 | 198 | 57 |
| 19 | Pathurwut........ | 107 | .. | 20 | 2 | 11 | 46 | 52 | 71 |
| 20 | Musulman........ | 5,632 | 348 | 1,972 | 1,802 | 4,089 | 2,712 | 3,528 | 4,229 |
| 21 | Dhungur (Shepherd) | 1,048 | 1,953 | 2,812 | 1,432 | 5,267 | 15,078 | 4,193 | 16,310 |
| 22 | Purdesee ........ | 1,028 | 3 | 31 | 22 | .. | 133 | 173 | 27 |
| 23 | Gosaee .......... | 407 | 6 | 61 | 143 | 270 | 302 | 221 | 214 |
| 24 | Kolee............ | 133 | 293 | 193 | 246 | 837 | 400 | 379 | 1,236 |
| 25 | Shimpee (Tailor) .. | 1,850 | 21 | 843 | 592 | 1,805 | 922 | 826 | 953 |
| 26 | Goozur .......... | 452 | 16 | 138 | 263 | 561 | 714 | 491 | 260 |
| 27 | Boorood ........ | 164 | 8 | 40 | 71 | 122 | 87 | 81 | 137 |
| 28 | Tambolee ........ | 235 | 12 | 166 | 31 | 44 | 130 | 19 | .. |
| 29 | Manbhow ........ | 15 | .. | 8 | 3 | 4 | 9 | .. | 2 |
| 30 | Kasar .......... | 532 | 22 | 283 | 466 | 436 | 367 | 434 | 443 |
| 31 | Lohar............ | 387 | 111 | 511 | 406 | 672 | 485 | 357 | 459 |
| 32 | Koombhar (Potter) . | 822 | 180 | 977 | 1,356 | 1,430 | 103 | 1,081 | 811 |
| 33 | Telee (Oilman) .... | 845 | 112 | 750 | 489 | 891 | 677 | 831 | 855 |

# No. II.

*SEXES, and of all Ages, residing on the* 15*th September* 1848 *in the Lapsed Satara arranged according to their respective Castes.*

| | | | | Jageerdars' Districts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
| 9,638 | 4,181 | 2,744 | 54,590 | 4,020 | 3,126 | 5,128 | 1,436 | 1,748 | 15,458 | 70,04[illegible] |
| 6 | .. | .. | 232 | 3 | 25 | 50 | 1 | .. | 79 | 311 |
| .. | .. | .. | 61 | .. | .. | 33 | 6 | .. | 39 | 100 |
| 12 | 5 | .. | 416 | 9 | 80 | 1,214 | .. | .. | 1,303 | 1,71[illegible] |
| 1 | 55 | .. | 821 | 88 | 13 | 128 | 11 | .. | 240 | 1,061 |
| .. | .. | .. | 73 | 103 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 | 17[illegible] |
| 1,070 | 749 | 311 | 9,739 | 794 | 1,039 | 753 | 324 | 416 | 3,326 | 13,06[illegible] |
| 12,914 | 30,268 | 2,315 | 260,648 | 8,138 | 7,337 | 70,004 | 9,111 | 10,626 | 105,216 | 365,864 |
| 34,677 | .. | .. | 194,287 | 17,463 | 1,385 | .. | 7,415 | .. | 26,263 | 220,55[illegible] |
| 4,786 | 1,668 | . | 23,613 | 1,476 | 1,723 | 643 | 3,418 | .. | 7,260 | 30,87[illegible] |
| 982 | 644 | .. | 8,590 | 558 | .. | 1,039 | 393 | .. | 1,990 | 10,580 |
| 569 | 428 | 178 | 6,698 | 346 | 457 | 687 | 309 | 137 | 1,936 | 8,634 |
| 1,351 | 885 | 403 | 12,233 | 823 | 777 | 1,549 | 555 | 166 | 3,870 | 16,103 |
| 205 | 134 | 290 | 5,483 | 454 | 2,124 | 392 | 37 | .. | 3,007 | 8,490 |
| 1,058 | 995 | 12,307 | 36,984 | 1,398 | 6,086 | 20 | 865 | .. | 8,369 | 45,35[illegible] |
| 1,124 | 621 | .. | 8,538 | 597 | .. | 1,099 | 519 | .. | 2,215 | 10,75[illegible] |
| 202 | 53 | 16 | 1,799 | 266 | 50 | 539 | 35 | .. | 890 | 2,68[illegible] |
| 85 | 22 | .. | 785 | 12 | 33 | 15 | 76 | 24 | 160 | 945 |
| 86 | 27 | .. | 422 | 22 | 54 | 30 | 48 | .. | 154 | 57[illegible] |
| 2,723 | 1,325 | 6,962 | 35,322 | 3,384 | 10,193 | 1,626 | 1,481 | 3,783 | 20,467 | 55,78[illegible] |
| 3,954 | 143 | 6,818 | 59,308 | 8,979 | 4,992 | 2,841 | 6,757 | 11,517 | 35,086 | 94,394 |
| 26 | 12 | 531 | 1,986 | 202 | .. | 42 | .. | .. | 244 | 2,230 |
| 536 | 139 | 10 | 2,309 | 82 | 17 | 217 | 145 | .. | 461 | 2,770 |
| 479 | 249 | 1,847 | 6,292 | 550 | 3,370 | 916 | 216 | 1,564 | 6,616 | 12,908 |
| 667 | 199 | 160 | 8,838 | 1,117 | 176 | 637 | 503 | .. | 2,433 | 11,271 |
| 386 | 247 | 170 | 3,728 | 192 | 230 | 532 | 1,062 | 24 | 2,040 | 5,76[illegible] |
| 50 | 25 | 24 | 809 | 49 | 10 | 98 | 66 | 10 | 233 | 1,04[illegible] |
| 230 | 65 | .. | 932 | .. | .. | .. | 74 | .. | 74 | [illegible] |
| 6 | 11 | .. | 58 | .. | .. | .. | 96 | .. | 96 | [illegible] |
| 349 | 188 | 67 | 3,587 | 122 | .. | 796 | 151 | .. | 1,069 | 4,[illegible] |
| 255 | 236 | 133 | 4,012 | 187 | 257 | 266 | 219 | .. | 929 | 4,941 |
| 957 | 658 | 347 | 9,622 | 876 | 725 | 742 | 354 | .. | 2,697 | 12,31[illegible] |
| 760 | 669 | 3,962 | 10,841 | 777 | 997 | 834 | 383 | .. | 2,991 | 13,83[illegible] |

18

| Nos. | Names of Castes. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 34 | Kataree (Turner) .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. |
| 35 | Ramoosee ........ | 491 | 43 | 378 | 755 | 853 | 4,581 | 2,017 | 1,716 |
| 36 | Chambar (Shoe-maker) ........ | 873 | 271 | 913 | 1,091 | 1,958 | 1,507 | 1,778 | 2,053 |
| 37 | Ghudsee.......... | 91 | 6 | 44 | 11 | 6 | 268 | 45 | 179 |
| 38 | Mahar .......... | 4,917 | 4,785 | 7,669 | 7,276 | 10,934 | 9,546 | 8,654 | 9,839 |
| 39 | Mang............ | 1,505 | 53 | 1,211 | 1,214 | 934 | 2,713 | 2,346 | 3,093 |
| 40 | Byragee.......... | 24 | .. | .. | 3 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 65 |
| 41 | Bhat ............ | 70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 157 | 117 |
| 42 | Koshtee.......... | 35 | .. | 923 | 1,328 | 1,040 | 990 | 1,922 | 1,805 |
| 43 | Lonaree (Charcoal, Wood, &c. Seller) . | 234 | .. | 1 | 6 | 296 | 1,918 | .. | 1,578 |
| 44 | Jyn ............ | 38 | .. | 5 | 11 | 5,278 | 202 | 105 | 634 |
| 45 | Wassoodeo ...... | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 46 | Gowlee (Milkman). . | 242 | .. | 6 | 9 | 119 | .. | .. | 258 |
| 47 | Wudar .......... | 361 | .. | 31 | 67 | 335 | 257 | 86 | 822 |
| 48 | Dowree Gosavee.... | 275 | .. | 164 | 98 | 360 | 354 | 205 | 466 |
| 49 | Halalkhoor(Sweeper) | 166 | .. | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | .. | 8 |
| 50 | Kayet............ | 39 | .. | 15 | 9 | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 51 | Sallee (Weaver).... | 11 | .. | 464 | 491 | 1,000 | 82 | 65 | 197 |
| 52 | Sungur .......... | 208 | .. | 141 | 203 | .. | 730 | 579 | 1,014 |
| 53 | Marwadee ........ | 187 | .. | 24 | .. | .. | 11 | 25 | 14 |
| 54 | Jeengur (Saddler).. | 245 | .. | 54 | 71 | 117 | 67 | 74 | 106 |
| 55 | Chitrakuthee...... | 41 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 56 | Bagdee .......... | 96 | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. |
| 57 | Kanphatee........ | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 58 | Jogteenee ........ | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 59 | Komptee ........ | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 377 |
| 60 | Teergool ........ | 2 | .. | 15 | 2 | .. | 1 | 54 | 11 |
| 61 | Wunjaree ........ | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,621 | 135 | 23 |
| 62 | Khateek (Butcher) . | 42 | .. | 90 | 25 | .. | 23 | 75 | 107 |
| 63 | Kongadee ........ | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 64 | Engruz (English) .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 65 | Sojur (Soldiers).... | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 66 | Phurasees (French). | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 67 | Josee Koodboodka. . | 78 | .. | .. | 66 | 7 | 11 | 59 | .. |
| 68 | Christians (Portu-guese) ........ | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 69 | Kulsootree........ | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 70 | Nanukshaee ...... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 71 | Mochee .......... | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 72 | Lukaree.......... | 57 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129 |
| 73 | Doctor .......... | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | Jageerdars' Districts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
| .. | .. | 3 | 81 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 81 |
| 1,289 | 848 | 984 | 13,955 | 943 | 121 | 525 | 2,373 | .. | 3,965 | 17,922 |
| 1,611 | 699 | 273 | 1,327 | 627 | 1,205 | 1,362 | 783 | 1,202 | 5,179 | 18,206 |
| 77 | 86 | .. | 813 | 80 | .. | 50 | 140 | .. | 270 | 1,083 |
| 9,719 | 5,044 | 2,931 | 81,314 | 5,092 | 7,521 | 11,268 | 4,570 | 3,715 | 32,166 | 113,480 |
| 1,373 | 1,026 | 1,703 | 17,171 | 1,243 | 1,384 | 333 | 804 | 2,106 | 5,870 | 23,041 |
| 4 | .. | 31 | 146 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 27 | 173 |
| .. | .. | .. | 344 | 35 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 49 | 393 |
| 93 | 500 | 843 | 9,479 | 813 | 3,361 | 74 | 427 | .. | 4,675 | 14,154 |
| 39 | 9 | 920 | 5,001 | 751 | 236 | 31 | 176 | 1,685 | 2,879 | 7,880 |
| 17 | 19 | 123 | 6,432 | 80 | 429 | 7 | 59 | 406 | 981 | 7,413 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 18 | .. | .. | 652 | 27 | 75 | 540 | 77 | 7 | 726 | 1,378 |
| 165 | 289 | 421 | 2,834 | 182 | 547 | .. | 166 | 490 | 1,385 | 4,219 |
| .. | 67 | .. | 1,989 | 135 | .. | .. | 136 | 256 | 527 | 2,516 |
| 23 | .. | .. | 218 | 18 | 25 | 7 | 11 | .. | 61 | 279 |
| . | 4 | . | 73 | 2 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 22 | 95 |
| 461 | .. | 61 | 2,832 | 429 | 160 | 29 | .. | .. | 618 | 3,450 |
| 149 | 38 | .. | 3,062 | 360 | 43 | .. | 34 | .. | 437 | 3,499 |
| 34 | 22 | .. | 317 | .. | 31 | 55 | 203 | 27 | 316 | 633 |
| 70 | 32 | 21 | 857 | 23 | 88 | 9 | 45 | 12 | 177 | 1,034 |
| .. | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 49 |
| .. | .. | .. | 129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129 |
| .. | .. | .. | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | 55 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 410 | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | 11 | 421 |
| 32 | .. | 10 | 127 | .. | 220 | 3 | 1 | .. | 224 | 351 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1,788 | .. | 163 | .. | .. | .. | 163 | 1,951 |
| 370 | 16 | .. | 748 | 9 | .. | 281 | 93 | .. | 383 | 1,131 |
| .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| .. | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 254 | 16 | .. | 491 | 13 | 23 | 87 | 6 | .. | 129 | 620 |
| .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 25 |
| .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| .. | .. | .. | 186 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 186 |
| .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |

| No. | Names of Castes. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaom. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Wulwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khanapoor. | Peta Pundurpoor. |
| 74 | Kykaree ........ | 161 | .. | 34 | 32 | 89 | 101 | 44 | 418 |
| 75 | Kolatee .......... | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| 76 | Raool............ | 52 | .. | 15 | 19 | 22 | 10 | 25 | 172 |
| 77 | Putwagur ........ | 83 | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 78 | Laud............ | 69 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 8 | 14 | 354 |
| 79 | Gondhurlee ...... | 95 | 4 | 85 | 79 | .. | 89 | 133 | 170 |
| 80 | Wagha .......... | 22 | .. | 157 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 81 | Bagwan.......... | 290 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 82 | Boharee.......... | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 83 | Sekulgar (Burnisher) | 89 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 84 | Parsees .......... | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | Gheesadee........ | 128 | .. | 42 | .. | .. | 39 | .. | 35 |
| 86 | Dhoar .......... | 237 | .. | 21 | 62 | 88 | 433 | 229 | 331 |
| 87 | Tambut (Coppersmith) ........ | 107 | .. | 34 | 11 | 26 | 33 | 6 | 78 |
| 88 | Atar ............ | 46 | .. | .. | .. | 45 | .. | .. | .. |
| 89 | Pingaree ........ | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | Kusbeenee (Harlots) | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 91 | Goundee (Bricklayers) ........ | 47 | .. | 23 | 6 | .. | 9 | 71 | 151 |
| 92 | Kagudkootay...... | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 93 | Karunjkur........ | 73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 94 | Bulwar .......... | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 95 | Otaree (Casters) .. | 24 | .. | 28 | 18 | .. | 31 | 38 | 64 |
| 96 | Munaree ........ | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 97 | Bhistee .......... | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 98 | Busvee .......... | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 99 | Holar............ | 35 | .. | .. | 57 | 99 | 1,148 | 204 | 1,487 |
| 100 | Takur .......... | .. | 4 | 127 | 40 | 274 | 74 | .. | .. |
| 101 | Koonbeenee ...... | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 102 | Dhawud.......... | .. | 448 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 13 | .. |
| 103 | Menjogee ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 99 | 1 | 48 |
| 104 | Dasree .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. |
| 105 | Bhuhooroopee .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 14 | .. |
| 106 | Yelmar .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117 | 1,369 |
| 107 | Kacharee (Glazier). | .. | .. | 138 | .. | .. | .. | 101 | 48 |
| 108 | Shik ............ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 109 | Kulwantenee (Dancing Women).... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 187 | 6 | .. |
| 110 | Nillaree.......... | .. | .. | 17 | 19 | 28 | 15 | 16 | 53 |
| 111 | Kullal .......... | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 112 | Oochula (Sharpers). | .. | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. |
| 113 | Bhope .......... | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | Jagheerdars' Districts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Wase. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Suchee. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | [illegible] |
| 28 | .. | 400 | 1,307 | 72 | 255 | 49 | 168 | .. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| .. | 12 | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 26 | .. | .. | 341 | 47 | 3 | 143 | .. | .. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 98 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| 20 | .. | 79 | 557 | 37 | 186 | 88 | . | 109 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 259 | 68 | 72 | 1,054 | 111 | 275 | 109 | .. | 53 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | . | 179 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 290 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | | 54 | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | . | 89 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| 45 | 17 | .. | 306 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 84 | .. | 109 | [illegible] |
| .. | 77 | 93 | 1,571 | 216 | 594 | 19 | 52 | 84 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 27 | 24 | | 346 | 8 | . | 4 | 11 | .. | 23 | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | | 91 | . | | .. | .. | | .. | 91 |
| .. | .. | .. | 10 | | | .. | .. | | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | . | . | 31 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | [illegible] |
| 23 | .. | | 330 | 12 | 223 | .. | 10 | .. | 245 | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | . | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| .. | .. | .. | 73 | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73 |
| .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| 31 | 11 | 12 | 257 | 23 | 15 | 9 | 11 | .. | 58 | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | | 30 | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | | . | .. | | 23 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | | | . | .. | | . | 4 |
| .. | 32 | .. | 3,062 | 895 | 39 | | 411 | .. | 1,345 | [illegible] |
| 287 | 234 | .. | 1,040 | 26 | . | 219 | 58 | .. | 303 | [illegible] |
| . | .. | .. | 4 | . | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| . | .. | .. | 474 | .. | | | . | | .. | 474 |
| . | .. | .. | 148 | .. | | .. | .. | 57 | 57 | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | 21 | 48 | . | . | | .. | . | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 15 | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 1,486 | 239 | . | .. | .. | .. | 239 | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 287 | .. | . | | .. | .. | | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | [illegible] |
| 8 | . | 14 | 215 | .. | 67 | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| .. | . | 132 | 280 | 14 | 435 | 6 | .. | .. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | 61 | 74 | . | . | 162 | .. | . | 162 | [illegible] |
| .. | 46 | 73 | 185 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .... | [illegible] |

| No. | Names of Castes. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khanapoor. | Peta Pundurpoor. |
| 114 | Bhudbhoonjey .... | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 115 | Kumojee (Brahmin) | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 116 | Luman .......... | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 230 |
| 117 | Jharee .......... | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| 118 | Moondhe ........ | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| 119 | Veedoor.......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 21 |
| 120 | Koodwurkul ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 121 | Rudee .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 506 |
| 122 | Bungur .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 123 | Khutree.......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| 124 | Moostee Chutree .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 125 | Choonaree........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 126 | Gole ............ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 127 | Khuvas .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 128 | Toolvee .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 129 | Hunum .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 130 | Koorsalee ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 131 | Jant ............ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 132 | Elgar............ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 133 | Dhudekuree ...... | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 134 | Pindharee ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 135 | Helow .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 136 | Keelookuryat...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 137 | Katboo .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 138 | Sultangur ........ | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 139 | Gudulwur ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 140 | Chulwudee ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 141 | Rajpoot.......... | .. | .. | .. | 50 | 132 | .. | .. | 417 |
| 142 | Eunuch .......... | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 143 | Garoodee ........ | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 21 | .. | .. | 12 |
| 144 | Auradhee ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 145 | Ambekuree ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. |
| 146 | Moozawur........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. |
| 147 | Sunyashee........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| 148 | Drawid Brahmin .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 149 | Gowd Brahmin.... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 150 | Malyee .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 151 | Saav ............ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| 152 | Teermulee........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 |
| 153 | Jamdar .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| 154 | Angurwale ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| 155 | Kubeer .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |

| Peta Waee. | Peta Kore-gaum. | Peta Beeja-poor. | Total. | Jageerdars' Districts. Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Suchee. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 22 |
| .. | .. | .. | 16 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 18 |
| .. | .. | 332 | 566 | 139 | 6 | .. | .. | 405 | 550 | 1,116 |
| .. | .. | 7 | 32 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 59 |
| .. | .. | .. | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| .. | .. | 14 | 40 | .. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 140 |
| .. | .. | 734 | 734 | .. | 413 | .. | .. | 15 | 428 | 1,162 |
| .. | .. | 2,394 | 2,900 | 686 | 123 | .. | .. | 70 | 879 | 3,779 |
| .. | .. | 236 | 236 | .. | 280 | .. | .. | .. | 280 | 516 |
| .. | .. | 104 | 149 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 153 |
| .. | .. | 642 | 642 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 642 |
| .. | .. | 29 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| .. | .. | 21 | 21 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 32 | 53 |
| .. | .. | 80 | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 |
| .. | .. | 88 | 88 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88 |
| .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | 13 | 13 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 32 |
| .. | .. | 41 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| .. | .. | 140 | 140 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 140 |
| .. | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| .. | .. | 127 | 127 | 116 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 116 | 243 |
| .. | .. | 13 | 13 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 13 | 38 | 51 |
| .. | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| .. | .. | 16 | 16 | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 43 |
| .. | .. | 8 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 46 |
| .. | .. | 90 | 90 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 |
| .. | .. | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| .. | .. | .. | 599 | .. | 598 | .. | 47 | 234 | 839 | 1,438 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | 11 | 19 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| .. | .. | .. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |

| No. | Names of Castes. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khanapoor. | Peta Pundurpoor. |
| 156 | Chitaree (Draftsmen) .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| 157 | Seetal........... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| 158 | Kanseed.......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| 159 | Raywudkuree ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| 160 | Teermulee (Doctor) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 161 | Dangut .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 |
| 162 | Hutkur .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 963 |
| 163 | Beyrud .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 141 |
| 164 | Durwashee........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 165 | Dombaree ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| 166 | Rungaree (Dyer) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 13 |
| 167 | Antuck .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. |
| 168 | Myral .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. |
| 169 | Munwar.......... | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 170 | Punchal ........ | .. | .. | .. | 139 | .. | .. | .. | 416 |
| 171 | Punchum ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 172 | Lingayet ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 173 | Hunmur ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 174 | Moostgur ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 175 | Andeewanee ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 176 | Chatee .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 177 | Jogee............ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 178 | Arwur .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 179 | Phaseypardhee .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 180 | Bhuradee Gondhulee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 181 | Vyshwanee ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 182 | Joharee .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 183 | Augree .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 184 | Juwul Brahmin.... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 185 | Kutkaree ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 186 | Purdashee Koombar (Potter)........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 187 | Guzerathee Sonar.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 188 | Korvee .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 189 | Bandeewan (Prisoners) ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 190 | Kheelaree ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 89,314 | 39,764 | 85,762 | 83,342 | 1,29,393 | 1,10,675 | 1,00,610 | 1,15,943 |

| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Jageerdars' Districts. Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 |
| .. | .. | .. | 963 | .. | 172 | .. | .. | 923 | 1,095 | 2,058 |
| .. | .. | .. | 141 | 97 | 225 | .. | .. | 531 | 853 | 994 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 52 |
| .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 459 | .. | 23 | .. | 482 | 497 |
| .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| .. | .. | 1,303 | 1,858 | 163 | 1,504 | .. | .. | 1,173 | 2,840 | 4,698 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 367 | 7,854 | .. | .. | .. | 8,221 | 8,221 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 570 | ... | 175 | .. | 14,827 | 15,572 | 15,572 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79 | 79 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,727 | .. | .. | .. | 1,727 | 1,727 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 636 | .. | .. | .. | 636 | 636 |
| .. | . | .. | .. | .. | 141 | .. | .. | .. | 141 | 141 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 21 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 | .. | .. | 77 | 77 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 81 | .. | .. | 81 | 81 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | 7 | .. | 29 | 29 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 336 | .. | .. | 336 | 336 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | . | .. | 7 | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,132 | .. | .. | 1,132 | 1,132 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | : | 43 | .. | 43 | 43 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 20 | 20 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 306 | 306 | 306 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 96,696 | 54,437 | 57,133 | 9,63,059 | 67,967 | 77,339 | 1,10,193 | 47,160 | 58,794 | 3,61,453 | 13,24,512 |

(Signed) H. B. E. Frere,
Commissioner.

# STATEMENT

*STATEMENT SHOWING the TOTAL NUMBER of FAMILIES of each Jageerdars, being the result of a Census*

| No. | Names of Castes. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 1 | Brahmin | 1,482 | 150 | 686 | 659 | 1,174 | 957 | 830 | 2,216 |
| 2 | Ditto Shenvee or Senoy | 30 | .. | 10 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 11 |
| 3 | Brahmin Guzerathee | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| 4 | Purbhoo | 34 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 13 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | Goluk | 40 | 1 | 21 | 39 | 38 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| 6 | Suwasee Brahmin | 3 | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Goorow | 174 | 67 | 255 | 198 | 316 | 218 | 209 | 157 |
| 8 | Muratha | 822 | 835 | 10,031 | .. | 13,516 | 6,061 | 5,096 | 4,069 |
| 9 | Koonbee | 7,563 | 4,344 | .. | 9,410 | .. | 963 | 4,250 | 3,251 |
| 10 | Malee | 300 | 1 | 161 | 137 | 376 | 934 | 323 | 877 |
| 11 | Sootar (Carpenter) | 143 | 70 | 150 | 155 | 297 | 119 | 201 | 130 |
| 12 | Parit (Washerman) | 138 | 35 | 119 | 109 | 168 | 140 | 147 | 133 |
| 13 | Nhavee (Barber) | 224 | 90 | 191 | 196 | 280 | 249 | 284 | 218 |
| 14 | Jungum | 56 | 167 | 53 | 24 | 104 | 55 | 139 | 87 |
| 15 | Wanee (Banyan) | 411 | 35 | 460 | 322 | 978 | 581 | 820 | 1,081 |
| 16 | Sonar (Goldsmith) | 221 | 41 | 131 | 132 | 237 | 175 | 204 | 185 |
| 17 | Bhoee (Hamal) | 83 | .. | 35 | 36 | 33 | 47 | 5 | 25 |
| 18 | Beeldar | 14 | .. | 6 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 34 | 11 |
| 19 | Pathurwut | 18 | .. | 6 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 17 |
| 20 | Musulman | 1,201 | 86 | 367 | 329 | 763 | 505 | 659 | 841 |
| 21 | Dhungur (Shepherd) | 187 | 373 | 528 | 270 | 868 | 2,637 | 762 | 3,197 |
| 22 | Purdesee | 241 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 31 | 36 | 36 | 119 |
| 23 | Gosaee | 130 | 2 | 16 | 34 | 46 | 58 | 56 | 82 |
| 24 | Kolee | 27 | 65 | 43 | 45 | 164 | 81 | 78 | 254 |
| 25 | Shimpee (Tailor) | 362 | 6 | 143 | 120 | 337 | 134 | 156 | 212 |
| 26 | Goozur | 99 | 5 | 51 | 70 | 158 | 178 | 112 | 67 |
| 27 | Boorood | 32 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 25 | 14 | 21 |
| 28 | Tambolee | 42 | 4 | 28 | 8 | 11 | 27 | 4 | .. |
| 29 | Manbhow | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 |
| 30 | Kasar | 105 | 5 | 61 | 90 | 85 | 61 | 82 | 93 |
| 31 | Lohar | 63 | 19 | 83 | 73 | 113 | 72 | 65 | 76 |
| 32 | Koombhar (Potter) | 122 | 26 | 164 | 204 | 221 | 152 | 189 | 149 |
| 33 | Telee (Oilman) | 173 | 26 | 133 | 90 | 187 | 91 | 156 | 198 |

# No. III.

*CASTE, in each of the Lapsed Satara Districts, and in those belonging to the Satara taken on the 15th September* 1848.

| Peta Waee. | Peta Kore-gaum. | Peta Beeja-poor. | Total. | Jageerdars' Districts. Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Su-cheo. | Jageerdar of Phul-tun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,610 | 692 | 507 | 10,963 | 844 | 616 | 979 | 318 | 341 | 3,098 | 14,061 |
| 2 | .. | .. | 57 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 4 | .. | 21 | 78 |
| .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 12 | 6 | .. | 18 | 38 |
| 1 | 5 | .. | 81 | 3 | 13 | 195 | .. | .. | 211 | 292 |
| 1 | 10 | .. | 161 | 19 | 4 | 29 | 2 | .. | 54 | 215 |
| .. | .. | .. | 16 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 40 |
| 233 | 137 | 64 | 2,028 | 196 | 207 | 151 | 74 | 82 | 710 | 2,738 |
| 2,442 | 4,595 | 448 | 47,915 | 1,486 | 1,425 | 13,064 | 1,671 | 1,958 | 19,604 | 67,519 |
| 6,125 | 343 | .. | 36,249 | 3,450 | 358 | .. | 1,543 | .. | 5,351 | 41,600 |
| 798 | 260 | .. | 4,167 | 275 | 316 | 123 | 625 | .. | 1,339 | 5,506 |
| 178 | 108 | .. | 1,551 | 109 | .. | 180 | 76 | .. | 365 | 1,916 |
| 113 | 79 | 46 | 1,227 | 73 | 89 | 121 | 61 | 50 | 394 | 1,621 |
| 273 | 142 | 73 | 2,220 | 149 | 155 | 269 | 114 | 82 | 769 | 2,989 |
| 44 | 28 | 419 | 1,177 | 84 | 458 | 87 | 14 | .. | 643 | 1,820 |
| 231 | 195 | 2,363 | 7,477 | 322 | 1,122 | 6 | 202 | .. | 1,652 | 9,129 |
| 230 | 117 | .. | 1,676 | 133 | .. | 211 | 112 | .. | 456 | 2,132 |
| 47 | 11 | 4 | 326 | 58 | 26 | 110 | 8 | .. | 202 | 528 |
| 13 | 1 | .. | 108 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 34 | 142 |
| 13 | 6 | .. | 82 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | .. | 25 | 107 |
| 505 | 255 | 1,274 | 6,785 | 692 | 1,981 | 318 | 316 | 711 | 4,018 | 10,803 |
| 737 | 76 | 1,248 | 10,883 | 1,618 | 898 | 546 | 1,275 | 2,144 | 6,481 | 17,364 |
| 9 | 2 | 101 | 599 | 44 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | 55 | 654 |
| 112 | 36 | 3 | 575 | 24 | 7 | 42 | 39 | .. | 112 | 687 |
| 101 | 57 | 367 | 1,282 | 110 | 624 | 200 | 47 | 299 | 1,280 | 2,562 |
| 147 | 37 | 31 | 1,685 | 234 | 40 | 128 | 125 | .. | 527 | 2,212 |
| 97 | 80 | 36 | 953 | 58 | 56 | 139 | 306 | 5 | 564 | 1,517 |
| 10 | 3 | 4 | 147 | 8 | 2 | 21 | 10 | 4 | 45 | 192 |
| 46 | 12 | .. | 182 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 20 | 202 |
| 2 | 5 | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 32 | .. | 32 | 51 |
| 64 | 38 | 14 | 698 | 30 | .. | 176 | 34 | .. | 240 | 938 |
| 50 | 43 | 23 | 680 | 38 | 47 | 43 | 42 | .. | 170 | 850 |
| 142 | 110 | 66 | 1,545 | 147 | 129 | 131 | 63 | .. | 470 | 2,015 |
| 147 | 120 | 666 | 1,987 | 154 | 195 | 166 | 92 | .. | 607 | 2,594 |

| Nos. | Names of Castes. | Satara Districts. Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khanapoor. | Peta Pundurpoor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | Kataree (Turner) .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| 35 | Ramoosee ........ | 60 | 13 | 63 | 138 | 139 | 761 | 331 | 311 |
| 36 | Chambar (Shoe-maker) ........ | 154 | 56 | 172 | 171 | 323 | 217 | 275 | 323 |
| 37 | Ghudsee.......... | 19 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 46 | 9 | 37 |
| 38 | Mahar .......... | 780 | 937 | 1,478 | 1,194 | 1,960 | 1,243 | 1,523 | 1,783 |
| 39 | Mang............ | 255 | 12 | 260 | 180 | 161 | 422 | 426 | 531 |
| 40 | Byragee.......... | 8 | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | 5 | 24 |
| 41 | Bhat ............ | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 25 |
| 42 | Koshtee.......... | 8 | .. | 165 | 248 | 229 | 136 | 352 | 356 |
| 43 | Lonaree (Charcoal, Wood, &c. Seller). | 46 | .. | 1 | 1 | 51 | 276 | .. | 264 |
| 44 | Jyn ............ | 9 | .. | 2 | 5 | 1,034 | 22 | 19 | 162 |
| 45 | Wassoodeo ...... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 46 | Gowlee (Milkman). . | 45 | .. | 1 | 3 | 25 | 3 | .. | 44 |
| 47 | Wudar .......... | 61 | .. | 5 | 6 | 54 | 36 | 8 | 136 |
| 48 | Dowree Gosavee.... | 46 | .. | 28 | 19 | 63 | 58 | 40 | 93 |
| 49 | Halalkhoor(Sweeper) | 29 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| 50 | Kayet............ | 7 | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 51 | Sallee (Weaver).... | 1 | .. | 89 | 86 | 191 | 2 | 15 | 41 |
| 52 | Sungur .......... | 32 | .. | 29 | 31 | .. | 95 | 96 | 164 |
| 53 | Marwadee ........ | 49 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| 54 | Jeengur (Saddler).. | 42 | .. | 11 | 12 | 23 | 119 | 15 | 20 |
| 55 | Chitrakuthee...... | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 56 | Bagdee .......... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 57 | Kanphatee........ | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 58 | Jogteenee ........ | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 59 | Komptee ........ | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 |
| 60 | Teergool ........ | 2 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | 10 | 4 |
| 61 | Wunjaree ........ | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 | 30 | 6 |
| 62 | Khateek (Butcher) . | 7 | .. | 20 | 4 | .. | .. | 11 | 20 |
| 63 | Kongadee ........ | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 64 | Engruz (English) .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 65 | Sojur (Soldiers).... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 66 | Phurasees (French). | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 67 | Josee Koodboodka. . | 19 | .. | .. | 9 | 2 | .. | 14 | .. |
| 68 | Christians (Portuguese) ........ | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 69 | Kulsootree........ | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 70 | Nanukshaee ...... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 71 | Mochee .......... | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 72 | Lukaree.......... | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| 73 | Doctor .......... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Jageerdars' Districts. Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 191 | 141 | 191 | 2,339 | 148 | 18 | 190 | 429 | .. | 785 | 3,124 |
| 246 | 102 | 48 | 2,087 | 94 | 210 | 245 | 126 | 188 | 863 | 2,950 |
| 11 | 11 | .. | 147 | 17 | .. | 4 | 26 | .. | 47 | 194 |
| 1,622 | 777 | 564 | 13,861 | 894 | 1,357 | 2,060 | 836 | 713 | 5,860 | 19,721 |
| 258 | 154 | 307 | 2,922 | 209 | 251 | 63 | 145 | 378 | 1,046 | 3,968 |
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 54 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 64 |
| .. | .. | .. | 69 | 6 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 9 | 78 |
| 16 | 95 | 138 | 1,743 | 178 | 636 | 13 | 90 | .. | 917 | 2,660 |
| 11 | 2 | 156 | 808 | 143 | 51 | 5 | 29 | 289 | 517 | 1,325 |
| 6 | 3 | 29 | 1,291 | 16 | 76 | 3 | 14 | 84 | 193 | 1,484 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 1 | .. | .. | 122 | 7 | 16 | 130 | 13 | 3 | 169 | 291 |
| 31 | 29 | 13 | 429 | 26 | 98 | .. | 23 | 78 | 225 | 654 |
| .. | 14 | .. | 361 | 23 | .. | .. | 21 | 44 | 88 | 449 |
| 6 | .. | .. | 42 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 11 | 53 |
| .. | 2 | .. | 20 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | 25 |
| 94 | .. | 13 | 532 | 94 | 26 | 3 | .. | .. | 123 | 655 |
| 32 | .. | .. | 479 | 71 | 8 | .. | 6 | .. | 85 | 564 |
| 8 | 7 | .. | 86 | .. | 8 | 18 | 55 | 3 | 84 | 170 |
| 12 | 5 | 4 | 155 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 41 | 196 |
| .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| .. | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 103 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 106 |
| 4 | .. | 2 | 28 | .. | 46 | 1 | 1 | .. | 48 | 76 |
| .. | .. | .. | 112 | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 142 |
| 50 | 2 | .. | 104 | 2 | .. | 41 | 20 | .. | 63 | 177 |
| .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 48 | 2 | .. | 94 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 1 | .. | 19 | 113 |
| .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

| No. | Names of Castes. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khanapoor. | Peta Pundarpoor. |
| 74 | Kykaree | 33 | .. | 9 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 71 |
| 75 | Kolatee | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 76 | Raool | 14 | .. | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 45 |
| 77 | Putwagur | 14 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 78 | Lod | 13 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 90 |
| 79 | Ghondlee | 19 | 1 | 13 | 15 | .. | 16 | 24 | 25 |
| 80 | Wagha | 4 | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 81 | Bagwan | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 82 | Bhoree | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 83 | Sekulgar (Burnisher) | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 84 | Parsee | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | Gheesadee | 23 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 7 |
| 86 | Dhore | 28 | .. | 3 | 8 | 12 | 58 | 41 | 47 |
| 87 | Tambut (Coppersmiths) | 22 | .. | 7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 19 |
| 88 | Atar | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| 89 | Pinjaree | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | Kusbeenee (Harlots) | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 91 | Goundee (Bricklayers) | 12 | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | 1 | 9 | 28 |
| 92 | Kagudkoota | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 93 | Karunjkur | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 94 | Bulwar | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 95 | Otaree (Casters) | 8 | .. | 6 | 3 | .. | 5 | 7 | 13 |
| 96 | Munaree | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 97 | Bhistee | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 98 | Busvee | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 99 | Holar | 6 | .. | .. | 7 | 11 | 170 | 36 | 253 |
| 100 | Sakur | .. | 1 | 28 | 11 | 47 | 18 | .. | .. |
| 101 | Koonbeenee | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 102 | Dhawud | .. | 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| 103 | Menjogee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 1 | 11 |
| 104 | Dasree | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| 105 | Bhuhooroopee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 106 | Yelmar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 266 |
| 107 | Kacharee (Glazier) | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 11 |
| 108 | Seek | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 109 | Kulwantnee (Dancing Women) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | .. |
| 110 | Nillaree | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| 111 | Kullal | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 112 | Oochla (Sharpers) | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 113 | Bhoupa | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | Jageerdars' Districts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
| 4 | .. | 71 | 225 | 11 | 47 | 6 | 29 | .. | 93 | 318 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 16 |
| 4 | .. | .. | 86 | 9 | 1 | 28 | .. | .. | 38 | 124 |
| .. | 2 | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| 7 | .. | 21 | 141 | 11 | 24 | 18 | .. | 19 | 72 | 213 |
| 56 | 9 | 14 | 192 | 19 | 51 | 27 | .. | 11 | 108 | 300 |
| .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 |
| .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 10 | 4 | .. | 66 | 1 | .. | 1 | 13 | .. | 16 | 82 |
| .. | 5 | 15 | 217 | 28 | 99 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 151 | 368 |
| 5 | 4 | .. | 74 | 4 | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | 7 | 81 |
| .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 12 |
| 12 | .. | .. | 68 | 2 | 38 | .. | 3 | .. | 43 | 111 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 8 | 2 | 1 | 53 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | .. | 13 | 66 |
| .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | 6 | .. | 489 | 151 | 6 | .. | 60 | .. | 217 | 706 |
| 32 | 45 | .. | 182 | 5 | .. | 38 | 16 | .. | 59 | 241 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 88 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88 |
| .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 11 | 42 |
| .. | .. | 3 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 289 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 324 |
| .. | .. | .. | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 2 | .. | 4 | 14 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 30 |
| .. | .. | 26 | 49 | 2 | 84 | 1 | .. | .. | 87 | 136 |
| .. | .. | 11 | 15 | .. | .. | 39 | .. | .. | 39 | 54 |
| .. | 7 | 11 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |

| No. | Names of Castes. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 114 | Bhadbhoonjee .... | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 115 | Kunnojee (Brahmin) | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 116 | Luman .......... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| 117 | Jharee .......... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 118 | Moondha ........ | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 119 | Veedoor.......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 7 |
| 120 | Koodwurkul ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 121 | Rudee .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 |
| 122 | Bungur.......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 123 | Khutree.......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 124 | Moostee Chutree .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 125 | Chownaree........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 126 | Gole ............ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 127 | Khuvas .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 128 | Soolvee .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 129 | Hunum.......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 130 | Koorsalee ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 131 | Zant ............ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 132 | Eelgur .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 133 | Dhurakuree ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 134 | Pindharee ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 135 | Helow .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 136 | Keelookuryat...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 137 | Katboo .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 138 | Suttungur ........ | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 139 | Gudulwur ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 140 | Chulwudee ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 141 | Rajpoot.......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 142 | Hizra............ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 143 | Garoodee ........ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 144 | Auradhee ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 145 | Ambakuree ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 146 | Moozawur........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 147 | Sunyashee........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| 148 | Drawid Brahmin .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 149 | Gowd Brahmin.... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 150 | Malvee .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 151 | Sao ............ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 152 | Teermulee........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 153 | Jamdar .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 154 | Agurwala ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| 155 | Kubeer .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

| | | | | Jageerdars' Districts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 4 |
| .. | .. | 10 | 46 | 20 | 3 | .. | .. | 57 | 80 | 126 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 10 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 10 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 22 |
| .. | .. | 127 | 127 | .. | 71 | .. | .. | 3 | 74 | 201 |
| .. | .. | 426 | 529 | 125 | 22 | .. | .. | 11 | 158 | 687 |
| .. | .. | 33 | 33 | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 65 |
| .. | .. | 16 | 26 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 28 |
| .. | .. | 108 | 108 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 108 |
| .. | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 12 |
| .. | .. | 18 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| .. | .. | 23 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 8 |
| .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | 24 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | 29 | 29 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 65 |
| .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 9 |
| .. | .. | 21 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 | .. | 14 | 41 | 175 | 175 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 5 | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

| No. | Names of Castes. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 156 | Chitaree (Drafts-men) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 157 | Seetal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 158 | Kaseed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 159 | Rawudkuree | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 160 | Treemulee Vyd (Doctor). | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 161 | Dangut | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| 162 | Hutkur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 189 |
| 163 | Beyrud | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 164 | Durwashee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 165 | Dombaree | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 166 | Rungaree (Dyer) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 |
| 167 | Attuck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 168 | Myral | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 169 | Munwar | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 170 | Punchal | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 86 |
| 171 | Punchum | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 172 | Lingaeet | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 173 | Hunmur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 174 | Moosatgar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 175 | Adeewanee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 176 | Chatee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 177 | Jogee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 178 | Arwul | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 179 | Fasapardee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 180 | Bhuradee Gondhulee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 181 | Vyshwanee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 182 | Joharee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 183 | Augree | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 184 | Juwul Brahmin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 185 | Kutkaree | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 186 | Purdasee Koombar (Potter) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 187 | Guzerathee Sonar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 188 | Koarvee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 189 | Bundeewan (Prisoners) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 190 | Kheelaree | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total.... | 16,701 | 7,572 | 16,430 | 14,999 | 24,955 | 18,351 | 18,343 | 23,719 |

| | | | | Jageerdars' Districts. | | | | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| .. | .. | .. | 189 | .. | 42 | .. | .. | 179 | 221 | 410 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 47 | .. | .. | 87 | 151 | 151 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 84 | .. | 6 | .. | 90 | 94 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | 235 | 343 | 33 | 339 | .. | .. | 225 | 577 | 920 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 | 1,751 | .. | .. | .. | 1,816 | 1,816 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | 44 | .. | 2,663 | 2,827 | 2,827 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 14 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 183 | .. | .. | .. | 183 | 183 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 100 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 26 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 10 | 10 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | 26 | 26 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82 | .. | .. | 82 | 82 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | 185 | .. | .. | 185 | 185 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 8 | 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 7 | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 17,312 | 9,037 | 10,560 | 1,77,979 | 13,057 | 14,833 | 20,804 | 9,585 | 10,873 | 68,852 | 2,46,831 |

(Signed) H. B. E. Frere,
Commissioner.

# STATEMENT

*STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER of FAMILIES in each of the Lapsed respective Callings or Professions; being the result*

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 1 | Murathee Writers.. | 948 | 86 | 436 | 84 | 13 | 57 | 107 | 183 |
| 2 | English Writers .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 3 | Hurdas (Celebrators of the praises of the Deity in his Incarnations)........ | 12 | .. | 17 | 9 | 5 | 52 | 21 | 28 |
| 4 | Vydik (an Order of Brahmin Mendicants) ......... | 369 | 48 | 184 | 209 | 183 | 283 | 84 | 283 |
| 5 | Shastrees ........ | 22 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 71 | .. | .. | 10 |
| 6 | Pooraneeks ...... | 8 | 2 | 11 | .. | .. | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| 7 | Agneehotree (A Brahmin who maintains a perpetual fire).. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 |
| 8 | Beggars.......... | 343 | 34 | 178 | 88 | 408 | 225 | 268 | 663 |
| 9 | Drapers ......... | 193 | 3 | 103 | 65 | 103 | 212 | 60 | 331 |
| 10 | Wydiû (Physicians). | 19 | .. | 5 | .. | 33 | .. | 8 | 27 |
| 11 | Sepoys .......... | 2,203 | 161 | 102 | 224 | 495 | 232 | 238 | 128 |
| 12 | Astrologers ...... | 3 | .. | 6 | 36 | 42 | .. | 81 | 4 |
| 13 | Schoolmasters .... | 16 | 1 | 1 | .. | 14 | 1 | 10 | 12 |
| 14 | Cooks............ | 66 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 31 |
| 15 | Water Carriers .... | 103 | 7 | 11 | 6 | .. | 33 | 17 | 171 |
| 16 | Shroffs .......... | 110 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 157 | 10 | 40 | 165 |
| 17 | Songsters ........ | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| 18 | Merchants........ | 1 | 8 | 28 | .. | 1,142 | 81 | 54 | 273 |
| 19 | Village Accountants. | .. | .. | .. | 242 | 285 | 331 | 396 | 314 |
| 20 | Cultivators........ | 4,927 | 5,326 | 8,846 | 8,680 | 11,296 | 8,909 | 8,839 | 8,633 |
| 21 | Shetee .......... | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 22 | Inamdars ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 12 |
| 23 | Deshmooks ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 10 |
| 24 | Worshippers of Deities............ | 119 | 74 | 209 | 188 | 166 | 3 | 213 | 235 |
| 25 | Manuscript Writers. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 26 | Shageerds ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 49 |

# No. IV.

*Satara Districts, and in those of the Satara Jageerdars, arranged according to their of a Census taken on the* 15*th September* 1848.

| Peta Waee. | Peta Kore-gaum. | Peta Beeja-poor. | Total. | Jageerdars' Districts. Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Su-cheo. | Jageerdar of Phul-tun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 591 | 126 | 32 | 2,663 | 190 | 137 | 372 | 85 | .. | 784 | 3,447 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 25 | 31 | 4 | 204 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 | .. | 18 | 222 |
| 451 | 200 | 106 | 2,400 | 363 | 105 | 302 | 52 | 77 | 898 | 3,299 |
| 31 | .. | .. | 150 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 154 |
| 20 | 8 | 6 | 93 | .. | 4 | 3 | 3 | .. | 10 | 103 |
| .. | .. | 5 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| 211 | 100 | 301 | 2,819 | 183 | 531 | 158 | 230 | 295 | 1,397 | 4,216 |
| 83 | 13 | 25 | 1,191 | 284 | 162 | 66 | 123 | 9 | 644 | 1,835 |
| 45 | 11 | 5 | 153 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 171 |
| 370 | 181 | 156 | 4,490 | 513 | 44 | 349 | 340 | 271 | 1,517 | 6,007 |
| 37 | .. | 28 | 237 | 8 | 14 | 46 | .. | .. | 68 | 305 |
| 10 | .. | 4 | 69 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 39 | 108 |
| 5 | .. | 11 | 124 | 8 | 14 | 12 | .. | .. | 34 | 158 |
| 55 | 57 | 46 | 506 | 27 | .. | 11 | 66 | 2 | 106 | 612 |
| 37 | .. | 22 | 572 | 63 | 71 | 2 | 43 | 20 | 199 | 771 |
| 17 | 10 | 2 | 57 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | 61 |
| 118 | 10 | 130 | 1,845 | 1 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 22 | 1,867 |
| 332 | 262 | 179 | 2,341 | 196 | 181 | 244 | 100 | 150 | 871 | 3,212 |
| 8,745 | 4,680 | 3,322 | 82,233 | 5,570 | 4,492 | 12,838 | 3,251 | 4,974 | 31,125 | 1,13,358 |
| .. | .. | 6 | 15 | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 11 | 26 |
| .. | .. | 39 | 57 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 59 |
| .. | .. | .. | 37 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 41 |
| 214 | 129 | 130 | 1,680 | 161 | 116 | 223 | 90 | 142 | 732 | 2,412 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 3 | .. | 1 | 55 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 57 |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khanapoor. | Peta Pundurpoor. |
| 27 | Performers of religious austerities .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 28 | Warkurees (Periodical Pilgrims) .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| 29 | Pilgrims ......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 30 | Bolowneykurees (persons appointed to summon those invited to meals) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | Snuff-makers .... | 10 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 32 | Beykar (People out of employ) ...... | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 |
| 33 | Bylwatee Kurnar (People who make trips with goods &c. on bullocks). | 218 | 1 | 283 | 40 | 1 | 238 | 140 | 132 |
| 34 | Tambolee (Sellers of Betel Leaves) ... | 92 | 5 | 40 | 26 | 107 | 63 | 40 | 83 |
| 35 | Bhoosaree (Grain-dealers) ........ | 88 | 1 | 2 | 202 | .. | .. | 316 | 11 |
| 36 | Day Labourers .... | 2,060 | 89 | 447 | 1,016 | 4,494 | 2,149 | 1,675 | 3,816 |
| 37 | Pusarees (Druggists and Grocers) .... | 195 | 25 | 100 | 70 | 1 | 256 | 113 | 150 |
| 38 | Musicians ....... | 69 | 13 | 27 | 14 | 25 | 129 | 45 | 52 |
| 39 | Pukwajee (Tabor Players) ....... | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 3 |
| 40 | Singaday (Horn Blowers) ...... | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 41 | Putravulee Sellers . | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 49 | .. | .. | 11 |
| 42 | Bagwan (Vegetable Sellers) ........ | 112 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 60 | 19 | 53 | 30 |
| 43 | Coppersmiths .... | 57 | .. | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 44 | Servants ......... | 164 | 3 | 1,222 | 22 | 85 | 100 | 96 | 290 |
| 45 | People whose profession is to apply the composition of iron rust, &c. to the Mridung or Tabor. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 46 | Malee (Gardener or Florist) ........ | 17 | .. | 19 | 26 | .. | 18 | .. | 28 |
| 47 | Gowndee (Bricklayers) .......... | 69 | .. | 15 | 2 | 27 | 1 | 52 | 69 |
| 48 | Urkussee (Sawyers). | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 49 | Sirdars (Chieftains, Princes, &c.) .... | 96 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 19 |
| 50 | Lonaree (Lime-makers) ........ | 50 | 1 | 44 | 35 | 46 | 3 | 18 | 15 |
| 51 | Jemadars (one of the Hereditary Officers in Districts) .... | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 202 |

| | | | | Jageerdars' Districts. | | | | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Waee. | Peta Kore-gaum. | Peta Beeja-poor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phul-tun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 34 |
| .. | 18 | 3 | 34 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3[illegible] |
| 134 | 110 | 6 | 1,303 | 58 | 40 | 25 | 26 | 41 | 190 | 1,49[illegible] |
| 51 | 20 | 16 | 543 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 18 | 136 | 67[illegible] |
| 8 | .. | .. | 628 | 1 | .. | 16 | 5 | .. | 22 | 65[illegible] |
| 789 | 461 | 2,151 | 19,147 | 1,330 | 3,197 | 862 | 1,872 | 1,950 | 9,211 | 28,35[illegible] |
| 119 | 145 | 24 | 1,198 | 202 | 216 | 188 | 300 | 154 | 1,060 | 2,25[illegible] |
| 43 | 25 | 33 | 475 | 26 | 25 | 14 | 24 | 25 | 114 | 58[illegible] |
| .. | .. | 9 | 32 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 3[illegible] |
| .. | .. | 13 | 18 | 6 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 8 | 2[illegible] |
| 9 | .. | 3 | 95 | 8 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 12 | 10[illegible] |
| 6 | .. | 18 | 319 | 60 | .. | 27 | 12 | .. | 100 | 41[illegible] |
| 4 | .. | .. | 75 | 4 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 8 | 8[illegible] |
| 59 | 7 | 222 | 2,270 | 36 | 881 | 257 | .. | 1 | 1,175 | 3,44[illegible] |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 24 | 56 | 11 | 199 | 3 | 36 | .. | 13 | 3 | 55 | 25[illegible] |
| 39 | 3 | 42 | 319 | 14 | 42 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 84 | 40[illegible] |
| 77 | .. | .. | 88 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | 134 | .. | .. | 17 | 12 | .. | 29 | 16[illegible] |
| .. | .. | 2 | 214 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 8 | .. | 25 | 23[illegible] |
| 38 | .. | 29 | 279 | 8 | .. | 271 | .. | .. | 279 | 55[illegible] |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khanapoor. | Peta Pundurpoor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 52 | Lohars (Iron Smiths) | 92 | 19 | 93 | 73 | 108 | 81 | 93 | 110 |
| 53 | Patels .......... | .. | .. | .. | 96 | 43 | 129 | 190 | 200 |
| 54 | Dhungur (Shepherds) ........ | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 4 |
| 55 | Chowgoolas (Hereditary Village Officers; also a caste). | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 6 | 1 | 38 |
| 56 | Sowkars (Bankers).. | 35 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 10 | 42 |
| 57 | Pathurwuts (Stonehewers or Masons) | 18 | .. | 6 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 15 |
| 58 | Banee Bolnar (a class of Bhats, Minstrels) | 14 | .. | 30 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 31 | 17 |
| 59 | Silledars (Horse Soldiers, who provide their own Horses). | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 78 | 7 | 22 |
| 60 | Putweygars (Workers in Silk) ..... | 15 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 5 |
| 61 | Golundauze (Gunners or Bombardiers). | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 62 | Hoozreeas (Valets).. | 201 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 63 | Chuprasees (Peons). | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 64 | Pylwans (Wrestlers). | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 65 | Hurkaras (Messengers or Couriers). | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 66 | Pearl-dealers ...... | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 67 | Dhungurs (Shepherds who sell sheep or goats) .. | 44 | .. | 20 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| 68 | Otaree (Casters) .. | 27 | .. | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | 8 | 8 |
| 69 | Sellers of Milk and Butter ........ | 118 | 372 | 4 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 47 |
| 70 | Sootars (Carpenters) | 154 | 69 | 174 | 184 | 307 | 126 | 207 | 194 |
| 71 | Kusbeenee (Harlots) | 96 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| 72 | Ruktwans (Ink-sellers) .......... | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 73 | Bhadekuree (People who let out cattle, &c.)........ | 16 | .. | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | 4 | 50 |
| 74 | Hurkamee (a Factotum) .......... | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 121 |
| 75 | Mushalchee (Torchbearers)........ | 45 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 76 | Liquor &c. Sellers. | 4 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| 77 | Bhudboonjee (Parched Grain Sellers) | 15 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 30 |
| 78 | Hulwaee (Confectioners) ........ | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | .. | 11 |
| 79 | Atusbaj (Preparers and Sellers of Fireworks) ........ | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |

| Peta Waee. | Peta Kore-gaum. | Peta Beeja-poor. | Total. | Jageerdars' Districts. Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phul-tun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | 46 | 37 | 815 | 72 | 71 | 56 | 52 | 40 | 291 | 1,10 |
| 26 | .. | 132 | 816 | 88 | 132 | 4 | 96 | 159 | 479 | 1,29 |
| .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | 10 | 55 | 5 | .. | 2 | 48 | 11 | 66 | 121 |
| 4 | 5 | 19 | 127 | .. | 56 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 88 | 21 |
| 13 | 6 | .. | 82 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | .. | 17 | 9 |
| 32 | 45 | 2 | 206 | 12 | .. | 5 | 9 | .. | 26 | 23 |
| 6 | 7 | 5 | 134 | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 6 | 14 |
| 7 | 2 | 2 | 44 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | 12 | 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 201 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | 23 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 43 | 2 | .. | 125 | .. | .. | 40 | 134 | .. | 174 | 29 |
| 8 | 2 | 1 | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 42 | .. | 14 | 603 | 7 | 19 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 45 | 64 |
| 178 | 111 | 105 | 1,809 | 118 | 5 | 169 | 79 | 3 | 374 | 2,18 |
| .. | .. | 6 | 135 | 5 | .. | 14 | 17 | .. | 36 | 17 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 81 | 4 | .. | 6 | 29 | .. | 39 | 12 |
| .. | .. | .. | 127 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 7 | 13 |
| 10 | .. | 1 | 59 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 |
| 10 | 1 | 47 | 108 | 10 | 73 | 103 | 1 | 21 | 208 | 31 |
| 7 | .. | .. | 57 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 6 |
| 6 | .. | 6 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | .. | 11 | 4 |
| 4 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 80 | Porters, or Itinerary Sellers of Copper, &c. Ware ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 81 | Bhoee (Palkee and Doolee, &c. Bearers) | 51 | .. | 35 | 13 | .. | 45 | 5 | 35 |
| 82 | Rewud Ghalnar (People who twist together and confine by knots the unwoven threads of the end of a cloth)...... ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| 83 | Pureet (Washermen) | 139 | 34 | 119 | 109 | 166 | 137 | 147 | 131 |
| 84 | Nahavee (Barbers).. | 177 | 90 | 191 | 176 | 276 | 239 | 272 | 211 |
| 85 | Sonar (Goldsmiths). | 124 | .. | 127 | 39 | 181 | 67 | .. | 153 |
| 86 | Shroff (Coin-testers or Changers).... | 86 | 7 | .. | 93 | 8 | 106 | 204 | 71 |
| 87 | Gundhee and Atar (Perfumers) .... | 16 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 43 |
| 88 | Hurjinnus Wiknar (Sellers of Miscellaneous Wares or Merchandise) .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 89 | Sikulkur (Polishers and Furbishers of Weapons & Tools) | 18 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 90 | Lanthorn-makers .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 91 | Watch-makers .... | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 92 | Goomashtas (Agents) | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 93 | People employed exclusively in a Pet or Ward of a City in a menial capacity .......... | 8 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 8 |
| 94 | Lingaeet's Gooroos (Ministers of Religion) .......... | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 95 | Pinjarees (Carders of Cotton and Makers of a kind of Felt).. | 8 | .. | 2 | 10 | 46 | 3 | 21 | 10 |
| 96 | Khatik (Butchers).. | 20 | 2 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| 97 | Dhawur (Smelters of Iron) .......... | .. | 123 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| 98 | Moojawurs (Sweepers of Mosques) .... | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 99 | Hulee Kurnar (a Class of people who hawk about Villages, selling Oil, Turmeric, &c.) | 11 | .. | 17 | .. | .. | 7 | 78 | 19 |

| | | | | Jageerdars' Districts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Waee. | Peta Kore-gaum. | Peta Beeja-poor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phul-tun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
| 52 | .. | .. | 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 |
| 35 | 11 | .. | 230 | 12 | 1 | 60 | 3 | 4 | 80 | 310 |
| 1 | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| 113 | 79 | 50 | 1,224 | 77 | 87 | 91 | 59 | 48 | 362 | 1,586 |
| 263 | 142 | 97 | 2,134 | 141 | 145 | 257 | 101 | 82 | 726 | 2,860 |
| 165 | .. | 73 | 929 | 114 | 96 | 190 | 40 | 58 | 498 | 1,427 |
| 57 | 117 | 17 | 766 | 11 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 779 |
| 21 | 5 | 18 | 160 | 18 | 29 | 14 | 17 | 8 | 86 | 276 |
| 1 | .. | 3 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 11 | 28 |
| 6 | .. | .. | 32 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 48 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | 11 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| 4 | .. | 15 | 48 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 49 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 45 | 148 | 26 | 77 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 140 | 288 |
| .. | .. | 13 | 90 | 10 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 16 | 106 |
| .. | .. | .. | 137 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 63 | 71 | 208 |
| 13 | .. | 10 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| .. | .. | .. | 132 | 47 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | 58 | 190 |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 100 | Dhungurs (another Class of Herdsmen who tend on sheep and goats)...... | .. | .. | 58 | 148 | 253 | 134 | 247 | 157 |
| 101 | Tobacco Sellers ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 102 | Bhoee (Fishermen). | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 103 | Beldar (a Quarry Worker)........ | 67 | .. | 5 | 17 | 56 | 13 | 8 | 75 |
| 104 | Kettle-drum Players. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 3 |
| 105 | Hurunbaj (Deer-keepers)........ | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 106 | Moolanas (Mahomedans who slaughter sheep) ...... | 45 | 3 | 63 | 78 | 64 | 110 | 148 | 115 |
| 107 | Tasha Beaters (a sort of Kettle-drum).. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 108 | Mahomedan Worshippers........ | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 109 | Fiddlers ........ | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 23 | 65 |
| 110 | Persian Writers.... | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 111 | Zareykuree (a Class of people who subsist by sifting the dust and ashes of a Goldsmith's Shop).......... | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 13 |
| 112 | Kasar (People who sell bangles of glass, &c.)...... | 75 | 6 | 53 | 69 | 43 | 51 | 58 | 82 |
| 113 | Mahoot (Elephant-keepers) ...... | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 114 | Chobdars (Mace-bearers)........ | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 115 | Goodhakoo Sellers.. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 116 | Durveshee (Mahomedans who exhibit wild beasts).. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| 117 | Professional Dancers and Singers, and Merryandrews .. | 71 | .. | 8 | .. | 22 | 13 | 2 | 9 |
| 118 | Nalbunds or Farriers. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 119 | Dyers........... | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 6 |
| 120 | Naikowdees (Petty Officers in Forts, &c.) .......... | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 121 | Moondhey (Mahomedan Mendicants). | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 6 | 1 |

| Peta Waee. | Peta Kore-gaum. | Peta Beeja-poor. | Total. | Jageerdars' Districts. Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phul-tun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | 18 | 33 | 1,157 | 195 | 16 | 28 | .. | 29 | 268 | 1,42 |
| 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 1 |
| 4 | .. | 3 | 67 | 44 | 11 | 46 | 6 | .. | 107 | 17 |
| 25 | 23 | 27 | 316 | 19 | 59 | 3 | 35 | 62 | 178 | 49 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 30 | 9 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 21 | 51 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 109 | 73 | 27 | 835 | 71 | 56 | 45 | 42 | 49 | 263 | 1,09 |
| .. | 1 | .. | 10 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | 2 | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 |
| 13 | .. | 4 | 45 | 5 | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | 14 | 5 |
| 67 | 35 | 25 | 564 | 28 | 40 | 133 | 29 | 19 | 249 | 81 |
| .. | .. | .. | 26 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 5 | 31 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 19 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 5 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | 3 | .. | 10 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 |
| 2 | .. | 30 | 157 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 44 | 201 |
| 4 | .. | 1 | 21 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | .. | 2 | 25 | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 6 | 31 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 13 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | 15 |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 122 | Peerjadhe (a Mahomedan Superior in a Mosque) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| 123 | Momeen (Turban Weaver) | .. | .. | 30 | 9 | .. | 16 | 25 | 12 |
| 124 | Kazee (a Law Officer) | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 17 | .. | 6 | 8 |
| 125 | Kusab (Beef Butchers) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 126 | Rufookur (Darners) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 127 | Kagud-kootey (Paper-maker) | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 9 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 128 | Buhooroopee (a particular Class of Wandering Actors, Maskers, &c.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 129 | Dangays (Petty Customs Officers) | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 4 |
| 130 | Turals (Village Attendants of the Mahar Caste) | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 62 | 49 | 59 | 12 |
| 131 | Sungurs (Weavers of coarse Woollens) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| 132 | Sellers of intoxicating drugs | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 133 | Tape Weavers | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 134 | Koombhars (Potters) | 129 | 26 | 164 | 185 | 227 | 151 | 189 | 138 |
| 135 | Chupperbunds (Thatchers of frames with grass) | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 136 | Kachees (Fruiterers) | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 137 | Muthputtee (a superior Proprietor of a Residence of a Devotee) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 138 | Gondhulees (a Class of Musicians and Singers) | 58 | 1 | 13 | 35 | 39 | 39 | 64 | 73 |
| 139 | Boat or Ferry-men | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 52 | .. | .. | 58 |
| 140 | Shimpees (Tailors) | 150 | 2 | 40 | 35 | 72 | 55 | 38 | 61 |
| 141 | Paper-sellers | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 142 | Snuff-makers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 143 | Dhore (Tanners or Workers in Leather) | 35 | .. | 3 | 8 | .. | .. | 41 | 5 |
| 144 | Kuluhekur (a Tinner of Pots) | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 5 | .. | 19 |
| 145 | Copper, &c. Pot-sellers | 19 | .. | 8 | .. | 14 | 11 | 29 | 17 |
| 146 | Pinjaree (Cotton-cleaners or Carders) | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | Jageerdars' Districts. | | | | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Waee. | Peta Kore-gaum. | Peta Beeja-poor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phul-tun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | |
| 2 | .. | 13 | 18 | 27 | 100 | .. | .. | 4 | 131 | 149 |
| .. | 18 | 32 | 142 | 24 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 32 | 174 |
| 17 | .. | .. | 51 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 56 |
| 13 | .. | .. | 13 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 16 |
| 3 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 6 | .. | .. | 21 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 11 | 32 |
| 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 |
| .. | 15 | .. | 28 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 29 |
| .. | 2 | 6 | 196 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 209 |
| 72 | 47 | 121 | 271 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 285 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 142 | 110 | 104 | 1,563 | 147 | 122 | 131 | 60 | 78 | 538 | 2,101 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 14 | 15 |
| 4 | .. | 54 | 59 | 7 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 31 | 90 |
| 67 | 19 | 8 | 416 | 37 | 35 | 29 | 19 | 11 | 131 | 547 |
| 1 | .. | 16 | 143 | 35 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 38 | 181 |
| 70 | 29 | 27 | 579 | 27 | 36 | 37 | 28 | 3 | 131 | 710 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 |
| .. | 5 | 181 | 278 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 281 |
| 5 | 4 | 2 | 49 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 66 |
| 6 | 3 | 2 | 109 | 1 | 2 | 38 | 4 | 2 | 47 | 156 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khanapoor. | Peta Pundurpoor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 147 | Booroods (Workers in Bamboo) .... | 32 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 25 | 14 | 21 |
| 148 | Needle, &c. Sellers.. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| 149 | Teylee (Oil-mongers) | 162 | 24 | 133 | 116 | 156 | 86 | 156 | 170 |
| 150 | Kataree (Turners).. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| 151 | Rukwaldar (Village Watchmen) .... | 88 | 14 | 144 | 124 | 84 | 913 | 349 | 298 |
| 152 | Chambhar (Shoemakers and Workers in Leather) .. | 158 | 42 | 172 | 171 | 319 | 308 | 275 | 506 |
| 153 | Salees (Cloth Weavers) .......... | 9 | .. | 254 | 313 | 479 | 139 | 368 | 235 |
| 154 | Lonarees (Wood Sellers and Hewers). | 46 | .. | 77 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 155 | Beyldars (Pioneers, &c.) .......... | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 27 | .. | 63 |
| 156 | Bhungee (Sweepers). | 29 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 157 | Zukatdars (Farmers of Customs) .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 158 | Sungurs (Kumlee Weavers) ...... | 32 | .. | 29 | 31 | 20 | 95 | 104 | 168 |
| 159 | Scabbard-makers .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 160 | Choodeykur (Makers of Bangles of Sealing-wax) ...... | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 29 |
| 161 | Jingur (Saddlers) .. | 16 | .. | 11 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 2 |
| 162 | Koombhars and Sonars (Makers of Images of earth). | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 163 | Basket-makers .... | 13 | .. | 9 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 52 |
| 164 | Khelkarree (Itinerant Actors, Showmen, &c.) ...... | 7 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| 165 | Teergool (Planters and Rearers of the Peper Beetle).... | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| 166 | Lanthorn Sellers .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 167 | Pudhum-makers .. | 14 | .. | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| 168 | Saheb Loke (Europeans, &c.)...... | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 169 | Loom-makers .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 170 | Bangle-makers .... | 4 | .. | 17 | .. | .. | 2 | 16 | 12 |
| 171 | Village Servants.... | 635 | 786 | 1,253 | 1,141 | 1,625 | 1,011 | 1,273 | 1,450 |
| 172 | Daees (Nurses).... | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 173 | Rope-makers...... | 106 | 9 | 104 | 180 | 128 | .. | 406 | 367 |
| 174 | Nilaree (Dyers in Indigo)........ | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| 175 | Hulgeywaley (Tamborine Players).. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 176 | Cotton Thread Sellers | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Jageerdars' Districts. Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 3 | 2 | 146 | 23 | 144 | 21 | 8 | 111 | 307 | 453 |
| 3 | .. | .. | 33 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 36 |
| 138 | 120 | 103 | 1,364 | 98 | 150 | 169 | 61 | 62 | 540 | 1,904 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 12 |
| 177 | 265 | 30 | 2,486 | 129 | 41 | 190 | 294 | 53 | 707 | 3,193 |
| 246 | 102 | 47 | 2,346 | 235 | 290 | 244 | 176 | 163 | 1,108 | 3,454 |
| 107 | 95 | 175 | 2,174 | 189 | 716 | 13 | 80 | 100 | 1,098 | 3,272 |
| 11 | 2 | 6 | 144 | 7 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | 152 |
| 19 | 7 | 25 | 158 | 9 | 32 | .. | 6 | 17 | 64 | 222 |
| 6 | .. | .. | 43 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 11 | 54 |
| .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 32 | .. | .. | 511 | 82 | 216 | 15 | 72 | 117 | 502 | 1,013 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 52 | 12 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 18 | 70 |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 82 | 6 | 5 | 4 | .. | 2 | 17 | 99 |
| .. | .. | 3 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| 4 | .. | 34 | 137 | 9 | 40 | 6 | 25 | 11 | 91 | 228 |
| .. | 1 | 4 | 28 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 29 |
| 4 | .. | 1 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 9 | 28 |
| .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 4 | .. | 2 | 57 | 10 | 9 | 11 | .. | .. | 30 | 87 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 14 | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | 21 |
| .. | .. | .. | 51 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | 54 |
| 1,552 | 777 | 375 | 11,878 | 832 | 1,214 | 1,511 | 656 | 629 | 4,842 | 16,720 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 |
| 218 | .. | .. | 1,518 | 186 | .. | 57 | 112 | 159 | 514 | 2,032 |
| .. | .. | 21 | 43 | 2 | 11 | 1 | .. | 3 | 17 | 60 |
| 28 | .. | .. | 38 | 1 | 8 | 3 | .. | 3 | 15 | 53 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 6 |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khanapoor. | Peta Pundurpoor. |
| 177 | Wurshasundars (Recipients of Annual Allowances) .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 178 | Estavedars (Holders of land let on the Tenure termed "Estawa") .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 179 | Ballad Singers .... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 180 | Mulley Kurnar (Cultivators of Vegetables) ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 181 | Deorushee (Dealers with Demons) .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 182 | Mahapooroosh (Saints, Holy Men) .... ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 183 | Oochleas (Sharpers). | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 184 | Salt-makers ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | 62 |
| 185 | Wutundars (Holders of Wutuns) .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| 186 | Sheweykurees (Propitiators of Gods during illness) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 149 |
| 187 | Potdars (Treasurers) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 188 | Weebhootee Kurnar (Makers of Balls of the Ashes of Cowdung, &c.) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 189 | Gunacharee Wutundar............ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 190 | Kattaks (a hard-working and laborious Race of Men) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 191 | Grain Measurers .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 192 | Beeradar (or Kinsmen) Wutundars.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 193 | Pack Saddle-makers. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 194 | Korboo (local name for a Village Officer in the Carnatic, whose duties are similar to those of a Taral)...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 195 | Putekurees (People skilled in the use of Puta, a formidable Sword) .... | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 196 | Sellers of Gowree (Cowdung Cakes baked in the sun). | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Peta Waee. | Peta Kore-gaum. | Peta Beeja-poor. | Total. | Jageerdars' Districts. Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Su-cheo. | Jageerdar of Phul-tun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | .. | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | 31 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 91 | 91 | 122 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | 7 | 11 | 26 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 29 |
| .. | .. | 24 | 166 | 51 | 11 | .. | 2 | 56 | 120 | 286 |
| .. | .. | 61 | 82 | .. | 53 | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 135 |
| .. | .. | 7 | 156 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 161 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 15 | 15 |
| .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 |
| .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | 667 | 667 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 667 |
| .. | .. | 17 | 17 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 14 | 17 | 34 |
| .. | .. | 51 | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 |
| .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 197 | Fukeers.......... | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. |
| 198 | Ookutnar, Milk, &c. Chiselers ...... | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 199 | Jageerdars........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 200 | Razundars (People receiving Allowances either in money or grain daily).......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 201 | Hamalls (Porters).. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| 202 | Carpet Weavers.... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 203 | Bakdenar ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 204 | Boodla-makers .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 205 | Drawers of Figures. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 206 | Cartmen ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 207 | Goworee (Herdsmen) | .. | .. | 418 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 208 | Wool-sellers ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 209 | Chowdhuree (An Inferior Hereditary Village Officer) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 210 | Mendgar Karbharee (a Spokesman, elected by the people from among themselves, and legally qualified to act for them ; he gets no pay) .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 211 | Makers of Children's Pugrees........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 212 | Setters of Jewels... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 213 | Sahan Khod Sellers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 214 | Dyers of Red Thread. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 215 | Mokasees (People who hold lands for Service) .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 216 | Deshpandey (a particular Hereditary District Officer).. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| 217 | Goorakee (Cattle-keepers or Tenders) .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 218 | Bell-men (in Temples) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 219 | Bheemavul (Brahmins subsisting upon the Offerings made by Pilgrims at Pundurpoor, on the banks of the Bheema) ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |

| | | | | Jageerdars' Districts. | | | | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | |
| .. | .. | 1 | 15 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 18 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 12 | .. | 14 | 16 |
| .. | .. | 27 | 35 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 40 |
| .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| .. | .. | 6 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | 11 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 8 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 420 | .. | .. | 458 | .. | .. | 458 | 878 |
| .. | .. | 10 | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 15 |
| .. | .. | 7 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| .. | .. | 30 | 30 | .. | 73 | .. | .. | 2 | 76 | 106 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 10 | 24 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Targaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khanapoor. | Peta Pundurpoor. |
| 220 | Agantooks (Spongers) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| 221 | Brokers.......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| 222 | Bhujunkurees (a Class of Devotees). | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 105 |
| 223 | People (always Joshees or Oopadyus) who perform particular Religious Service in a Family for a Patron or Master .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 116 |
| 224 | Bukals (Banians generally)......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| 225 | People holding appointments...... | .. | .. | .. | 98 | 429 | 126 | .. | 70 |
| 226 | Jasoods (Messengers, &c.) .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 227 | Servants of Merchants, &c. .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 |
| 228 | A Class of Readers and Expounders of Mythological Prakrit Works...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 229 | Ramdasee (Followers of Ramdas, a Sectary)........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 230 | Ayachits (those who live on Charity, but do not beg) .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 231 | Removers of Corpses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 232 | Geeta Pattees (those who learn Geetas, or Sacred Poems, by rote) ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| 233 | Durukdars (Hereditary Public Officers) ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| 234 | Kurna Blowers, or Trumpeters .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 235 | Administrators of the Affairs of Villages, &c............ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 111 | 204 | .. | 12 |
| 236 | Mehutur (a kind of Hereditary Officer in a Village) .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 |
| 237 | Surinjamees (Holders of Surinjams, or Assignments for Military Services). | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 238 | Dak Runners........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |

| Peta Waee. | Peta Kore-gaum. | Peta Beeja-poor. | Total. | Jageerdars' Districts. Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phul-tun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 26 |
| .. | .. | .. | 105 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 106 |
| .. | .. | .. | 119 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 119 |
| .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| .. | .. | 32 | 755 | 1 | 15 | 20 | .. | 51 | 87 | 842 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 77 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 327 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 4 | 331 |
| .. | .. | 23 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 7 |
| .. | .. | 4 | 13 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 8 | 21 |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khanapoor. | Peta Pundurpoor. |
| 239 | Printers on Cloths intended for Cholees, or Jackets worn by Women.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| 240 | A Class of People like the Waghias and Moorlees, who keep Vigils on particular occasions. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| 241 | Engravers on Pots.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| 242 | Jurgootee (Purchasers) .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 243 | Koonkoo (a Prepared Powder, coloured Red) Sellers .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| 244 | Mahajun (Superintendent of Trade, and Assistant Collector of Taxes).. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 245 | Gonpot (a Hempen Stuff) Weavers .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 246 | Dyers of Silk...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 247 | Sowdagurs (Merchants, Traders).. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 248 | Cutlers .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 249 | Horse-breakers .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 250 | Khoran Readers .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. |
| 251 | Cotton Tape Sellers. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 252 | Metkurees........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| 253 | Wandering Herdsmen .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 254 | Cotton Spinners.... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 255 | Swimmers and Divers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 256 | Marksmen........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 257 | Cotton Dealers .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 258 | Draw-bucket Makers .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 58 | .. | 44 |
| 259 | Makers of Rings of Zinc for the Toes.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 5 | .. | 5 |
| 260 | Chowk Kurnar .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 261 | Brick-makers .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 262 | Khulkootey (a Class of obstinate Mendicants) ....... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 263 | Makers of Basing, an ornament of paper, worn by the Bride and Bridegroom on the Head) ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |

| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Jageerdars' Districts. Punt Prittee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 14 |
| .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | 13 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 136 | 136 | 141 |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 114 | 25 | 73 | 3 | 6 | 41 | 148 | 26[illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 38 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 5 | 43 |
| .. | .. | .. | | | | | | | | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| .. | .. | .. | 9 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | [illegible] |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 264 | Betel Leaf Pluckers.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 265 | Toolsee Mulla (Rosary Makers).... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| 266 | Conch Shell Blowers in Temples...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 267 | Dhol (a sort of Drum) Beaters ......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 268 | People who Disentangle Silk...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 269 | Makers of Wenas (a kind of Guitar).. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 270 | Buffalo, &c. Sellers.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 271 | Natey Kuree (Mhars; their duties generally are like those of a Tural). | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 272 | Sundy Sepoys .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| 273 | Outcastes ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 274 | Menials .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 275 | Sookhu Wustoos (People living at a place for their pleasure or convenience) ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| 276 | Doomaldars (Shareholders)........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 277 | Patkee (a particular Customs Officer) .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| 278 | Thanadar (Officer in charge of a Thana) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 279 | Vaccinators ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 280 | Pausurey (a particular Customs Officer). | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 281 | Tumashgur (a Juggler, &c.) ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 282 | Deshchowgooley (Hereditary District Officers).... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 283 | Ghud Yalchu (Timekeeper among great Men).......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| 284 | Pensioners........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 285 | Bargeers ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 286 | Honorable Company's Servants . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 287 | Tumboora (a kind of Guitar) Players.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 288 | Phuras (Men who Pitch Tents, &c). | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | Jageerdars' Districts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | 13 | 76 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 89 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | 29 | 29 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 15 | 15 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | 9 | 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |

| No. | Profession or Calling. | Satara Districts. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Peta Satara. | Peta Jowlee. | Peta Turgaum. | Peta Kurar. | Peta Walwey. | Peta Khutao. | Peta Khana-poor. | Peta Pundur-poor. |
| 289 | Fifers.............. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 290 | Dal (Silk Tape) Weavers........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 291 | Aooteys (Measurers of Grain) ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 292 | Native Surgeons .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 293 | Desh Gaodeys (a Class of Wutundars in the Carnatic).......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 294 | Suwusthanees .... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 295 | Toodoom (a kind of Kettle Drum) Beaters ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 296 | Khot (a Revenue Officer) and Patel of a Hamlet .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 297 | Nitre-maker ...... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 298 | Veetey Kurees (Bearers of Wetags,—a short spear, with a tuft of wool below the plate) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 299 | Workers in Ivory .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 300 | Prisoners ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 301 | Castraters of Animals .......... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 302 | Bhuradees (an Order of Gosavees) .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 303 | Nugarey Undeonar (the Person who covers the Nugara with leather).... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 304 | Camel-drivers .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 305 | Sundy Sepoys .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 306 | Dyers of Kharwa (a Red Cotton Cloth) ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 307 | Boria (kind of Mat) Sellers ........ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total.... | 16,701 | 7,572 | 16,430 | 14,999 | 24,955 | 18,351 | 18,343 | 23,719 |

| | | | | Jagheerdars' Districts. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peta Waee. | Peta Koregaum. | Peta Beejapoor. | Total. | Punt Prutee Nidhee. | Raja of Akulkot. | Punt Sucheo. | Jageerdar of Phultun. | Jageerdar of Jut. | Total. | Grand Total. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 14 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 6 | 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 17,312 | 9,037 | 10,560 | 1,77,979 | 13,057 | 14,833 | 20,804 | 9,285 | 10,873 | 68,852 | 2,46,831 |

(Signed) H. B. E. Frere,
Commissioner.

29

# REPORT

ON THE

# REVENUES, RESOURCES, &c.

OF THE

# LAPSED SATARA TERRITORY;

BY

## MR. T. OGILVY,

LATE COMMISSIONER AT SATARA.

ACCOMPANIED BY

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON THE SAME SUBJECT,

BY

LIEUTENANTS H. B. SANDFORD AND A. C. PARR,

SECOND AND THIRD ASSISTANTS TO THE COMMISSIONER;

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A REPORT, DATED THE 20TH AUGUST 1851,

BY MR. GEORGE VARY, SUPERINTENDENT OF COTTON EXPERIMENTS,

OF THE

MEASURES ADOPTED BY HIM, UNDER THE ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT, FOR IMPROVING THE CLEANING OF NATIVE COTTON, AND FOR INTRODUCING THE CULTIVATION OF NEW ORLEANS COTTON INTO THE SATARA DISTRICTS.

# LAPSED SATARA TERRITORY.

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## REPORT ON THE REVENUES, RESOURCES, &c. OF THE LAPSED SATARA TERRITORY.

I HAVE the honour to * * * * report on the revenue settlement of the province of Satara for the official year ending the 30th April 1851.

I would beg to premise that I am unable, from the mode in which the accounts of the late Government were kept, to furnish the figured statements of comparisons usually rendered in such reports.

### GROSS AND NET REVENUES.

The entire gross revenues of the province, for the season ending the 30th of April 1849-50, were Rs. 30,75,383-11-5, and the net revenues for the same period Rs. 12,31,518-11-8. The gross and net revenues for the year ending the 30th April 1850-51 were Rs. 30,86,109-2-7, and Rs. 13,25,872-11-0; showing an improvement of Rs. 10,725-7-2 in the gross, and of Rs. 94,353-15-4 in the net revenues of the past season. This increase was chiefly owing to the smaller amount of remissions required.

### LAND REVENUES.

The gross and net *land* revenues for 1849-50 were Rs. 28,34,449-0-6 and Rs. 9,90,584-0-9; and for 1850-51, Rs. 28,02,462-9-1 and Rs. 10,96,717-2-5; showing a decrease of Rs. 31,986-7-5 in the gross, and an increase of Rs. 1,06,133-1-8 in the net revenues of the latter season. The decrease in the gross revenues was caused by a falling off in the cultivation, and the increase in the net revenue by a more favourable season rendering smaller remissions necessary.

### EXTRA COLLECTIONS.

The gross and net *extra* collections for 1850-51 were Rs. 2,83,646-9-6 and Rs. 2,29,155-8-7; the net Sayer revenues for 1849-50 are not distinguishable from the gross Sayer revenues of that year, owing to the state of former accounts. The gross extra collections for that season, however, amounted to Rs. 2,40,934-10-11, or Rs. 42,711-14-7 less than those of 1850-51.

The past as well as the preceding season were years of comparative scarcity; and the small improvement observable in the former is perhaps less to be attributed to natural causes than to the improved revenue system introduced by my predecessor, which ensured more effectual supervision, greater punctuality in the realisations of revenue, and more attention to the interests of the poorer classes.

## REMISSIONS, BALANCES, AND TUGGAEE ADVANCES, UNDER BRITISH AND NATIVE RULE.

British.—The remissions granted for the seasons 1849-50 and 1850-51 were Rs. 2,68,160-9-6 in the former, and Rs. 1,76,415-13-8 in the latter; showing a decrease of Rs. 91,744-11-10 in 1850-51, owing to a more favourable season.

The balances remaining uncollected by the end of July were, in 1849-50, Rs. 87,710-1-6, and in 1850-51, Rs. 59,390-13-10; showing a decrease in the latter year of Rs. 28,319-3-8, arising from an improved system of management.

The Tuggaee, or advances made to cultivators to assist them in their agricultural pursuits, and to enable them to purchase carts to supersede pack-bullocks, amounted in 1849-50 to Rs. 22,638, and in 1850-51 to Rs. 23,425.

I gather from my records that the gross revenues of the province during the twenty years of the late Ex-Raja's reign averaged about Rs 31,80,377, and the net revenues Rs. 14,56,603; and that the net and gross revenues of the province during the nine years of the late Raja's reign averaged Rs. 31,20,350 and Rs. 14,04,101; showing a decrease during the late Raja's reign of Rs. 60,027 in the gross, and of Rs. 52,502 in the net revenue.

Native.—The average annual remissions granted by the late Ex-Raja were Rs. 1,74,427, and by the late Raja Rs. 1,38,340; and the average remissions granted by the British Government during the two years of their management have been Rs. 2,22,288. This large increase under us has arisen from successive years of more than usual scarcity.

The average balances left annually uncollected by the end of July were, during the Ex-Raja's reign Rs. 1,48,329, during the late Raja's reign Rs. 1,53,240, and during our own time Rs. 73,550; showing the satisfactory result of a reduction in the uncollected balances of nearly Rs. 80,000.

The Tuggaee advances averaged Rs. 14,505 a year in the Ex-Raja's time; Rs. 4,702 in the late Raja's time; and Rs. 23,033 in our time. This great increase under our management has been caused by adverse seasons, and by the large advances made for the introduction of cart-traffic.

## BALANCES UNCOLLECTED.

The average annual sum as yet left uncollected out of the revenues due in

the Ex-Raja's time amounts to Rs. 23,362, and of those due in the late Raja's time to Rs. 39,821, so that the actual annual realisations averaged in the former period Rs. 14,33,241, and in the latter Rs. 13,64,280. If we exclude the probable amount of the irrecoverable balances, and include the collections on account of outstanding balances, the actual realisations in the years 1849-50 and 1850-51 will amount to about Rs. 15,40,885, and Rs. 16,03,462.

## EXPENSES OF COLLECTION.

The expenses of collection, as nearly as I can form an estimate of them, annually averaged Rs. 8,94,290 during the Ex-Raja's reign, Rs. 8,78,041 during the late Raja's reign, and Rs. 9,03,571 during the two years of our own management. The increase observable in the charges during the last period has arisen from the more liberal remuneration allowed to village officers; and, when the revised arrangements in contemplation to make the salaries of district and other officers commensurate with their responsibilities come into operation, the charges will probably amount to Rs. 9,15,571.

## REVENUE COMPARISONS.

It would thus appear that during the management of the Ex-Raja, of the late Raja, and of the British Government, the gross revenues averaged respectively Rs. 31,80,377, Rs. 31,20,350, and Rs. 30,80,746; the actual realisations, Rs. 14,33,241, Rs. 13,64,280, and Rs. 15,72,173; the disbursements, Rs. 13,79,549, Rs. 13,76,895. and Rs. 14,25,052; that there was a surplus during the first period of Rs. 53,692; a deficiency during the second of Rs. 12,615; and a surplus during the last period of Rs. 1,47,121.

## CAUSES OF DECREASE.

The decrease in the revenues during the late Raja's reign arose from his granting lands more liberally than his predecessor, and from his having abolished transit duties.

The decrease in the gross revenues during the two years of the British management would appear to have arisen from a falling off in the cultivation, owing to adverse seasons, and the increase in the realisations to have been caused by the collection of larger outstanding balances.

## ANTICIPATED REDUCTION OF REVENUE FROM ABANDONED TAXES.

When the report under preparation on the subject of objectionable taxes shall have been submitted, it is probable that revenues to the amount of Rs. 1,50,000 will be abandoned. This, added to the anticipated increased expenditure, will change the surplus into a deficit of about Rs. 15,000.

## PENSION LIST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ranees | Rs. 1,00,000 | 0 0 |
| Gozra Saheb | 14,400 | 0 0 |
| Bulwuntrao Bhoslay | 7,200 | 0 0 |
| Mankurees, &c. | 1,29,083 | 11 0 |
| Supernumeraries | 24,636 | 0 0 |
| Further anticipated sanction | 48,000 | 0 0 |
| Total | Rs. 3,23,329 | 11 0 |

The life-pensions now payable from the revenues, including supernumeraries in the Southern Muratha Irregular Horse, added to those that will probably be sanctioned, may be estimated at Rs. 3,23,329-11-0, a liability which in the course of time will become nearly extinguished.

## EVENTUAL ANTICIPATED SURPLUS.

Supposing the remaining revenues of the province to continue stationary, the surplus may be expected to amount, when the pension list becomes reduced to an ordinary average (estimated at about Rs. 6,000 a year), to about Rs. 1,50,000 a year.

## OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

The outstanding balances which have accumulated since 1825-26 amount to Rs. 11,86,027-9-10, exclusive of Rs. 83,359-10-0 due on account of Gunagaree, or fees leviable from caste suitors. The late Ex-Raja remitted the whole of the balances outstanding up to that period, amounting to about Rs. 1,50,000, and I understand that it was the intention of His late Highness to grant further remissions.

It is probable that a small portion only of those balances will be found to be recoverable, both on account of the time that has elapsed, and of the very defective state of the revenue records of the late Government. Statements showing the details of these balances, as far as they can be ascertained, are under preparation; and it will be the care of myself and of my Assistants to investigate and adjust them. Considering the importance to the Government, to their servants, and, above all, to the people, of having clear accounts, I shall use my best endeavours to bring this question to an early settlement. For this purpose, it will probably be necessary only to test the accuracy of the local officers' statements of irrecoverable balances by a scrutiny that shall not involve an investigation into every item; and it may perhaps be advisable, in the case of individuals able to pay a part, but not the whole of their liabilities, to make liberal abatements in consideration of prompt payment.

## TERRITORY OF SATARA.

The Satara territory, as Government are aware, lies between the parallels of about 16°30′ and 18°10′ N. lat., and 73°30′ and 76°0′ E. long., being about 160 miles from north to south, and about 150 miles from east to west. It comprises the eleven districts of Satara, Turgaum, Kurar, Walwey, Jowlee, Waee, Koregaum, Khanapoor, Khutao, Pundurpoor, and Beejapoor, exclusive

of the territories of independent Chiefs. The first six named, those lying nearest to the Sahyadree chain of mountains, are the most favoured in soil and climate, the richest, best cultivated, and the most populous. They are fertilised by numerous streams, fed by abundant and seasonable rains. They are intersected by lofty mountains, whose precipitous sides are often clothed with cultivation, whilst their summits are crowned with fields and villages. Innumerable streams issuing from the Sahyadree Mountains are yearly led, with great and ever-recurring expenditure of labour, to fertilise the richest fields of wheat; and, indeed, the whole territory appears to afford the greatest facilities for irrigation.

A considerable portion of the land in these districts is alienated on rent-free or service tenure, and, of that which remains and is assessable, the largest part is Meeras (resembling copy-hold) or proprietary land, held by prescriptive enjoyment, on the condition of paying the Government cess in full, or of relinquishing possession. Owing to this stimulus to exertion, the western division of the territory is kept in the highest state of cultivation.

## AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF THE DISTRICTS.

The four eastern districts (Khanapoor, Khutao, Pundurpoor, and Beejapoor) are less favoured in soil and climate, and, being more open and exposed to invasion, and more subject to vicissitudes of season, they have been so much depopulated by war and famine that little Meerasee land remains. The cultivators having no interest in the soil as proprietors, and not being bound down to particular fields, exert themselves rather to exhaust than to improve the land. These districts are, therefore, much less highly cultivated than those lying to the west. They are, however, great pasture countries; and the cattle of Beejapoor, owing, probably, to the salt which there impregnates the soil, are very highly esteemed. As, however, they are insufficient to supply the demand, cattle are also largely imported into this territory from Malwa. The buffaloes of Beejapoor are equally celebrated, and the ghee, or clarified butter, they yield, is said to continue fresh longer than any other.

## SOILS.

The soils to the west are darkest in colour and the most productive, whilst those to the east are lighter and less fertile. Kurar is the richest agricultural district in the territory, and Beejapoor the poorest. Although the stiff black soils in the western districts sometimes require six pair of bullocks to draw a single plough, and though they are generally highly manured, yet the heavy and continuous crops they yield more than repay the expenses of their cultivation.

## CROPS.

In the western division, the irrigated lands produce four crops, and the

unirrigated lands two crops in a season; in the east, the irrigated lands rarely produce more than two, and the unirrigated lands more than a single crop in a season.

## CULTIVATORS.

The cultivators, who are generally of the Koonbee caste, appear to me, as far as my limited observation extends, industrious and skilful husbandmen. They understand the rotation of crops, the value of manures, and the necessity of renovating the exhausted powers of some soils, by allowing them to lie fallow.

## FARMS.

Individual holdings are generally small, though probably larger than in some of our older provinces. Farms are frequently held in partnership by two or more families, whose women and children render assistance in the fields.

## CULTURABLE LANDS.

The culturable land in this territory contains, by Captain Adams' measurement, 2,923,167 beegas, or 2,683,998 English acres, of which 2,662,283 beegas, or 2,444,459 English acres, are cultivated. This includes alienations, but excludes the lands of the great feudatories.

## ASSESSMENT AND SURVEYS.

The land under cultivation yields Rs. 31,60,795, or Rs. 3,58,333 less than the Kumal, or nominal full assessment. Of that little more than half is due to Government. The culturable land lying waste contains 260,884 beegas, or 239,528 acres; and would, if cultivated, and fully assessed, yield Rs. 78,930. As this is probably more than the cultivators would be found able to pay, increased cultivation would hardly remunerate Government for a large and permanent reduction of assessment.

The assessment is in all cases on the land, and not on the crop. On irrigated land it appears to average about Rs. 20-8-0, on unirrigated land about Rs. 14; on rice land about Rs. 17, and on hill-side land about Rs. 1-13-0 a beega. These rates are, I believe, much heavier than in our surveyed provinces, but as the Mamool, or ancient beega, on which the assessment is placed, has probably become, from lapse of time and other causes, a somewhat indefinite term, the comparison is not altogether conclusive. Reduction to some extent, as well as revision of rates, is, however, necessary, not only because prices have fallen, from the cessation of the Court expenditure, but also because the more the country becomes opened out by roads, so as to admit the cheaper produce of neighbouring districts into the Satara markets, the more must prices fall, and, with them, the power of the cultivators to pay the higher rates.

Prior to the rise of the Muratha power, and during the continuance of its supremacy, many surveys were made of parts or of the whole of the Satara territory, with the apparent object of readjusting rather than of altering the assessment, which, under the name of Kumal, has remained the same time out of mind.

I have no means of ascertaining when or by whom the assessment was originally fixed, or on what principles it was imposed, or whether it was at that time light or heavy; but the price of produce, and the value of the precious metals, are liable to so many fluctuations, that fixed money rents can never for any lengthened period represent the same proportion of the crop. Hence the necessity of periodical revisions of the assessment.

Between the official years 1821-22 and 1828-29, Captains Challen and Adams surveyed the entire territory of Satara, with the exception of the lands of several Inamdars, and of a few villages in the Beejapoor district, since received in exchange. It appears that, in communication with heads of villages and other intelligent Natives, they revised the assessment, by which they made, I understand, a trifling increase on the whole revenues. The revised rates were introduced, and continued in operation for a few years, till it was found that, owing to the resistance offered by those whose rents had been raised, added to the loss sustained from those whose rents had been reduced, the revenues declined. On that, the Ex-Raja directed that the old rates should be again levied, instead of the new. The accounts, however, were confused, by retaining in them the new beegas and the old rates of assessment.

Captain Adams' beega contains 4,444 square yards, or 396 square yards less than the English acre of 4,840 square yards. My inquiries lead me to believe that the ancient beega was originally about the same size as the new. Although it is probable that the survey made by the officers named above may contain inaccuracies, owing to the extent to which Native agency was employed, it may still, I think, lighten the labours of the officers of the Revenue Survey.

Mr. Parr, in his report (vide Appendix G), states it as his opinion that the old assessment generally absorbs half of the produce. This estimate, though perhaps correct, can only be verified after very minute inquiries. I believe that in many instances even a larger share of the crop is taken from the cultivator, though in some the proportion may be less.

The standard fixed by the great Akbar, whose assessment may be that which now exists, was a third of the produce. The mode he adopted was, I believe, to cause a small medium portion of the crop to be cut for several seasons, and then estimate from this specimen the produce of the entire field. The assessment was then fixed on a calculation of the market prices for a series of years.

## EMOLUMENTS OF HEREDITARY OFFICERS.

The Rajas of Satara dispensed with the services of the hereditary* district officers, and employed stipendiaries in their room. They still, however, availed themselves of the services of the hereditary heads and accountants of villages, whose remuneration was generally inadequate to the duties they had to perform.

The first Resident at Satara, Captain Grant Duff, who managed the country during the few first years of the late Ex-Raja's reign, carefully fixed the emoluments of all the hereditary officers, granting a fixed amount to some in money; to others, land; and to some, again, a per-centage on the revenues. The Ex-Raja, however, subsequently gave grants of waste land in lieu of money payments, by which those affected by the change lost considerably.

## VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.

The village accounts, if accounts they can be called, were kept on loose pieces of paper, and never balanced at the end of the year. In like manner, the district officers framed their monthly and yearly cash accounts from equally slovenly records.

Those accounts showed the receipts only, and not the disbursements; for it was the practice of the late Government to remit monthly to the district officers the sums necessary to meet their charges, by the hands of the party who had conveyed the collections to the State treasury.

Waste lands were often entered as cultivated, and lands let at reduced rates were recorded as fully assessed. The nominal rent of land exempt from assessment, and receipts from other sources, were so mixed up with the land revenues as to render it almost impossible to separate them.

## INSTALMENTS.

No care appears to have been taken to realise the revenues by instalments at seasons convenient for the people to pay them; and therefore, whilst arrears accumulated, the Ryuts were pressed for payment, when they should have been left undisturbed in their agricultural pursuits.

## REMISSIONS, AND VILLAGE EXPENSES.

It was always necessary to grant large yearly remissions, and it was the custom with the district officers to present to the Raja rough estimates of the amount required; when, after much discussion, the lowest possible sum was allowed. It was not, however, I believe, till the lapse of one or more seasons that those remissions were distributed, and then they rarely reached the parties requiring relief. They were made to cover deficiencies, arising from

* *Hereditary Officers.*—Deshmook, Deshchowgula, Deshpandia, Nadgowndee, Patel, Chowgula, and Koolkurnee.

inaccurate entries in the accounts, to meet excesses of village expenditure, or to accommodate persons in favour with those in authority.

Insufficient sums were allowed to meet contingent village expenses, and when these were exceeded, as often happened, the poor were defrauded to make good the deficiency.

## OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

A separate establishment was maintained at the capital for the collection of outstanding balances; and as the local officers were not held answerable for their realisation, they took no pains to prevent their accumulation, and made no exertions for their recovery. The very lax manner, also, in which the accounts were kept, rendered it extremely difficult for the department specially appointed for the purpose to know from whom they ought to levy them. The village accountants were bound to keep records of the details; but their accounts are very imperfect, and therefore it is probable that a small portion only of the whole amount of the outstanding balances can now be recovered.

## STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The late Raja conferred the benefit on the country of uniform standard weights and measures, which are now in use, and bear the Government stamp.

## REVENUE SYSTEM OF THE LATE RAJAS.

By the revenue system of the late Government, annual advances were necessary to keep up cultivation, and yearly remissions to save the cultivators from ruin. Rents were maintained at so high a standard that large balances accumulated, which enabled the Government officers to draw the utmost from the Ryuts, and even to absorb, by harsh and questionable means, any profits they might earn in other pursuits than agriculture.

The revenue management of the late Government, though slovenly and defective, and theoretically vicious, did not, in my predecessor's opinion, work ill in practice; and yet it appears to me to have been a system calculated to destroy all energy and self-dependence,—a system by which the people might retrograde, but under which they could hardly advance.

## REVISED REVENUE SYSTEM.

My predecessor availed himself of the hereditary district officers (viz. the Deshmook, Deshchowgula, Deshpandia, and Nadgowndee), as in our older provinces; and established rules, by which the emoluments of heads and accountants of villages were raised to a standard more commensurate with their responsibilities.

When the salaries of the village officers, as paid by the late Government, were found adequate, they were left untouched; but when they were insuffi-

cient, they were raised by a per-centage scale* on the gross land revenues of the village, after the mode adopted, I believe, in Khandesh. The village accountants have sometimes the care of several villages; and, when their salaries fell short of the authorised per-centage on the revenues of their charge, they were raised according to that scale.

The anomaly has been removed from the accounts of having the old rates entered with the new beega, and orders have been issued to the revenue officers, directing them to record the ancient beegas, and the ancient rates, until a revision of the assessment shall have been made under the authority of Government.

Contingent allowances for the supply of stationery for village accounts were fixed at a per-centage† on the village revenues, and directed to be expended under the authority of the Patels and Koolkurnees, and detailed on the village day-books.

The Koolkurnees were ordered to keep regular village accounts, having the checks adopted in our older provinces of sealed and numbered pages, and the local officers' signatures at the end of the volume. The day-books were directed to be balanced daily, and the accounts of individuals yearly; receipt-books were given to each cultivator, in which their payments are regularly entered. The accounts are now kept in such a manner as to show the land and extra receipts, and every requisite particular. In short, the system has been made to resemble, as nearly as possible, that of our older provinces, and I can bear testimony, from personal observation, to its efficient working.

## DISTRICT ACCOUNTS.

The same improvements have been introduced into the mode of keeping the district accounts. The day-books are balanced daily, and the volumes bear the Commissioner's signature. Samples of the district accounts in use in our own Zillas, obtained from the Revenue Commissioner, are in course of distribution, as also will be those of the village accounts as soon as they are received.

* *Per-centage paid to Patels.*—On the gross land revenues up to Rs. 500, Rs. 5 per cent.; from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2-8-0 per cent.; from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000, Rs. 1-8-0 per cent.; from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000, Rs. 1 per cent.; beyond that amount, 8 annas per cent.

*Per-centage paid to Koolkurnees.*—On the gross land revenues up to Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5 per cent.; from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, Rs. 4 per cent.; from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000, Rs. 3 per cent.; from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000, Rs. 2 per cent.; on sums beyond that amount, Rs. 1 per cent.

† *Per-centage for Village Contingent Allowances.*

On the net revenues, amounting to Rs. 200 .................... Rs. 4 2 0 per cent.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On Rs. 500 .... | Rs. 3 | 8 | 0 | per cent. | On Rs. 8,000 .... | 1 | 10 | 0 | „ |
| On Rs. 800 .... | 3 | 2 | 0 | „ | On Rs. 12,000 .... | 1 | 8 | 0 | „ |
| On Rs. 1,500 .... | 2 | 10 | 0 | „ | On Rs. 18,000 .... | 1 | 4 | 0 | „ |
| On Rs. 3,000 .... | 2 | 4 | 0 | „ | On Rs. 25,000 .... | 1 | 0 | 0 | „ |
| On Rs. 5,000 .... | 1 | 14 | 0 | | | | | | |

Ordinary disbursements are made from the local treasuries, and those of an extraordinary nature only form the subject of separate references.

## REVENUE INSTALMENTS.

The instalments of revenue are now collected at those seasons when it is most convenient for the cultivators to pay them, and the district officers are made responsible for their due realisation. The collection of outstanding balances for former years has also been added to their duties. As an example of the effect of these arrangements, I may mention that the Mamlutdar of Jaolee had collected the whole of the revenue due from his district for the past season by the end of April last.

## REMISSIONS.

Fields whose crops are stated to have wholly or partially failed are now minutely inspected by the village and district officers, whose proceedings are watched and revised by the Commissioner and his Assistants, and then remissions are granted after careful inquiry.

Statements framed at head quarters, bearing the Commissioner's seal, and showing the sums due from each individual, and the remissions allowed, are fixed, for general information, in a conspicuous part of every village, so that little risk now exists of the relief not reaching the parties whom it is intended to benefit.

## CROPS.

I have annexed to this report a list of the cereals and pulses, and of the oil, the fibrous, and other plants which this country now yields, to which I hope may be added hereafter new and valuable products.

In the valleys of those parts of the territory in and bordering on the mountains called the Konkun, rice and wheat are produced, whilst the hill-sides yield an inferior grain called Nachnee. In some spots of this tract, especially in the otherwise inferior district of Jaolee, where the soil is red and rich, Nupanee, or unirrigated sugarcane, is grown. Much labour and careful farming is required to produce it; but it is of a superior description to that artificially watered. By the aid of irrigation, most part of the territory can produce the cane.

Sugarcane, Mauritius and Native.—Beegas 9,515 of Native, and beegas 5,535 of Mauritius sugarcane were grown during the past season, chiefly for local consumption, without much encouragement from the Government; the cultivators have greatly extended the cultivation of the foreign cane, from their own appreciation of its advantages.

Jowaree, and Bajree.—The western districts produce the finest Jowaree, and those to the east the best Bajree, which are the grains most consumed by the people.

TOBACCO.—Beegas 5,884 of tobacco were grown during the past season. It appears to be of superior quality, and it is largely exported, though not beyond seas. I should wish, with the approval of Government, to endeavour to introduce the Syrian variety, and to grow some from the Guzerat seed of Neriad, in order to compare it with that of Satara.

OPIUM.—A small quantity of opium was produced during the past year from 5½ beegas of poppy in the districts of Satara and Koregaum. The district officers have been ordered to take the opium from the growers, who will, if Government approve, be paid for the drug at such rate as the Opium Agent may determine. At the village of Deoor, in the district of Waee, belonging to the Raja of Nagpoor, opium is also produced, and sold for the benefit of the proprietor.

COTTON.—During the past season 11,155 beegas of Native cotton were grown in these districts. Its production is increasing, but the quantity grown necessarily depends on the state of the foreign market.

It has been estimated that nearly 40,000 beegas of land, or about 36,727 English acres, might, under the stimulus of unlimited demand, be cultivated with cotton throughout the Satara territories. The larger portion of that now produced is consumed in the country, whilst the small surplus that remains finds its way to the ports of Chiploon, Kher, and Mhar. The best cotton districts are Kurar and Walwa.

From the annexed report (Appendix J) by Mr. Vary, the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Government will learn with regret that upwards of 4,000 beegas of land sown with New Orleans cotton seed last year almost entirely failed: as, however, this was owing to an unusually adverse season, further experience is requisite to test the probable success of the attempt to introduce the cultivation of this plant. The current year promises to be one that may decide the question.

A small quantity of Broach cotton seed, supplied under the authority of Government, has been distributed in a variety of places ; and I have no doubt that, if it is found to answer, and to be superior to the indigenous variety, the Ryuts will readily and of their own accord extend its cultivation.

The efforts made by the Government to induce the cultivators to take greater care in gathering and cleaning the cotton are much impeded by the state of the local market, which sets a value on quantity rather than on quality. The remedy for this appears to rest with those whose interest it is to receive supplies of superior cotton in good condition rather than with Government.

The province of Government would appear to be simply to remove any restrictions on the trade that over-taxation may produce, and to afford, by means of improved communication, free intercourse with the coast.

## ROADS.

Works for the improvement of intercommunication are in active progress in

this territory, under the energetic supervision of the Civil Engineer, whilst the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments is engaged in making and distributing among the people carts of a superior description.

My predecessor, in his letter to Government dated 13th April 1849, has strikingly exemplified the effect on prices in contiguous districts caused by the facilities or the impediments to communication, and has shown that the substitution of carts for pack-bullocks would reduce the cost of transport in the proportion of 5 to 3, and effect a saving of time in the proportion of 6 to 4.

## FLAX.

Sun, or Tag, or Flax, is produced to a limited extent for local consumption in the manufacture of coarse cloth and ropes. An inferior kind, called Ambadee, is also grown, and used for the same purpose; whilst Gayal, a wild variety, is found on the banks of rivers, and likewise made into ropes.

## FRUIT TREES.

The produce of various fruit trees growing on Government lands is annually farmed on account of the general revenues.

Mangoes are farmed separately at each village. The produce of tamarind trees, yielding a small pod and delicate fruit, growing principally in the Beejàpoor division of the country, is farmed in the same manner. Each Phunnus, or jack-tree, bearing fruit, pays 10 annas 11 pies in the Jowlee, and 3 annas 10 pies in the Satara district. Date-trees, found mostly in the neighbourhood of Beejapoor, are farmed for the manufacture of arrack. A sweet purple plum, called Owla, found on the Waee and Satara hills, is not taxed.

## TIMBER.

In the Koina Valley, in the Turgaum and Jowlee districts, there is a promising teak forest, and as most of the hills in the western portions of this territory are capable of producing teak, babool, sandal, and other trees, precautions have been adopted for their preservation and improvement.

## SALT.

An inferior, dark-coloured, and bitter salt is produced in most parts of the Beejapoor district, through which two salt streams flow, and at a few places in the Pundurpoor and Khutao districts. It is manufactured for a limited local consumption only, for sea-borne salt is used throughout the territory.

## OBJECTIONABLE TAXES.

I have noticed below several objectionable taxes, which, though they might be included in the land-tax, as bearing upon cultivators, have been entered in the list of those which are to be separately reported on with a view to their abolition.

GUWUT KUTAEE.—Guwut Kutaee, or a fixed sum, amounting in all to Rs. 2,537, levied from certain villages, in lieu of grass formerly supplied to the Rajas free of charge.

EXCHANGE-TAX.—The exchange-tax, amounting to about Rs. 34,571, being the difference in value fixed in 1830 at Rs. 2-10-0 per cent. between the old Poona Korees, or uninscribed rupee, and the present local Chandwad Ankoosee rupee.

CHOODONDA (from *Chood*, a stake, and *Onda*, wood).—The Choodonda, or beacon-tax, amounting to about Rs. 372 a year, levied from villages in the vicinity of forts, in lieu of faggots formerly supplied by the Ryuts to feed beacons lighted to guide sepoys absent on duty from the fort.

HOUSE-TAX.—The house-tax, yielding upwards of Rs. 15,000 a year, if viewed in the light of a ground-rent, may be classed as a land-tax. It is not, however, levied according to the extent of ground occupied, but rather by families; for the same amount, without any addition, is taken from the different members of a family after they have separated, and inhabit several houses. This tax, though generally Rs. 1 per family, and uniform in each village, yet varies in different parts of the territory from 2 annas to that amount. It is a partial tax; for, in some villages, it is levied on shopkeepers and strangers only; in others, on cultivators also; but never on Brahmins, or Wutundars, and rarely on labourers.

BUFFALO-TAX (WUNCHERAY).—A tax of Rs. 1 is levied on each buffalo not engaged in cultivation, and not belonging to the village Patels. This tax, which yields upwards of Rs. 6,000 a year, appears to be legitimate, and is, I believe, levied in our older provinces. In some parts of the territory, also, a tax is levied on cattle driven to pasture, which yields about Rs. 4,373.

SHEEP-TAX (WAREE WAN).—A grazing-tax on sheep, yielding about Rs. 24,265, is levied at different rates at almost every village, but averages a little over Rs. 6 per hundred. The grazing capabilities of the different districts vary; but it might, I think, be advisable to fix an average rate for each.*

## SHEPHERDS.

The shepherds, who usually own the flocks they pasture, are said to be a very unintelligent race, and do not probably turn their opportunities to the best advantage; for their sheep appear to be of a superior kind, and the country is capable of supporting a larger number. Their gains are derived from the sale of sheep and wool, and from the premium paid to them by the farmers

* The average rate per hundred is in Satara Rs. 6-4-0; in Jowlee nothing, as sheep cannot live there; in Turgaum, Rs. 6-7-0; in Kurar, Rs. 5-5-0; in Walwa, Rs. 5-6-0; in Khutao, Rs. 6-10-0; in Khanapoor, Rs. 5-4-0; in Pundurpoor, Rs. 5-14-0; in Waee, Rs. 6-4-0; in Koregaum, Rs. 5-14-0; in Beejapoor, Rs. 5-14-0; in Phultun, Rs. 6-10-0; in Atpadee (under Jageerdar), Rs. 7. The wandering race of Kilarees is charged a fixed rate of Rs. 7-2-0 per hundred.

on whose lands they pen their flocks. During the rainy and cold seasons the sheep are driven from the wet and cold districts of the west to the eastern pastures, and in the hotter months the shepherds return with them from the arid plains in the east to the better watered countries in the west. The wool is consumed in the country, and spun by the Sungur caste into Kumlees, or manufactured by the Musulman Pinjarees into Numdas, or carpets of felt.

## CROSS-MERINO BREED OF SHEEP.

My predecessor endeavoured to improve the Native breed by introducing some of the merino sheep from the Government farm at Ahmednuggur. One hundred cross-merino rams and five hundred and seven ewes were procured from thence in 1848, and presented to the late Raja of Satara, and to the Jageerdars of Phultun and Jut. Of the whole number received, only ninety-nine survive, and of their produce no more than thirty-two remain. The cross produced between them and the country breed is not admitted to be superior by the shepherds.

The merino sheep are doubtless delicate, but the written directions given for their management were not duly attended to, especially in the matter of shelter at night. Even if the attempt to refine the Native breed by a foreign cross should fail, still it is probable that the country sheep themselves might be improved by more careful and judicious management. The attention of the shepherds has been and will be drawn to this subject.

## HORSES.

The once celebrated horses reared on the banks of the Neera, the Maun, and the Bheema, have lessened in number with the demand for them, but the neighbourhood of the Bheema still furnishes a smaller supply for export to the Nizam's Territory, and to the upper provinces.

## IRRIGATION.

The soil and climate of these districts being such as to favour the growth of all tropical plants, their production might be indefinitely increased by using the wonderful facilities that nature affords for the extension of irrigation. Not only is the territory watered by large rivers (viz. the Krishna, Neera, Bheema, Yena, Yerla, Oomooree, Koina, Tarla, Wasna, Warna, and Maun), but also by their numerous tributary streams, which issue from every valley.

I have annexed to this report, for facility of reference, extracts from the Civil Engineer's two last annual reports, and from my predecessor's letter to Government dated the 26th November 1850 (Appendices A, B, and C), and beg most strongly to urge the adoption of Captain Hart's proposition, still before Government, to devote Rs. 1,00,000 a year in a systematic manner to works of irrigation. If free intercourse between contiguous districts, till lately barred against each other by natural obstacles, and easy outlets to the

surplus produce of the country, be secured by the construction of roads and bridges, the wealth and population of the province will increase, and its general tranquillity be promoted, by their affording the means of curbing or of giving employment to those classes which might otherwise prove turbulent.

Unless means such as these are adopted to develope the resources of the province, the withdrawal of specie to the Presidency, and the fall of prices, will cause its revenues to decline.

My own report has already extended so far that I have little space left to notice those of my Assistants.

## ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Sandford and Mr. Parr in their reports (Appendices D and G) notice the clumsy mode adopted when it became necessary to lower the assessment, to prevent the land from becoming waste. Instead of permanently lowering the rent, the land was really let at reduced rates, whilst the difference between them and the full assessment was recorded under the head of "revenue lost."

## ASSESSMENT ON WASTE LANDS.

There was no fixed rule for assessing waste land newly brought under cultivation. It was sometimes agreed that the cultivators should pay at a lower rate than the full assessment, or the land was leased at a rent gradually increasing, till it reached the highest standard. The evils of this system, and the impossibility of realising the full assessment from lands too highly rated, are shown in Mr. Sandford's report.

## OOPREES, OR TENANTS-AT-WILL.

The remarks by Mr. Parr on the unsettled habits of Ooprees, or tenants-at-will, show, I think, how desirable it would be to assign the unoccupied lands in this province to steady farmers on Meerasee tenure.

## MEERAS TENURE.

I would beg to suggest, for the consideration of Government, whether it might not be advisable to permit me and my Assistants to grant land on that tenure to all respectable Ryuts, at what may appear to be fair average rates, subject to revision by the officers on the Revenue Survey, and on the condition of ejectment should other parties establish a right to the land within a fixed period, say six months, to be notified by proclamation. Government would thus gain industrious and remunerative farmers, who, priding themselves in the land they cultivate as being their own, would exert themselves to improve it to the utmost. If the Meerasee tenure, which requires the Ryut to pay the rent of his land even when it lies waste, tends to force cultivation too much, it still, I think, has the admirable effect of encouraging providence and industry. Some relaxation should, however, be allowed to this rule in a

country where public opinion is not yet freely expressed, and where suffering caused by too strict adherence to a theory may be endured without complaint.

## ASSESSMENT.

Mr. Sandford expresses an opinion that proprietors continuing to cultivate their lands at the full assessment must find it remunerative to do so; but I do not think this argument conclusive, since Meerasdars may cling to their ancestral land, though over taxed, in the hope of occasional remissions, or of having accumulated outstanding balances finally excused.

## REMISSIONS.

The cessation of all complaints as the result of the revised arrangements for granting remissions on account of failure of crops, noticed by Mr. Sandford, is very satisfactory.

I would beg to draw the attention of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to the humane and painstaking efforts of Mr. Parr, as shown in his report, to protect the poor cultivators from fraud. I trust, however, that the publicity now given in every village to the liabilities of each Ryut will render such labour unnecessary in future.

## QUIT-RENT LANDS IN THE BEEJAPOOR DISTRICT.

Mr. Sandford observes that the quit-rents formerly fixed on the lands of certain parties in the Beejapoor district have now become too burdensome for the proprietors to pay. These will probably require revision; but I would wish to be favoured with the instructions of Government as to whether they should be lowered to the standard of quit-rents, or simply assessed as Meerasee land.

## KHUTAO.

Mr. Parr observes that the district of Khutao yields only a first crop, which is subject to frequent failure from insufficient falls of rain, and from the poverty of the soil. This proves how desirable it is to improve to the utmost every facility which the district affords for the extension of irrigation.

## ASSESSMENT OF LANDS BROUGHT UNDER IRRIGATION.

Lieutenants Sandford and Parr notice the encouragement given by the late Government to garden cultivation. Lands brought under irrigation by the unaided efforts of the cultivators were exempted from the garden rates of assessment for from three to six years, whilst half the difference between the dry and garden rates was permanently remitted.

I understand that holders of land assessed under the Revenue Survey pay no additional rent for land brought from dry into garden cultivation during

the term of the revised assessment. In either case the rule appears to be sufficiently liberal.

## EMOLUMENTS OF HEREDITARY OFFICERS.

Mr. Sandford alludes to the loss sustained by hereditary district officers and others entitled to cash payments according to the collections, in consequence of their proportions on the revenue being calculated after deducting remissions. It appears that the late Government made such deductions in the four eastern districts only, where the largest remissions are required; and my predecessor directed that the rule should not be partial, but applicable to the whole territory.

## CONCLUSION.

I trust that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will feel satisfied with the progress that has been made in bringing this province under our own system. It is, in fact, a regulation province in all but the name; and when competent men have been placed in all the responsible offices, I trust that its management will not be found inferior to that of our older provinces.

*Statement showing the quantity of Cotton cultivated in the Districts of Satara, Jowlee, and Waee, for the Years* 1849-50 *and* 1850-51.

| No. | Names of Petas. | Number of Beegas sown. | | | Amount of Assessment, Land. | | | Weight of Seed sown. | Weight of Cotton produced. | Sold in the Districts themselves. | Exported for Sale. | Total. | Remaining in the Ryuts' hands for Private Consumption. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B. | p. | k. | Rs. | a. | p. | lbs. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Peta Satara. | 18 | 14 | 10 | 96 | 3 | 1 | 323 | Failed. | .. | .. | . | .. | Entirely failed. |
| 2 | Peta Jowlee. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 18 | Failed. | .. | .. | . | .. | |
| 3 | Peta Waee.. | 11 | 5 | 15 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 130 | Failed. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Total.. | 31 | 0 | 5 | 121 | 4 | 11 | 471 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

*Statement showing the different Descriptions of Produce in the Satara Territory.*

### CEREALS.

1, Rice.
2, Rice in husk.
3, Wheat.
4, Satoor (coarse kind of wheat).
5, Jowaree.
6, Bajree.
7, Wuria.
8, Ralee.
9, Mukey (Indian corn).
10, Sawey.
11, Rajgeera (a small light yellow round grain, eaten on fast days).
12, Nachnee.

### PULSES.

13, Ooreed.
14, Tooree.
15, Gram.
16, Moog.
17, Pea.
18, Hoolgee (flat and reddish).
19, Musoora (red).
20, Chowlee (small, light-coloured).
21, Powtey (large, light).
22, Mutkia (for camels and elephants).
23, Ulsoondey (resembles No. 20).

### OIL PLANTS.

24, Kurdee.
25, Teel.
26, Ambadee (also fibrous).
27, Ground-nut.
28, Teel (black and sweet).
29, Juwus.

### FIBROUS PLANTS.

30, Ambadee (also an oil-plant).
31, Thag.
32, Cotton.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Ginger.
Tobacco.
Sugar-cane.
Opium.

### DYES.

Nulleed, a yellow dye.

Vegetables of various kinds.

*Statement showing the Number of Government Cultivators, and the highest, lowest, and average Assessment paid by any single Man in the Province of Satara, for the Year Sun 1260 (A. D. 1850-51).*

| No. | Petas. | Highest Annual Rent paid by one Man. | | | Lowest Annual Rent paid by one Man. | | | Average Rate paid by Cultivators. | | | Amount of Revenue. | | | Total No. of Cultivators. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | |
| 1 | Peta Satara ...... | 175 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 27 | 5 | 0 | 95,223 | 12 | 0 | 3,494 |
| 2 | Peta Jowlee...... | 45 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 51,128 | 0 | 0 | 4,805 |
| 3 | Peta Waee ...... | 248 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 22 | 1 | 4 | 1,35,706 | 13 | 6 | 6,129 |
| 4 | Peta Kurar ...... | 634 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 1,89,992 | 6 | 3 | 9,226 |
| 5 | Peta Walwa...... | 1,843 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 14 | 7 | 2,30,842 | 15 | 10 | 8,907 |
| 6 | Peta Khanapoor .. | 300 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 1,15,163 | 11 | 6 | 6,383 |
| 7 | Peta Beejapoor.... | 299 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 10 | 84,388 | 4 | 9 | 4,429 |
| 8 | Peta Khutao .... | 482 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 1 | 1,32,593 | 1 | 10 | 7,189 |
| 9 | Peta Pundurpoor.. | 399 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 1,42,111 | 8 | 0 | 8,132 |
| 10 | Peta Koregaum .. | 512 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1,10,764 | 7 | 3 | 6,516 |
| 11 | Peta Turgaum.... | 587 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 1,04,361 | 14 | 6 | 5,347 |

*Statement showing the Quantity of New Orleans and Country Cotton cultivated in the Districts of Satara for 1850-51.*

| No. | Names of Petas. | Number of Beegas sown. | | | Weight of Seed sown. | Weight of Cotton produced. | Sold in the Districts themselves. | Exported for Sale. | Total. | Remaining in the Ryuts' hands for Private Consumption. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B. | p. | k. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1 | Peta Satara. | 18 | 14 | 10 | 323 | Failed. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | Peta Jowlee. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 | Failed. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| No. | Names of Petas. | Number of Beegas sown. | | | Weight of Seed sown. | Weight of Cotton produced. | Sold in the Districts themselves. | Exported for Sale. | Total. | Remaining in the Ryuts' hands for Private Consumption. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B. | p. | k. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 3 | Peta Waee.. | 11 | 5 | 15 | 130 | Failed. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Peta Kurar.. | 726 | 9 | 10 | 8,329 | 9,740 | 7,491 | .. | 7,491 | 2,249 |
| 5 | Peta Walwa. | 2166 | 7 | 15 | 12,430 | 1,09,875½ | 36,118½ | 26,494 | 62,612½ | 47,263 |
| 6 | Peta Khanapoor .... | 109 | 10 | 0 | 7,496 | 899 | 645 | .. | 645 | 254 |
| 7 | Peta Beejapoor .... | 5097 | 4 | 5 | 32,559 | 60,821½ | 10,121 | 1,657½ | 11,778½ | 49,043 |
| 8 | Peta Turgaum.... | 21 | 8 | 5 | 310 | Failed. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | Peta Khutao. | 9 | 7 | 12¼ | 187 | Failed. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | Peta Pundurpoor .... | 1280 | 3 | 10 | 8,638 | 1,475¼ | 26 | 79¼ | 105¼ | 1,370 |
| 11 | Peta Koregaum.... | 30 | 5 | 11¾ | 443 | 24¾ | 20 | .. | 20 | 4¾ |
| | Total.. | 9471 | 16 | 14 | 70,863 | 1,82,836 | 54,421½ | 28,230¾ | 82,652¼ | 1,00,183¾ |

# APPENDIX A.

*Extracts from a Report from Captain* P. L. HART, *Civil Engineer, Satara, to the Superintending Engineer Southern Provinces, Poona, dated the* 1*st May* 1851.

## WAKESHWAR BUND ACROSS THE YERLA RIVER.

In March 1850, a report regarding this work was submitted by me to the late Commissioner, but having at the time no subordinates of any sort capable of taking the levels, with a view of ascertaining whether the land

could be irrigated by a dam built on this site, which had been commenced before I joined the department, but was suspended by me until an opportunity offered, I again visited the work this season, had the levels carefully taken, and hope soon to submit a detailed report on the subject, with a diagram, showing the section of the river and the height to which the water must be raised to irrigate the land proposed.

## GODOLEE TANK.

This tank was completed in December last, and it is proposed to close the sluices of the tank before the monsoon sets in.

## MEMADAPOOR TANK.

A retaining wall has been built at the eastern end of this tank (the large one), in rear of the present old bund, to strengthen it, containing 65,[illegible]00 cubic feet of solid masonry. The small tank has been carefully pointed on the inside, to prevent leakage. On visiting the work in February, it appeared to me that a prolongation of the retaining wall of the old tank would be extremely beneficial, if not positively necessary for the stability of the old work. It required pointing also on the inside, and the sluices to be opened up and repaired. I accordingly submitted an estimate for these repairs, amounting to Rs. 8,540, to which the sanction of Government was given in March last, Rs. 2,500 of which, at my recommendation, were to be given by the Inamdars, &c. of the village. This will complete the retaining wall to a length of 639 feet, averaging from 6 to 43 feet high, and, with the other repairs, tend to the preservation of this magnificent old Mahomedan work.

## CAPABILITIES OF THE COUNTRY, AND WANT OF EXPERIENCED SUBORDINATES.

In my last year's report, I remarked on the amazing capabilities of the Satara districts to the westward for irrigation by means of dams across the various rivers, but I regret to notice that during the last year's working season I have not a single work of this nature to submit which has even been commenced on, arising entirely from an utter want of an experienced subordinate in this description of works.

In January 1850, after being in charge of this department a fortnight, I made an application to the Military Board for one of the surveyors (Luximon Ramchunder) employed under Lieutenant Bell, in Khandesh. On the Board referring to Lieutenant Bell, that officer stated that he could not be spared, nor would he (Lieutenant Bell) be willing to exchange a man of long experience in the peculiar works of the province for any other surveyor in the Presidency.

The convenience to Lieutenant Bell must be doubtless very great, in possessing a subordinate so well up to his work,—a surveyor experienced in works

of irrigation; but the policy of retaining any set of surveyors and builders in one province alone, and to keep them there for years, is rather questionable. The province of Khandesh, as it is the only district in the Bombay Presidency in which a system of irrigation prevails, should, in my opinion, be made a school for the few subordinates in the Public Works Department to acquire some knowledge of works of irrigation; and the public service would be much benefited by the occasional removal of a surveyor from Khandesh who had acquired that knowledge, instead of retaining the same men in the province for years and years. I would by no means have it supposed that all Lieutenant Bell's experienced subordinates should be at once removed, but that the exchange of one man even now and then, who had acquired experience on these works, would be diffusing useful knowledge, instead of confining it to three or four individuals.

I beg again, therefore, to solicit the services of this surveyor, Luximon Ramchunder, for employment in the Satara districts; and, to show that I have not the slightest wish to inconvenience the Civil Engineer in Khandesh, shall be most happy, with the Board's permission, to effect an exchange of subordinates: all that I want is an able man, acquainted with works of irrigation, and Luximon Ramchunder, should no objection exist, is the individual I would prefer.

In addition to the application noted in my last annual report, I again submitted the subject for the notice of Government, to which no reply was given; and in my communication to the Military Board of the 5th April, I clearly stated that the prosperity and welfare of the Satara districts, which are highly capable of improvement, depend in a great measure on two descriptions of work,—roads, and works of irrigation. Of the latter, although I have been appointed as Civil-Engineer upwards of one year, I have been unable, but most willing, to submit a single project of a dam across any one of the numerous streams, for want of one good subordinate, possessing a little practical knowledge of the nature and construction of these difficult works.

# APPENDIX B.

## *Extracts from a Report from Mr.* H. B. E. FRERE, *Commissioner at Satara, dated the 26th November* 1850.

### IRRIGATION.

I would beg the particular attention of Government to Captain Hart's brief but pithy remarks on the capabilities of the country for irrigation, in most of which I very cordially concur.

Whilst I look to roads as the means of securing the peace of a great part of the hilly districts, and of maintaining the present prosperous condition of the more fertile portions, I consider irrigation, not in detached portions here and there, but on a fixed and extensive system, as the only sure means of maintaining and increasing the present land revenue. Of the possibility of such increase on a very great scale I am very confident; and I think that Captain Hart's experience in Khandesh (the only province in this Presidency where systematic irrigation has been carried out to any great extent), joined to his well known zeal, energy, and scientific qualifications, will give Government every guarantee that the means placed at his disposal will be used to the best advantage.

I would therefore beg to submit to the very serious consideration of Government the proposal suggested, that a lakh of rupees should be assigned for works of irrigation, to be applied on some one of the many promising streams enumerated by him, and in the systematic manner described; a separate establishment to be employed on the work, under Captain Hart's general superintendence, and the result to decide to what extent the system should be continued and extended.

# APPENDIX C.

*Extracts from a Report by Captain* P. L. Hart, *Civil Engineer, Satara, dated the 19th September* 1850.

## PROPOSED SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION FOR THE SATARA DISTRICTS.

With numerous rivers in these districts, the principal of which are the Krishna, Yena, Koina, Kandolee, Wasna, Maun, Yerla, Oormooree, Tarlee, Kodalee, Neera, Bheema, and Warna, besides an innumerable quantity of smaller streams and tributaries, rising in the vicinity of the Ghats, in narrow valleys, with fine alluvial soil on the banks, though not extending to any distance on each side of the river, there appear to me to be nearly as great capabilities for artificial irrigation as in the province of Khandesh; but to attempt to introduce a system of irrigation with the present Engineer establishment in these districts would, I fear, be utterly hopeless. By a system of irrigation, I do not mean a solitary dam across this river, and an isolated one across that—all that our exertions usually arrive at; but a succession of dams along any one river, commencing regularly from the upper part of the valley, and going down it in regular order, wherever land is available, and other circumstances favourable.

The advantage of having materials and work-people on a line of works in this manner is very great. * * * *

I am of opinion that the country on the western side is not adapted for any extensive works of irrigation, the supply of water being small, although perennial; but it is admirably suited to small dams which would irrigate from two to four hundred beegas. To the eastward, again, where the rivers spread out, and contain vast volumes of water, irrigation on a very large scale could of course be carried out, with the greatest benefit to the country and advantage to Government.

As regards the Satara districts, there is another point in connection with irrigation which requires some notice. When Government sanctions an expenditure for this description of works, certain returns in periods, often of twelve years, are usually expected, so as to cover the cost of original outlay. To ensure which,—

The *1st* point is, to fix upon the land to be brought under cultivation.

The *2nd* point is, to select the site for the dam to raise the water to the required height.

The *3rd* point is, and a very important one,—Are the people capable of cultivating the land so irrigated?

The first and second points might be settled without much difficulty; but the last is no easy matter, and in many places it would take years before they could work out the dam to its full capabilities. It is well known that all irrigated cultivation requires some capital, and that sugarcane requires much. In most villages the usual complaint is,—"Where is the manure to come from?"—"We want bullocks also"; so that to expect quick returns on such outlays would be futile, where there is an utter want of capital. The returns might be small at first, but sure returns they would be, and the benefits conferred on the inhabitants, and advantages which would eventually accrue to Government, would be incalculable.

I will explain, in as few words as possible, what I mean by a system of irrigation. Supposing Government sanctioned a lakh of rupees for 1850-51 for artificial irrigation in the Satara districts: I would commence at the head of some valley, say the Oormooree, a little above Purlee; wherever I could get 250, or 300, or 400 beegas to irrigate, I would build a dam; and proceed in this manner regularly down the river. Perhaps between the head of the valley and the junction of the river with the Krishna there would be forty or fifty small dams, and the lands on each side of the river a mass of cultivation throughout the year.

## ASSESSMENT.

With respect to the assessment. This is a point I enter upon with some mistrust, but I should be inclined to obtain a general average of the dam's

capabilities, with reference to the quantity of land it would irrigate, and assess the dam at so much per year, giving the village a revenue statement for fifteen or twenty years, at the expiration of which it would of course require revision. Government should keep the dam in repair, and the main channel to the head of the land to be brought under irrigation. I would endeavour to obtain an interest on the part of the villagers in the work. * * * * * * The assessment should be low, and all the conditions highly advantageous to the villagers;—they should feel them to be so. I would, however, never make a remission. This is a point in the assessment which I do not understand, and what I have above stated may be taken exactly for what it may be considered worth.

## RESULTS OF SUCH A SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS.

There is abundance of water, abundance of good land, and, with good roads to the coast, and a system of irrigation, I can see no reason whatever why these districts should not attain to a high pitch of prosperity. As a speculation, I have often been surprised that capital has not been invested in works of irrigation. A sure return might be anticipated if judiciously expended. I feel quite certain capital is all that is required to develope the resources of the rich valleys of the districts.

# APPENDIX D.

*Extracts from a Report by Lieutenant* SANDFORD, *Second Assistant Commissioner at Satara, dated the 9th August* 1851.

## FARMING SYSTEM.

Where land has been originally so highly assessed as in most parts of the Satara districts, the custom of letting fields at reduced rates, rather than that they should entirely lie waste, crept in as a natural consequence.

Accordingly, we find that the Mamlutdars under the Rajas of Satara had authority, when they found no one would cultivate a field at the original assessment (Kumal), to let it either at a fixed reduction, or at a graduated increasing scale, accounting for their proceedings at the time of making the annual settlement.

These two modes of letting land are styled Lagun Tota and Estawa Tota: the amount of revenue lost last year in the four districts under notice from these items is Rs. 1,38,759-0-1.

It is of course obvious that such a system leaves great openings for roguery of all sorts, and I think it is to the credit of both the Ryuts themselves and the district revenue officers that so much land is still cultivated at the original high assessment.

At the same time, this furnishes proof that, high as the assessment undoubtedly is, it is still far from unbearable; for it is not to be expected that cultivators would continue to pay the high rent unless they knew that there were others who were willing to take up their fields at that same high rate, and thereby prevent them from getting the fields at a reduced rent, by first throwing them up and then taking them again at a lower rate.

It is true that, from most of the land being held as Wutun, the cultivators are inclined to hold on to their father's fields at any remunerative rent; but I do not think their patriotic feelings would quite incline them to continue the land at a dead loss.

I will quote the Walwa Peta to show that in spite of the latitude given the Mamlutdars of reducing the rent, there is still a great proportion continued at the original assessment.

In that district there was last year Government land cultivated to the amount of Rs. 2,23,199-8-0.

Of this, Rs. 1,10,413 were paid by cultivators holding their fields at the original assessment, whilst Rs. 1,12,786-8-0 were paid for fields on which the original assessment was Rs. 1,43,806-5-10.

This custom of letting fields at a reduced rate is still continued to a small extent, but I exercise to the best of my power a strict surveillance over the Mamlutdar's proceedings when it becomes necessary to lower the rent, to prevent a field from continuing or becoming waste.

I do not think that there is now much, if any, wrong advantage taken, whilst the abatement of rents already given has prevented a very great deal of land from lying waste.

I avoid allowing any land to be taken up on a graduated increasing scale (Estawa) where it can be possibly helped. This is because I have found many instances where a Ryut had evidently taken a field for a number of years on an increasing scale, with the intention of getting off his agreement when the time came in which he had to pay the higher rent. For instance, Babajee Moria would take a field, whose original assessment was Rs. 20, on a five years' lease, agreeing to pay Rs. 3, Rs. 9, Rs. 13, Rs. 17, and Rs. 20 on the successive years. When the third year came, when Babajee had to pay Rs. 13, he would declare his poverty, and get off his contract. In cases like this, as Babajee is generally a man of straw, I have taken all I could get from him on account of the current year's rent, and broken off his agreement.

Where fields are let at a fixed reduction, it is now generally on a lease

varying from five to ten years. In many cases, however, the Ryut merely agrees to cultivate the fields at a certain reduced rent, and the agreement, though only binding on him for one year, remains in force for some years, until the Ryut throws up the field, or until some other Ryut agrees to give a rent nearer the original assessment.

As regards the future continuance of this system, I would submit that, open as it decidedly is to many abuses, it is much better that land be cultivated at a lower rent than the original very excessive assessment, than that it should lie entirely waste.

I am quite sure a great deal of waste land would be the result of any sudden stop to the system, and would therefore recommend that it be continued, under strict supervision of course, until the greatly needed revenue survey takes place.

* * * * * * * *

## REMISSIONS.

Amongst the various improvements effected and being effected in the revenue system of this country, none can stand a comparison with that made in the important item of remission. Most of the improvements alluded to consist in accounts being kept in a better form, in books being substituted for loose papers, &c.; but a radical change in the way of giving remission has taken place.

A rough sketch of the past and present systems will best illustrate the above observation.

Under the Raja, when the crops began to ripen, the Patels of villages and Shekdars of Thanas examined them, and reported their state to the Mamlutdar. Where any village was reported to have suffered much loss, the Mamlutdar or one of his head Karkoons went and examined the state of the crops. From these reports, and personal observations, the Mamlutdar made out a rough estimate of what amount of remission was required to be given.

At the time of making the Jummabundee, the Mamlutdar submitted this rough estimate to the Raja. The remission to be given was then decided on, in the same way as if the sale of an estate was the subject of discussion. The Mamlutdar would ask Rs. 50,000 remission; the Raja would offer Rs. 20,000; and so they would bargain until some medium sum, such as Rs. 35,000, would be agreed on.

Armed with authority to remit this sum, the Mamlutdar and his subordinates would go through the several villages, fixing each Ryut's remission, and eventually a list was sent to the Hoozoor with every Ryut's name, and the remission alleged to have been given him.

That this alleged remission was not always given, several cases of dismission of revenue servants proves. But even supposing that none of the remission was stolen by the revenue officers, it is very evident what a large field there was for showing favour to particular villages or individuals.

Under the system introduced by Mr. Frere, every field in which there has been any loss is examined by the village officers, who prepare a return showing what share the actual crop on the field is of a full crop. The Shekdar then comes round, and enters his opinion of the state of the field. Finally the Mamlutdar, Sheristedar, or head Karkoon, examines the field, and records his opinion. This last estimate, unless greatly differing from that recorded by the village officers, in which case inquiry is made by the officer who is making the Jummabundee, is final.

The results of the examination of all the fields is then embodied into a village abstract, which, again, is put into a list prepared for each Thana, and this, lastly, is embodied into a memorandum showing the state of the crops in the whole district.

After making some deductions, so as to balance properly on the cultivator and the Government the shares of the loss caused by bad crops, the remission is fixed.

This remission is then subdivided again, until each Ryut's name appears, with the amount he has to pay, and what he has been let off.

The village Putas, which formerly only contained the amount of collections, without remissions or expenses being entered, are then filled in, and given to the Patels.

A memorandum is also prepared, showing each Ryut's name, the amount he has to pay, and what remission has been given him. This memorandum is stuck up in the village Chowree or temple, and the Ryuts come quietly up in the absence of their village officers, and, with the aid of some one among them who can read, learn whether they are receiving the remission the Government has given them or not.

As a further precaution, the Mamlutdar, or one of his head assistants, goes through the district, and enters in each Ryut's receipt-book the revenue he has to pay, and the remission he has received.

I have seen now the results of the Jummabundees for four years. For the first two years, remission had been given on the old plan, and the last two years' settlements have been made on the new system.

During the monsoon of the first two years, the inhabitants of whole villages used constantly to come from far and near to the Hoozoor, with complaints of not having received remission. This they did partly, I have no doubt, to bully their Mamlutdar into giving them more remission than he thought just; but the entire disappearance of complaints of this nature for the last two years shows that the present plan works well.

The Khureef crops last year were very nearly ruined altogether from want of rain. Some heavy showers which fell in the end of the season saved a great part of them however. The crops in Khanapoor and Beejapoor are mostly Khureef, and I had, therefore, to give larger remissions in these districts than in Kurar and Walwa, where the Rubee crops predominate. The cold weather crops were also nearly failing, but a very heavy and general fall of rain in

December, just when it was wanted, made the season in the two last named districts one of the best known for many years.

* * * * * * * *

## ASSESSMENT.

The assessment on dry land in the Kurar and Walwa districts looks startling, being as great and greater even than that on the garden land. This is partly owing to the richness of the soil on the banks of the Krishna, which river runs through these districts. Also, if these beegas were measured, I doubt not but that three or four beegas would be found to be comprised in what is called a Kudeem, or ancient beega.

The measurement on which these districts are at present assessed was made under the auspices of the Punt Prutee Nidhee, about one hundred years ago. Captain Adams measured the country over again, but the assessment was not altered. The consequence is that great confusion is now occasioned by the "ancient" and "measurement" beegas, as they are severally styled.

* * * * * * * *

## GARDEN LAND.

The amount of garden land has slightly increased this year. The encouragement given to increase this land under the Raja's system was to give advances for making or repairing wells, &c., and to remit half of the difference of assessment between that laid on dry and that on garden lands, if a Ryut converted a field of the former into one of the latter description.

## RICE.

Rice is cultivated in those parts of the Kurar and Walwa districts bordering on the Ghats, where much rain falls. The rice lands in the Beejapoor district are watered from the magnificent tanks at Mundapoor.

## CULTIVATORS.

In an appendix (E) I have entered the number of Government cultivators, the highest and lowest amount of cultivation by any one man, and the average of cultivation per man.

## COTTON.

An appendix (F) shows the amount sown and produced last year; that the season, except in the Walwa district, was a bad one for this commodity. About 22½ lbs. per beega is the result of the four districts, but 50 lbs. per beega is what the Walwa district gives if taken by itself. Mr. Vary informs me that 40 lbs. per beega is the average produce in the Southern Muratha Country.

## SUGARCANE.

Under this head I have but to notice the progress of the Mauritius over the country sugarcane. It was sown round about Satara some twelve years ago,

and has gradually travelled into the districts, driving out the country sugarcane. It becomes ready some months sooner than the Native sugarcane, but it is more liable to damage from a heavy monsoon. Though it wastes very much in the boiling vats, yet I believe it also yields a greater amount of Goor or Jagree than the Native cane does.

## TOBACCO.

About 27,000 rupees' worth is produced annually in the Kurar, and some 15,000 rupees' worth in the Walwa district. A great quantity of this is sent to Poona.

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts and disbursements are not yet entered under the same heads as in the accounts which go to Bombay. Except this, I found the books in very good order, and apparently correct. The good state of the village books especially reflects great credit on both Koolkurnees and district officers. Until two years ago, all accounts were kept on loose leaves. Now there is a day-book and ledger in every village, and the Ryuts have each a receipt-book.

# APPENDIX E.

*Statement showing the Number of Government Cultivators, the highest and lowest Amount of Cultivation by any single Man; and the average of Cultivation per Man, in Petas Kurar, Walwa, Khanapoor, and Beejapoor, for the Year Sun* 1260 (*A. D.* 1850-51).

| No. | Names of Petas or Districts. | Highest Annual Rent paid by one Man. | | | Lowest Annual Rent paid by one Man. | | | Total No. of Government Cultivators. | Average Rent paid by each Cultivator. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Chandore Rs. | a. | p. | Chandore Rs. | a. | p. | | Chandore Rs. | a. | p. |
| 1 | Peta Kurar ........ | 634 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 9,226 | 20 | 9 | 6 |
| 2 | Peta Walwa ........ | 1,843 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8,907 | 25 | 14 | 7 |
| 3 | Peta Khanapoor .... | 300 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6,383 | 18 | 0 | 7 |
| 4 | Peta Beejapoor ...... | 299 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4,429 | 19 | 0 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | 28,945 | | | |

(Signed) H. B. SANDFORD, Lieutenant,
Second Assistant Commissioner.

# APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Quantity of Cotton cultivated in Petas Kurar, Walwa, Khanapoor, and Beejapoor, for the Year Sun* 1260 (*A. D.* 1850-51).

| No. | Names of Petas. | Number of Beegas sown. | Weight of Seed sown. | Weight of Cotton produced. | Sold in the Districts themselves. | Exported for Sale. | Total. | Remaining in the Ryuts' hands, for Private Consumption. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Beegas.* | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1 | Peta Kurar† .. | 726 | 8,429 | 9,740 | 7,491 | .. | 7,491 | 2,249 |
| 2 | Peta Walwa† .. | 2,166 | 12,431 | 109,878½ | 36,118½ | 26,494 | 62,612½ | 47,266 |
| 3 | Peta Khanapoor. | 109 | 7,495 | 899½ | 646 | .. | 646 | 253½ |
| 4 | Peta Beejapoor‡ | 5,097 | 32,558½ | 60,826½ | 10,120½ | 1,657½ | 11,778 | 49,048½ |
| | | 8,098 | 60,913½ | 181,344½ | 54,376 | 28,151½ | 82,527½ | 98,817 |

* The beegas are Moznee ones.

† The cotton exported was sent to Bombay *viâ* Rajapoor Bunder.

‡ The cotton exported went to Sholapoor and Belgaum.

(Signed) H. B. SANDFORD, Lieutenant,
Second Assistant Commissioner.

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# APPENDIX G.

*Extracts from a Report by Lieutenant* W. C. PARR, *Third Assistant Commissioner at Satara, dated the* 31*st August* 1851.

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## WASTE LANDS.

The larger quantity of waste land in the districts of Pundurpoor and Khutao is accounted for by the very inferior nature of the soil in both, but particularly

in Khutao. In this district, which is a very large one, scarcely any Rubee or second crops are produced,—the land is so unfruitful that it bears no second crop; and unless the yearly fall of rain is plentiful and seasonable, the Khureef or first crops, consisting principally of Bajree, are very poor, or altogether fail.

Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that a considerable quantity of land is allowed to lie uncultivated every year.

In the Pundurpoor district, where the same causes exist, though not to such an extent, there is another reason for there being a large quantity of waste land, and a constant yearly fluctuation in its amount. All, or nearly all, of the cultivators are Ooprees, bound by no ties beyond those of gain to the land they cultivate, and consequently, when their leases have expired, always ready and inclined to throw up their lands, either to obtain others at a lower rent, and which they fancy may suit them better, or a reduction in the rent of those they hold.

I have had instances of a Ryut, who had thrown up his field in the hopes that it would be let him at a lower rate rather than be allowed to lie waste, come to offer to rent it again at the same rate when he found he had failed in his object, and the field would probably be let to another; thus proving satisfactorily that in those instances the rent asked was not too high; but, generally speaking, at the present rate of assessment, I believe in nine cases out of ten the cultivator who relinquishes his field does so because he finds retaining it at the Kumal rate of assessment a losing concern.

* * * * * * * *

## KUMAL ASSESSMENT.

I have not been able to ascertain when or by whom the present Kumal assessment on the land of these districts (which is the value of half the produce) was fixed, and whether on a regular survey or otherwise; but I fancy it dates some couple of centuries back. There is however no doubt, I think, that the land is too highly as well as very unequally assessed; that on some being far too heavy, and on others too light.

Captain Adams surveyed the whole, or nearly so, of this province in 1821-22-23, but there is no record of any revision of the land assessment having followed.

It appears that the system of letting land at reduced rates, *i. e.* below the Kumal assessment, was first introduced in 1819, under the Government of the late Ex-Raja, and that during his and the late Raja's reign the system was very extensively carried out, and the power of granting reductions in land rents was, to a great extent, vested in the district officers, and exercised by them without reference to higher authority.

The system is still necessarily continued in the districts under my charge, but under greater supervision. I have in a great measure curtailed the powers

formerly exercised by the district officers in this respect, and no land-rent is now reduced without my previously obtained sanction.

The system is, I am aware, not allowed in our Regulation Provinces, and is, no doubt, open to very great objections; but, I think, in these districts, until a more equitable and better distributed assessment of rent is made, it should be continued as at present. Were it not allowed, the loss in revenue caused by land that would be thrown up would undoubtedly very far exceed that at present occasioned by land being let at reduced rates.

## FARMS.

The majority of the agricultural population cultivate small farms, the yearly rent of which generally averages about Rs. 19. Large farms are, comparatively speaking, very scarce; those paying higher yearly rent than the above average are very few in number.

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## MODES OF IRRIGATION.

There are upwards of 18,569¼ beegas of land under artificial irrigation: most of this land is watered from wells, which is the more generally practised mode of irrigation. The water is raised by bullocks and a Mote, and conveyed in watercourses through the land.

The mode of irrigation termed Boodkee is similar, with the exception that the water is drawn up in the same manner from a reservoir in the bed of a stream, instead of from a well.

The other mode of irrigation, called Patustal, is very ingenious: the water is collected and raised to a certain height by a dam or bund in the bed of a stream, and then conveyed, sometimes for some miles, by the usual watercourses, to the land intended to benefit.

Irrigation by all the above modes is on the increase, and every reasonable encouragement is given to its further extension.

## CROPS, AND SOILS.

The principal grains raised are Bajree and Muka, of the early crops; Jowaree, Hurburee, Shaloo, Ghow, and Toor, of the second or Rubee crops; but, including the produce of garden lands, there are twenty or thirty different kinds of grain grown.

The deep black soil, of which there is a good deal in the Koregaum district, and but very little in the other three, especially in Khutao, is the most productive, yielding, when irrigated, sometimes four crops; when not irrigated, in a good year, sometimes three crops a year. The light-coloured stony soil is the least productive, yielding at most, and in a good year only, one crop of Bajree a year.

The cultivation of tobacco is confined almost entirely to the district of Pundurpoor, where last year about 800 beegas of it were grown.

Both the Native and Mauritius sugarcane are extensively cultivated in all four districts: the superiority of the latter is, I think, unquestionable, but it is not as yét fully recognised by the Natives, nor has it entirely superseded the Native cane.

The Mauritius cane is much larger than the Native, and contains double the quantity of jüice; but the Goor (molasses) prepared from it is said to be less in weight, and does not, consequently, fetch the same price as that prepared from the Native.

In the districts of Pundurpoor and Khutao I found but little of the Maüritius cane grown, and that little entirely confined to the villages on the banks of the Neera and Bheema, adjoining the Sholapoor and Poona Zillas, from whence it had probably been introduced. In the district of Koregaum, which lies close to the Hoozoor, however, the Mauritius cane has almost entirely replaced the Native. In Turgaum, again, I found about an equal quantity of each cane grown. I think in time the Mauritius cane will be generally grown in preference to the other, when the superiority of the former becomes more generally known.

I conceive it unnecessary for me to enter into any particulars regarding the present state or future prospects of the cotton cultivation in these districts, as Mr. Vary, who is in charge of this particular produce, will have already reported on the subject more fully and ably than I can do. I have therefore merely annexed a statement (vide Appendix I), which will show you the amount of cotton sown and realised last year.

You will observe that there is very little cotton grown at all excepting in the Pundurpoor district; the greater portion of the seed sown was American. The little that was sown in the other three districts was entirely destroyed last year, from want of rain.

## REVENUE SYSTEM OF THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

The revenue system pursued by the late Government appears to me to have been very defective, principally owing to the total absence of all check and supervision of the conduct and proceedings of the revenue district officers.

The greatest defects appear to have been,—1*st*, that it was always doubtful whether the crops were actually inspected or not: no measures to ensure its being done were taken by the Government, and the matter seems to have been left entirely to the district officer to do as he pleased; no inquiries were made, as long as his estimate of required remissions for the year was small, or considered so by the Raja.

In cases where the district officer happened to be an honest man, who asked only for the amount which was actually required for remission for his district, he very often failed to obtain sanction from the Raja for that sum, as

the latter made a practice of beating down his officers' estimates as much as possible, without reference to the actual wants of his people; so that in either case the latter were the sufferers. Even supposing the district officer or his subordinates did make a personal inspection of the crops, a great deal of dishonesty was, and is I believe to this day, to a certain extent practised, partiality being shown to the higher classes, or those who were able to pay for the same, and remissions made where none were required, and withheld where wanted.

A certain sum was granted yearly to each district officer for remissions and expenses of collection, &c., more with reference to the amount granted the previous year than to the present requirements.

The consequences of this system were that large balances of revenue were yearly left uncollected, and no measures seem to have been taken to enforce payment of these outstanding balances, nor were they ever remitted and written off as loss, but were brought forward and increased from year to year.

I believe this was partly the policy of the late Raja and his predecessor, who considered that by allowing the Ryuts to remain in debt to them they increased their power over them; but the depressing effect of such a system upon the energies of the Ryuts can easily be imagined.

The *2nd* defect was, that no measures were ever taken to ensure the amount allowed for remissions actually reaching the persons for whom they were intended. District officers had therefore every opportunity and inducement, as well as the power, with but little chance of discovery, to withhold any sum they chose out of such remissions; the Ryut had no easy means of redress; access to the head, at all times difficult, was, in such a case, sure to be closed by some underhand influence exerted by the district officer through his friends at the Hoozoor, or, if the Ryut should obtain access, redress was by the same influence withheld.

## DEFECTS OF THE SYSTEM REMEDIED.

In the settlement of the last year's revenue, I applied myself particularly to remedy those defects, and prevent, as far as could be, the possibility of any practice tending to defraud the cultivators.

With this view I proceeded through the districts, first of Pundurpoor and then of Khutao, and encamping in the centre of each Thana or section of the districts, collected the Ryuts from the adjacent villages, and personally told each the amount of his remission, and had it entered at once, in my presence, in his Chopra or receipt-book. At the same time, in order to ascertain "whether the remissions granted the previous year were sufficient, and had really reached those intended to be relieved," I had, as far as time would admit, each cultivator's last year's accounts also examined. I discovered, I think, only five or six instances of fraudulent conduct on the part of the village Koolkurnees, from which, I think, it may be inferred that

the remissions granted last year, in the majority of cases, were actually allowed the persons for whom they had been intended.

I was unable to carry out the system of personally informing each cultivator of the amount of his remissions in the other two districts of Koregaum and Turgaum, from want of time, as, owing to my late detention at the Hoozoor, I had not completed the Jummabundee of the Khutao district until the end of March. With regard to the two former districts of Koregaum and Turgaum, I thought also that it was perhaps imprudent, considering the prevalence of the cholera in both those districts, to collect large bodies together in any one place. On leaving the districts, however, I ordered the Mamlutdar of each to make a tour through his districts, to examine the Ryuts' books, and observe whether the written proclamation showing each Ryut's remission was prominently displayed, and placed in such a position as to be easily read by any one in each village Chowree. This I also directed to be done in the other two districts of Pundurpoor and Khutao.

I very much regretted that, owing to my late detention at the Hoozoor, I was also unable generally to test the Mamlutdars' inspection and estimates of the state of the crops in their districts. All the Khureef crops and the greater part of the Rubee crops had been taken in before I could proceed into the districts and commence the Jummabundee. In Pundurpoor and Koregaum, where I found crops standing, I sent my Karkoons to examine and estimate them. I found in such instances no alteration in the Mamlutdar's estimate necessary.

The system followed in the examination of the crops last year was this: in November, or thereabouts, the Patel and Koolkurnee of each village proceeded to each Ryut's field, inspected, and wrote down the crops on it, as damaged, and to what extent, or otherwise, and on completing the inspection, sent a statement of the result to the Mamlutdar, who then ordered the Shekdar of each Thana to test the same by a second and personal examination of the whole crops. He again, on completing this second inspection, reported the result to the Mamlutdar, who then proceeded with his subordinate Karkoons to inspect all the crops reported as damaged by the former subordinate authorities, as well as the crops of those who had petitioned for a further inspection. He divided the work between himself and his Karkoons, taking himself, and giving each, a certain number of villages.

Their several inspections should have been again finally tested by my establishment, but last year, as above explained, this was only very partially done.

It is difficult to determine as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the remissions granted the previous year in these districts now under my charge, but from the comparatively small number of complaints on the subject I am inclined to think they were so; and, as I have above said, most generally actually realised by the Ryuts.

## REMISSIONS.

You will observe that the amount of remission which I found it necessary

to grant last year in each district is considerably less than that granted the previous year; but I find the average amount of remissions granted for the last five years is in each district somewhat less than that granted last year.

This is accounted for by the almost total failure of the Khureef crops last year throughout the Satara country, and particularly in the eastern district of Khutao, owing to the injury they sustained from want of rain in the early part of last monsoon.

Khutao suffered more than any other district, from its crops being, as before observed, principally Khureef.

The people residing in the Maun Desh—the country lying in the districts of Khutao and Pundurpoor, intersected by the Maun river—assured me, and I thought their assertion fully borne out by the general aspect of the country, that for ten years past they had not had what would be termed a plentiful fall of rain. The effect produced by this on a soil naturally unproductive is very deplorable.

### DISTRICT AND VILLAGE ACCOUNTS.

During the four months I was employed in the districts, I inspected as many of the district and village accounts as time would admit, and although susceptible, perhaps, of some little improvement in form, I found all well and correctly kept.

The present forms of village and district accounts were introduced subsequent to the late Raja's decease, previous to which scarcely any accounts at all were kept. All the villages have now ledgers and day-books, and every cultivator has his Chopra or account book, showing the total amount of his rent, his disbursements, and receipts.

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## APPENDIX H.

*Statement showing the Number of Government Cultivators, the Highest and Lowest Amount of Cultivation by any single Man, and the Average of Cultivation per Man, in Petas Pundurpoor, Khutao, Koregaum, and Turgaum, for the Year Sun* 1260 (*A. D.* 1850-51).

| No. | Names of Petas. | Highest Annual Rent paid by one Man. | | | Lowest Annual Rent paid by one Man. | | | Total Number of Government Cultivators. | Average Rent paid by each Cultivator. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | No. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| 1 | Peta Pundurpoor .......... | 399 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8,132 | 17 | 7 | 1 |
| 2 | Peta Khutao .............. | 482 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7,189 | 18 | 7 | 1 |
| 3 | Peta Koregaum ............ | 512 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 6,516 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Peta Turgaum.............. | 587 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5,347 | 19 | 8 | 3 |

# APPENDIX I.

*Statement showing the Quantity of Cotton cultivated in Petas Pundurpoor, Khutao, Koregaum, and Turgaum, for the Year Sun* 1260 (*A. D.* 1850-51).

| No. | Names of Petas. | Number of Beegas sown. | Weight of Seed sown. | Weight of Cotton produced. | Sold in the Districts themselves. | Exported for Sale. | Total. | Remaining in the Ryuts' Hands, for Private Consumption. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B. p. k. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1 | Peta Pundurpoor. | 1,280 3½ 0 | 8,636¾ | 1,475¼ | 26 | 79½ | 105½ | 1,369¾ |
| 2 | Peta Khutao .. | 9¼ 2½ 2¼ | 187¾ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | Peta Koregaum. | 30¼ ½ 1¾ | 443 | 24¾ | 20 | .. | 20 | 4¾ |
| 4 | Peta Turgaum .. | 21¼ 3¼ 0 | 310 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# APPENDIX J.

From G. Vary, Esq., Superintendent of Cotton Experiments,
To T. Ogilvy, Esq., Commissioner, Satara.

*Dated*, 20*th August* 1851.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1326, dated 14th August 1851, requesting me to report what measures have been adopted during the year ending 30th April last for the introduction into the Satara Territory of the New Orleans cotton plant, its success or otherwise, cultivation, cleaning, and any other information I may consider it useful to communicate to Government.

In the month of October 1849, I arrived in Satara, and was appointed to the cotton experiment, and directed to proceed to Bombay and procure tools and material to establish a saw-gin manufactory, and also procure a quantity of iron suitable to make up carts, which were much wanted by the Ryuts. These

materials I brought to Satara with me in December 1849. I also applied to Mr. Goldsmid, Secretary to Government, for thirty-two of the Manchester gins which had been injured and sent to the Mint to repair. Mr. Goldsmid, with the consent of His Lordship the Governor in Council, directed those gins to be handed over to me immediately, and these I also brought to Satara with me.

Having during the month of January 1850 established a gin manufactory, and contracted for making up carts, on the 1st of February I proceeded to the cotton districts, taking with me the thirty-two Manchester gins which I had had repaired: these I showed and worked before the Ryuts, and they seemed highly pleased, and willing to adopt this superior method of cleaning their Kapoos, and I left those small gins in those villages where I thought they would be most useful. I also informed the Ryuts that I would supply them with New Orleans seed, if they would write and let the Mamlutdars know how much seed their respective villages required, and I would forward it to them free of all expense. The Ryuts as well as the Jageerdars all expressed their willingness to give it a trial.

His Lordship the Governor in Council had ordered a quantity of New Orleans seed sufficient to plant 4,000 acres to be forwarded to me from Dharwar. This I distributed amongst the Ryuts and Jageerdars, and I annex an abstract of the statement of the Mamlutdars, Jageerdars, &c., from which you will see that 4,011 beegas 6 pands and 15¼ katees of New Orleans seed were planted in the Satara Territory in 1850.

During the months of August and September scarcely any rain fell, and the cotton crops, both Native and Orleans, suffered much: a great deal of the latter never recovered; the Native partially recovered, but was a very indifferent crop.

On my proceeding through the districts after the rains, I found the Natives very much disappointed at the bad success of the experiment, but they expressed their willingness to give it another trial. They also were less enthusiastic about the gins, having discovered that their use threw the women out of employment, and also rendered their cotton lighter in weight, by knocking out the dirt and trash. To counteract this feeling, and show them it was their interest to use the gins, I applied, and, at your recommendation, Government was pleased to sanction my purchasing cotton to be cleaned on the gins to the amount of Rs. 10,000.

I immediately fitted up a gin-house in an old building at Beejapoor, and left my Karkoon to purchase and clean cotton there, whilst I proceeded to the Pundurpoor districts to establish another gin-house.

Whilst in the Pundurpoor districts I learnt that the price of cotton was rapidly falling in Bombay, and as I foresaw that, if I purchased at the prices given in the districts, Government would sustain a loss, I suspended my purchasing, and directed my Karkoon at Beejapoor not to purchase more cotton than the amount of the cheque he had on the Mamlutdar (viz. Rs. 500). This

cotton I have got in Satara, and will transmit it to the Collector of Customs Bombay so soon as the season opens.

As regards the prospects of this season, I do not expect so much New Orleans seed to be planted as was last, but as the weather appears favourable, and if the cotton planted turns out well, the number of beegas planted will yearly increase. The Acting Collector of Sholapoor has also requested me to visit and assist in the introduction of New Orleans seed and cotton gins in that district, and which I hope to be able to do to some extent this season.

I made up ten new gins in the manufactory here, varying from nine to eighteen saws, during the rains of 1850, but have made up none since. I have, however, my Karkhana full of people, employed making up carts. These are distributed to the Ryuts in Tuggaie, and these, whilst they improve the country generally, will no doubt assist indirectly in increasing the quantity of cotton cultivated. I had hoped to introduce the Madras carts as used in Dharwar, but the Ryuts disliked them, and I now make a good strong cart like the Panwell carts for Rs. 38, and cannot supply the demand.

This is an outline of the measures I have adopted to improve the cleaning of Native, and introduce the cultivation of New Orleans cotton in the Satara Territory during the season of 1850-51, and the quantity of land I got planted with New Orleans was perhaps greater than was planted during the first season of the cotton experiment in any of the other provinces, and any want of success that may appear to have attended the experiment I hope will be attributed to an unfavourable season, and not to any want of exertion on my part. I beg also to add that I have received everything I have asked from Government with the greatest promptitude, and have also received the greatest kindness and assistance from yourself and the other local officers in carrying on my duties.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. Vary,

*Satara, 20th August* 1851. Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

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*Abstract of the Amount of New Orleans Cotton planted in the Satara Territory during the Season of* 1850-51, *as per Mamlutdars and Jageerdars' Statement attached.*

| Names of Districts. | Amount of Cotton Planted. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | B. p. k. | B. p. k. | |
| Peta Kurar | 293 10 10 | 293 10 10 | |
| Peta Walwa | 452 3 15 | 452 3 15 | |
| Peta Beejapoor | 1,151 15 0 | 1,151 15 0 | |

| Names of Districts. | Amount of Cotton Planted. | | | Total. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B. | p. | k. | B. | p. | k. | |
| Peta Pundurpoor ................ | 1,280 | 3 | 10 | 1,280 | 3 | 10 | |
| Peta Khutao ..................... | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | |
| Peta Khanapoor.................. | 237 | 10 | 0 | 237 | 10 | 0 | |
| Peta Turgaum .................. | 11 | 1 | 8½ | 11 | 1 | 8½ | |
| Peta Koregaum .................. | 17 | 5 | 15 | 17 | 5 | 15 | |
| Purguna Phultun ................ | 16 | 12 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 5 | |
| Purguna Jut ..................... | 25 | 4 | 16¾ | 25 | 4 | 16¾ | |
| Purguna Akloose ................ | 482 | 5 | 0 | 482 | 5 | 0 | |
| Purguna Atpadee ................ | 35 | 14 | 15 | 35 | 14 | 15 | |
| Peta Satara....................... | ...... | | | ...... | | | Lost. |
| Peta Waee ....................... | ...... | | | ...... | | | Lost. |
| Peta Jowlee ..................... | ...... | | | ...... | | | Lost. |
| | Total Beegas.... | | | 4,011 | 6 | 15¼ | |

(Signed) G. VARY,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

*Satara, 20th August* 1851.

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*Statement of Mamlutdars, Jageerdars, &c. sent with the Abstract of New Orleans Cotton planted in the Satara Territory in* 1850-51.

| From | No. of Statement. | Date. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Mamlutdar of Kurar .......... | 16 | 15th October 1850. | |
| Ditto of Walwa.......... | " | " | |
| Ditto of Beejapoor ...... | " | 28th November 1850. | |
| Ditto of Pundurpoor...... | " | 14th December 1850. | |
| Ditto of Khutao ........ | " | 6th November 1850. | |
| Ditto of Khanapoor ...... | " | " | |
| Ditto of Turgaum........ | " | " | |
| Ditto of Koregaum ...... | " | " | |
| The Jageerdar of Phultun ........ | " | " | |
| Ditto of Jut .. ......... | " | 14th February 1851. | |
| The Deshmook of Akloose ........ | " | 25th December 1850. | |
| The Prutee Nidhee of Atpadee...... | " | " | |
| The Mamlutdar of Satara .......... | " | " | Lost. |
| Ditto of Waee .......... | " | " | Lost. |
| Ditto of Jowlee.......... | " | " | Lost. |

(Signed) G. VARY,
Superintendent of Cotton Experiments.

*Satara, 20th August* 1851.

# EXTRACTS

FROM THE

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

OLD PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF MAHOMEDAN ARCHITECTURE

AT

# BEEJAPOOR, IN THE SATARA DISTRICTS;

A

Collection of Ancient Persian and Arabic Manuscripts

FORMERLY DEPOSITED IN THE

ASSUR MAHAL, BEEJAPOOR,

REMOVED TO SATARA IN THE YEAR 1851, AND TO THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, LONDON, IN THE YEAR 1853;

AND

LETTER ADDRESSED

(PREVIOUS TO THE YEAR 1686)

BY THE LAST MAHOMEDAN SOVEREIGN OF BEEJAPOOR

TO

THE EMPEROR AURUNGZEBE.

# BEEJAPOOR

## OLD PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*Extracts from a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel* C. OVANS, *Resident at Satara, to the Bombay Government, dated the* 27*th August* 1844.

HAVING visited the city of Beejapoor in my tour through the eastern districts of the Satara Territory in January and February last, the Mahomedan inhabitants, in a body, represented to me in a very urgent manner that steps should be taken to prevent the desecration of those magnificent buildings—the Jooma Musjid and Ebram Roza—at that place, by travellers and their servants putting up in them; and also that, for a small sum, the water might be restored to the reservoir of the Jooma Musjid; and some of the other noble buildings there kept from falling into decay by a very small present outlay.

When this ancient place, which now presents the finest specimens of Mahomedan architecture in the Deccan, and perhaps in India, was first made over to the Satara Government, Captain Grant caused some repairs to be made to the Ebram Roza, and to the Goolee Goomuz, and these repairs, which could have only cost a small sum, have been the means of preserving them, until now, almost uninjured by time.

Considering that it must be the wish of the British Government to preserve such noble relics, the pride and wonder of this part of India, I called the attention of His Highness the Raja of Satara to this subject, and Government will, I trust, be happy to observe that His Highness has taken steps to repair the Goolee Goomuz, to restore the water to the Jooma Musjid, and to prepare another place for travellers to put up in; so that there is now no necessity for their resorting either to the Jooma Musjid or to the Ebram Roza for accommodation.

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*Yad from His Highness the Raja of Satara to the Resident, dated the 23rd July* 1844.

After compliments.—A Yad under date the 26th February 1844 has been received from the British Government, stating that on a visit to the city of Beejapoor it was observed that the Goolee Goomuz, commonly called Sultan Mahomed's Goomuz, is a magnificent building. It has been damaged in some parts, and this building would cost two or three hundred rupees for its repairs, when it will stand for a length of time. In consequence, also, of the aqueduct being broken, it has not supplied water to the cistern at the Jooma Musjid for four or five years, but if five or six hundred rupees be expended for repairing this aqueduct, it will probably supply water to the cistern. The European (travellers) are always in the habit of putting up in the Jooma Musjid, and in the Ebram Roza, which occasions inconvenience to the Moojawurs. If the Maharaj Sirkar would therefore issue proclamations, directing that no one should put up in those places, but put up in the Nugarkhana, opposite the Goolee Goomuz, English translations would be annexed to these notifications, and they may be given into the charge of a sepoy. This sepoy should show them to all the European (travellers) and others who may come, and point out to them the Nugarkhana to put up in, and he should not allow any person to put up at those places. The cleaning and repairing of this Nugarkhana would cost one hundred and fifty rupees, and this place is better calculated for putting up in. * * * * * * *

With regard to this,—

I. The Beejapoor Mamlutdar has been personally ordered, when he came to the Hoozoor for the Jummabundee settlement, and letters have also been sent to him, to the effect mentioned in the Yad, directing him to make the necessary repairs to the damaged parts of the great buildings of the Goolee Goomuz oorf the Goomuz of Sultan Mahomed, and the Nugarkhana, and also to the aqueduct, so as to ensure the water coming up, which has been stopped. He has accordingly commenced upon these works. He has further been instructed to finish the repairs of the Nugarkhana as soon as possible, in order to admit of the European officers putting up there.

II. Two notifications in Murathee have been drawn up, directing that no European officers, Mahomedans, Hindoos, or others, should put up in the Jooma Musjid and Ebram Roza, but to put up in the Nugarkhana, which is a good and suitable place. These notifications are forwarded with this Yad. Let translations into English be made of them, and annexed on the blank space left underneath, and the same should be signed by the Merban Resident Saheb Bahadoor, and returned here, when these notifications will be delivered over to two sepoys, who will be placed in charge of the Jooma Musjid and Ebram Roza, and who will show them, and tell all European officers, Mahomedans, Hindoos, and other travellers coming to these places, not to put up

there, and they will point out to them the Nugarkhana as the place for putting up in. The above notifications will be sent to the Mamlutdar at Beejapoor, with orders directing him to have an arrangement made accordingly.

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*Notification by His Highness the Raja of Satara, dated Soorsun Khumas Arbyn Myataine wu Uluf (A. D. July* 1844*).*

There is a Jooma Musjid in the city of Beejapoor, which is a place of prayer of the Mahomedans. It is a magnificent building, and in it European officers, Natives, Mahomedans, and other travellers, have been in the habit of putting up, thereby showing disrespect to this great place, and causing the building to fall into a ruinous state; and the Moojawurs at this place also suffer inconvenience. For these reasons, one of the Government sepoys will remain in charge of this Jooma Musjid, and he will point out the Nugarkhana, opposite to the Goolee Goomuz, to the European officers and others coming on a visit to the said city, to put up in. This is a good and convenient place for putting up in, and there they may put up. There is also sufficient room for servants and horses to put up in, and the bazar and water are close to this place. It is hereby ordered, that no one should put up in the Jooma Musjid, but that they should put up in this Nugarkhana. Be it known. Under date the 23rd July 1844.

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*Notification by His Highness the Raja of Satara, dated Soorsun Khumas Arbyn Myataine wu Uluf (A. D. July* 1844*).*

There is a magnificent and carved building called the Roza of Ebram Padshah in the city of Beejapoor, where European officers, Natives, Mahomedans, and others are in the habit of putting up, by which the place and building have fallen into a ruinous state, and the Moojawurs suffer inconvenience. For these reasons, one of the Government sepoys will remain in charge of the Ebram Roza, and will point out the Nugarkhana, opposite the Goolee Goomuz, to all who may arrive at this said city, to put up in. This is a suitable place for putting up, and there they may put up. There is also sufficient room for servants and horses to put up there, and the bazar and water are close to that place. It is hereby ordered that no one should put up in the Ebram Roza, but should put up in the Nugarkhana. Be it known. Under date the 23rd July 1844.

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*Extracts from the Government Reply to the foregoing Letter, dated 12th September* 1844.

* * * The Honorable the Governor in Council entirely approves of your proceedings, and requests that you will be pleased to communicate to His

Highness the Raja of Satara the satisfaction of Government in observing that he has adopted measures for preserving these buildings. * * *

The Governor in Council is given to understand that there is a considerable collection of Arabic and Persian manuscripts at Beejapoor, of which no proper care is taken, and he requests that you will submit a report on the subject, and at the same time state whether you can furnish any information regarding this collection, or suggest any means for their preservation, and for rendering them accessible to the public, more particularly to any members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, desirous of consulting them.

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## ANCIENT ARABIC AND PERSIAN MANUSCRIPTS.

From Captain L. W. Hart, in charge of the Satara Residency,
To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

*Dated Satara, 30th April* 1845.

Sir,—With reference to your letter under date the 12th September last, to the address of Lieutenant Colonel C. Ovans, Resident at Satara, I have the honour to request you will do me the favour to submit to the Honorable the Governor in Council translation of a Yad dated the 14th December 1844, together with copy of the Murathee list* of the books therein alluded to, received from His Highness the Raja of Satara; and I beg leave respectfully to state that I have reason to believe that these books are in good preservation, and well taken care of in every way; and, moreover, that it would be the cause of the greatest dissatisfaction to the Musulman population to remove any of them from Beejapoor.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) L. W. Hart, Captain,
In charge Satara Residency.

*Satara Residency, 30th April* 1845.

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*Translation of a Yad from His Highness the Raja of Satara to the Resident, under date the* 14*th December* 1844.

After compliments.—A Yad, dated the 23rd September 1844, has been received from the British Government, stating that the Honorable the Governor in Council is given to understand that there is a considerable collection of Arabic and Persian manuscripts at Beejapoor, and that the members of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society are desirous of consulting them, in order that they may be generally accessible, and requesting that the Maharaj Sirkar would state in writing what His Highness may consider advisable on this

* Omitted from this Selection, a fuller and better classified Catalogue having been received by Government in the year 1850, a translation of which is given at page 221.

subject: so it is mentioned in the Resident's yad. In reply to this, we beg to state that orders were duly transmitted to the Mamlutdar of Peta Beejapoor, who sent a Moonshee to the Mahomedans in the Assur Mahal at Beejapoor, and caused a list to be made out in Persian, and brought in, of 430 books in the Assur; and having prepared a Murathee list from that in Persian, forwarded these two lists with a letter to the Hoozoor. These lists in original are forwarded with this Yad, from which it will be known after perusing them. As the communication in writing may come, the same shall be duly acted upon.

(True translation)

(Signed) L. W. Hart, Captain,
In charge Satara Residency.

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From E. H. Townsend, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,
To J. Bird, Esq., Secy. to the Bo. Br. Rl. Asiatic Society, Bombay.

*Dated* 20*th August* 1845.

Sir,—It having come to the knowledge of Government that there is a considerable collection of Arabic and Persian manuscripts at Beejapoor, the Resident at Satara was lately requested to furnish any information which he might be able to obtain regarding them.

In reply to this reference, the Resident has forwarded to Government a list in the Persian character of these manuscripts, a copy and translation of which are enclosed for the information of the members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Resident reports that there is every reason to believe that these manuscripts are in a good state of preservation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. H. Townsend,
Secretary to Government.

*Bombay Castle*, 20*th August* 1845.

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*Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant* Nash, *Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Deccan, to the address of the Collector of Sholapoor, dated* 17*th November* 1845.

"Within 15 miles of Mungolee lies Beejapoor, the ruined capital of that part of the world. Though it does not lie in our districts, but in those of the Raja of Satara, no man can hold charge of the Mungolee Talooka without feeling a lively regret at seeing the noble buildings in this fine old city gradually crumbling to the ground. A pittance is allowed by the Satara Government to cut away shrubs, and make minor repairs; but in all the magnificent buildings with which this city abounds, the noble cornices, the tops and ornaments of minarets, the Lotus flower-shaped balustrades, and all the other detached parts, are year after year coming to the ground, while each year's rains cause some fresh leak through the spreading domes. It is melancholy to

witness all this. And when we read of the true taste and liberality with which the Supreme Government devoted a lakh of rupees to repairing the Koota Minar at Delhi, and large sums to repairing the Taj at Agra, it is hardly to be doubted that Government only require to be informed of the condition of these valuable monuments of the past to interest them in their preservation. It would be unreasonable to expect the Raja of Satara to spend two or three lakhs of rupees on these repairs, but it might justly be expected that, if unwilling to repair these buildings himself, he would be delighted to cede the city into the hands of masters more capable of bearing the expense. Once repaired, these buildings, with care, might last for ages. If they are not, other fifty years will probably bring a great part of them down."

From H. B. E. Frere, Esq., Commissioner in Satara,

To A. Malet, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

*Dated Satara Districts*, 17*th December* 1849.

Sir,—With reference to former correspondence, I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the Arabic manuscripts at Beejapoor. The manuscripts are apparently the remains of a Royal Library, and seem to have been bestowed by the Kings of Beejapoor, with other valuables, on the Assur Mahal or Assur-i-Sherif.

2. This establishment was a kind of ecclesiastical corporation, founded to guard a *Tubrook** (some precious relics of the Prophet), consisting, I believe, of some hairs of his beard. They had been previously enshrined in the citadel or royal palace, in a building which was burned down, and in lieu of which this Assur Mahal was built by king Mahomed Adil Shah, without the palace walls, but connected with the palace by a bridge. Large assignments of land and revenue were made for the support of the establishment, which comprised a species of college, and theological school. It was probably to this branch that the establishment owes its library, which consists chiefly of theological and philosophical works; but the collegiate establishment exists now only in name, and the endowment has long since dwindled down to a miserable pittance, not sufficient to keep the building clean, or afford any surplus for defraying the expenses of the annual Ooroos, when the relics are produced to public view.

3. The Mahal itself is one of the few large buildings which are still in tolerable preservation, and the only remaining complete specimen of the palace style of Beejapoor architecture; and, judging from the ruins of other similar buildings, it must have been remarkable, even in the best days of the city, for its size and magnificence.

4. It stands on the brink of a handsome tank, and consists of a great hall,

* Vide Captain (now Colonel) Sykes' account of Beejapoor, in the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, and Dr. Bird's account in the Journal of the same Society, Vol. I. page 367.

enclosed on three sides, and open only to the east, on which side the roof is supported by lofty wooden columns of great size, between which formerly hung enormous screens of rich cloth, falling like the drop-scene of a theatre. The hall occupies the entire height of the building, so as to form, in fact, a gigantic veranda, occupying the whole length of the pile, and about half its width. Dr. Bird states it at 120 by 33 feet, and its height is in full proportion to its length.

5. One of the main beams of the roof of this hall has lately cracked, and threatens to give way altogether, in which case the whole building would probably soon follow. His Highness the late Raja gave orders for a new beam, but the work was delayed, first in the belief that Captain Wingate, of the Engineers, who happened to visit Beejapoor at the time, would be able to suggest some other remedy, and afterwards from the difficulty of getting a beam of sufficient size, which has not yet been accomplished.

6. The other half of the building (*i. e.* the back of the veranda as it were) is divided into two stories. The upper floor contains some rooms,—one now used for stores, and one is the shrine of the Tubrook, between which is the usual T-shaped audience chamber, the horizontal portion occupying the length of the building, and the perpendicular opening out as a kind of gallery or balcony, looking into the great hall. From this gallery the relics are annually exposed to the view of the crowd below.

7. The lower or ground-floor is occupied by a room under that in which the relics are kept, whence unbelievers are excluded, lest they should do disrespect to the relics above. Adjoining this room is the one appropriated to the library.

8. This latter is a small apartment, fitted up with shelves, divided into cupboards, in which the books were formerly arranged; but the white-ants had found their way through the walls in various directions, and the books are now kept in boxes.

9. They appear to have been entirely neglected of late years, till visited by the late Mr. C. D'Ochoa, a French subject of Spanish descent, who travelled in this country six or eight years ago.

10. He was one, and not I believe the least distinguished, of the numerous savans who, during the time that Monsieur M. Villemain was Minister of Public Instruction, were deputed by the French Government to various parts of the world, to make literary and scientific collections, and was duly accredited by that enlightened statesman.

11. Monsieur D'Ochoa drew the attention of Colonel Ovans to the state of the manuscripts, and, assisted by the Resident's influence with the Raja, was allowed to examine them, and arrange them so far as to separate the more perfect manuscripts, from those which were utterly destroyed; and it is, I believe, principally owing to him that the destruction of the library has not been more complete.

12. As it is, there are baskets and boxes of half-eaten bindings and frag-

ments of leaves, hardly admitting of identification, and other wreck of destroyed volumes equalling, if not exceeding in bulk, the more perfect remains.

13. There appears, also, every reason to believe that many of the more ornamental, if not the more valuable volumes, have disappeared bodily, during the last thirty or forty years, clandestinely sold by the needy custodians of the building, or by rapacious Government servants, who had access to the neglected treasures of the library. I found it next to impossible to trace any such theft, but many beautiful specimens of painting and penmanship were described to me by old men, who could recognise the volumes by no other marks, as having existed in their youth. These volumes had since disappeared, and were not now to be found or heard of; one or two volumes only were recovered, from a person connected with the building, who said he had taken them to read, though he was, I believe, unable to comprehend a sentence of them.

14. Besides preserving what was left of the library, Monsieur D'Ochoa made out a nominal catalogue of the greater portion of the books, but it was not complete; and as only the names were given, it was not, as I have been informed by competent judges, of much use, except as a guard against further depredation.

15. From that period, the library appears to have been again forgotten. Government, indeed, inquired in 1844, as to whether proper care was taken of it, and, in Colonel Ovans' absence, his *locum tenens* received from the Government of Satara a satisfactory answer, which was hardly justified by the state of the library when I visited it last year, shortly before the late Raja's death.

16. It appeared then to have been long abandoned to rats, moths, and white-ants; and though, thanks to Monsieur D'Ochoa's labours, the actual injury done since he left did not appear great, it was clear that a few more years of neglect would have completed the destruction which he had arrested.

17. On the subject being brought to His Highness the Raja's notice, he immediately authorised measures being taken to prevent further damage, and directed the Mamlutdar to incur any expense which might be necessary for the purpose.

18. Proper boxes were then, under this His Highness's sanction, provided and placed so as to be secure from vermin. Each volume was furnished with a cloth covering, so as to exclude insects, and prevent the mixture of loose leaves; the names of the books were ticketed on the covering; a system of constant inspection, by responsible persons, was arranged, and a few particulars of size, condition, handwriting, and date, &c. of each book were added to the catalogue.

19. The additions, however, were not of much value, for throughout Beejapoor and its neighbourhood I could not find, among the many thousand Mahomedan inhabitants, a single Arabic scholar competent to give any trustworthy account of the contents of the volumes.

20. After my return to Satara, however, I was introduced to Humeed-ood-deen Hukeem, a Mahomedan gentleman of great respectability, and of reputed skill as a physician, on account of which, and of his general learning, he had been brought from Hyderabad, and received an allowance, as a physician, on the Raja's household establishment.

21. He was said to be a very accomplished Arabic scholar, and though a cripple from his birth, unable to rise without assistance, and sorely afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, he cheerfully undertook a journey in the hot weather to see what could be done, and remained for many months at Beejapoor.

22. The Oordoo volume now forwarded* is the result of his labour. He tells me that it is a *catalogue raisonnée* of the manuscript sufficiently full and complete to enable any scholar to identify any work named, and to obtain a knowledge of the subject, and value of any work, with which he may not already be acquainted.

23. My ignorance of Arabic literature does not enable me to judge of the correctness of this assertion, but I can testify to its having cost him great bodily and mental labour, and occupied him, to the prejudice of a very lucrative practice as a physician, for many months.

24. Should it prove what he intended it to be, I would suggest that some substantial mark of the approbation of Government be bestowed on him and upon his coadjutors, the principal of whom were two Mahomedan gentlemen, Inamdars living at Beejapoor, besides three or four writers whom he employed in extracting, reading, and writing the catalogue from his dictation, as he can himself with difficulty hold a pen.

25. Should the catalogue, notwithstanding the pains bestowed on it, still fail to convey to Arabic scholars a distinct account of what the library contains, I would very strongly recommend that some competent scholar be sent to examine and describe it; for the number of books, and their apparent value (to judge from the writing, the seals, &c.) is very great, and it is a great pity that, if of real value, they should not be known to those capable of using them.

26. Should any of them prove to be especially worthy the notice of scholars, I would suggest that they be removed either to Bombay, or to the library of the Honorable Court of Directors at the India House, as the provision for their safe custody at Beejapoor is not so sure as could be wished, and they are there useless to the poverty-stricken and unlettered inhabitants, and out of the way, and very difficult of access to learned strangers.

27. Some difficulty might be raised by the members of the Assur Mahal establishment, to whose custody they have hitherto been entrusted, and whose estimate of the importance and value of the volumes, *as relics*, seems to be in inverse proportion to their own power to make any real use of them. But

*A translation of this catalogue is given in a subsequent part of this Selection.

setting aside the fact that they are unquestionably public property, the neglect of the corporation to fulfil the duty entrusted to it, and the consequent damage which the library has sustained, would be an intelligible and convincing reason for removing any books whose preservation might be of real importance.

28. Any real scruples or superstitious fears they might entertain would probably be removed by coupling the removal of the books with the repair of the roof, and the renewal of the great beam which is giving way. The necessary expense was sanctioned by His late Highness, and under any circumstances it would be a reflection on our Government, and a real misfortune and loss to art, were the only remaining specimen of a very peculiar and very magnificent style of building to be allowed to go to ruin for want of timely, and by no means expensive repairs.

29. Any volumes which might not be valuable or curious might be left where they are; and if Government would supply the place of the volumes removed with a set of all Arabic, Persian, and Hindee books, published by or on behalf of Government, and of which many copies are probably mouldering in the Government stores at Bombay and Calcutta, the poor and ignorant Mahomedans would be better reconciled to the measure, and the foundation might be laid of a library, which hereafter might be as useful, and as much used by the modern inhabitants of the city as the old library was by their ancestors.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,

*Commissioner's Office, Satara,* 17*th December* 1849. Commissioner.

*Resolution by Government on the foregoing Letter, dated* 15*th January* 1850.

Government is much indebted to the gratuitous exertions of the late Monsieur D'Ochoa, noticed in the 11th paragraph of Mr. Frere's letter, since but for the labour which he bestowed in the examination and arrangement of the manuscripts belonging to this ancient library, the destruction of the valuable papers contained in it would have been far more considerable than even now appears to be the case.

With reference to the 20th paragraph of Mr. Frere's letter, Government consider that Humeed-ood-deen Hukeem's labours, so cheerfully undertaken, should not be allowed to pass unrequited* by Government; Mr. Frere should accordingly be requested to state what pecuniary consideration would, he considers, repay this gentlemen and his coadjutors, for the time and trouble they have devoted to the preparation of the catalogue of manuscripts in this library, and what further mark of consideration from Government would be acceptable to Humeed-ood-deen.

The catalogue should be examined by the Deputy Secretary to Government

* Humeed-ood-deen Hukeem's labours on this occasion were subsequently acknowledged by a present from Government of Rs. 300, a shawl, and some Persian and Arabic books.

in the Persian Department, who should report upon it, when the wishes of the Honorable the Court of Directors can be obtained as to what should be done with the remains of this library, which it seems will not now suffer from being left at Beejapoor pending the arrangements which may be directed by the Honorable Court.

Mr. Frere should inform the persons who have hitherto been in charge of the library of the great displeasure with which their neglect of the duty assigned to them is viewed by Government, and that although we are not disposed to visit their negligence with any loss of revenue which may have descended to them hereditarily, it can no longer permit books which may be of value to the learned to remain under their direct charge. The whole of these books should therefore, pending further orders, be considered as under the special charge of the Mamlutdar of Beejapoor, the present custodians being held responsible to him for their proper care and attention, a duty which they have hitherto so greatly neglected.

With reference to the 28th paragraph, Mr. Frere should be authorised to request the Civil Engineer at Satara to take immediate measures to replace the beam which has given way. It would be deeply to be deplored that this fine building should be permitted to go to ruin for want of requisite repairs.

From J. G. LUMSDEN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To the Rev. Dr. WILSON.

*Dated 7th April* 1851.

SIR,—By the lapse of the Satara territory, consequent on the death of the late Raja, Government has come into possession of the library at Beejapoor, in which there is a considerable collection of Arabic manuscripts.

2. A Mahomedan gentleman has recently compiled a *catalogue raisonnée* (in Hindoostanee) of these manuscripts, which he states is "sufficiently full and complete to enable a scholar to identify any work named, and to obtain a knowledge of the subject and value of any work with which he may not be already acquainted."

3. From this document, the late Deputy Secretary to Government (Mr. Erskine) has prepared an English catalogue, which, however, merely consists of a list of the titles of the works.

4. It has occurred to Government that some of these manuscripts might prove an acceptable addition to the library at the India House, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is therefore desirous of ascertaining from competent parties whether any of them are of a rarity and value which would cause them to be prized by European scholars.

5. His Lordship in Council has accordingly instructed me to address you and Dr. Stevenson on the subject, with a request that you will have the

goodness, by turn, to look over the catalogues (which are herewith transmitted), and favour Government with your opinion on the (European) value and interest of the works enumerated, so far as you may be able to judge, from the descriptions given of them.

6. As a copy of the catalogue has not been made, I am directed to request the favour of your transmitting the one now forwarded, at your convenience, and when you no longer require it, to Dr. Stevenson.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,

*Bombay Castle*, *7th April* 1851. Secretary to Government.

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*Translation, prepared by Mr.* J. C. ERSKINE, *Deputy Secretary to Government in the Persian Department, of the Catalogue drawn up in* 1849, *by* HUMEED-OOD-DEEN HUKEEM, *of the Manuscripts forming the Remains of the Royal Library at Beejapoor.*

## TUFSEER (*Exposition of the Koran*).

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Kushshaf* (last half of). |
| | „ with Marginal Notes by Syud Shureef. |
| | „ (last half of the Commentary on, with Verbal Interpretations, called Shatee). |
| | „ (7th Volume of). |
| | „ (first quarter of). |
| | „ a Commentary on, with Verbal Interpretations, called Nowahed-ool-Ubhar. |
| | „ a Commentary on. |
| | „ with Marginal Notes by Shireefee (incomplete). |
| | „ with Marginal Notes by Meer Badshah (incomplete). |
| | „ with Marginal Notes by Moulana Julal-ood-deen (incomplete). |
| | „ (worm-eaten, and a few leaves wanting). |
| II. | *Shehabee* (to the end of Sooruh-e-Maeduh, according to the Doctrines of the Sheeas). |

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| III. | *Buezavee* (first half of). |
| | ,, (last half of). |
| | ,, Marginal Notes on, with Verbal Interpretations by Sheerwanee. |
| | ,, Ditto ditto ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Marginal Notes on, by Sheerwanee, from Sooruh-e-Unam. |
| | ,, with Marginal Notes by Khuteeb Abool Fuzl. |
| | ,, with Marginal Notes by Chulubee (incomplete). |
| IV. | *Julaluen.* |
| V. | *Ruhmanee* (up to Tilkur Roossool). |
| | ,, (complete in one Volume, by Moolla Saadoollah). |
| VI. | *Mohummudee.* |
| VII. | *Tateh-ool-Fotoohat*, by Shaikh Mohee-ood-deen bin Ali-al-Arubee. |
| VIII. | One Volume containing ten works, as follows:— |
| | 1. *Tufseer*, or Interpretation of Ammu Yutusa Aloon, by Uen-ool-Goozzat Humudanee. |
| | 2. *Nookat*, by Uen-ool-Goozzat (Annotations). |
| | 3. *Usrar-ool-Wuhdut*, by Shah Shums-ool-Ooshshag. |
| | 4. *Wojood-ool-Areefeen*, by Bunduh Nowaz. |
| | 5. *Rushud Namuh.* |
| | 6. *Kholasut-ool-Arwah* (Display of the Spirits). |
| | 7. *Solooh*, by Bunduh Nowaz. |
| | 8. *Ghoonyut ool-Tulebeen*, Selections from. |
| | 9. *Resaluh*, by Ba Yuzeed Bustamee. |
| | 10. *Jufre Jame* (Mirror of Science; incomplete). |
| IX. | *Mudarik* (The Examiner). |
| | ,, (some leaves of). |
| | ,, (ditto). |
| | ,, (first half of,—from Sooruh-e-Baqur to Bunee Israeel; complete). |
| | ,, (3rd Volume of; a few leaves wanting). |
| | ,, (4th Volume of; complete). |
| X. | *Buhr-ool-Huqayiq* (Stories of the Sea). |
| XI. | *Moolqit*, by Bunduh Nowaz Hoossuenee. |
| XII. | *Usrar-ool-Fatihuh*, by Moulana Abdoolla, of Suyal Kote. |
| XIII. | *Etqan* (incomplete). |
| XIV. | *Zumukhshuree* (a few leaves wanting). |
| | ,, (incomplete). |
| XV. | *Resaluh-e-Nassikh wu Munsookh*, of Koran (book on Pilgrimage; a few leaves wanting). |

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| XVI. | *Tufseer*, or Interpretations of Ammu Yutusa Aloon (half of, by Imam Buezavee). |
| XVII. | *Qusheeree* (first half of). |
| XVIII. | *Omm-ool-Kushshaf* (some leaves of). |
| XIX. | *Uajaz-ool-Buyan*, a Tufseer, or Interpretations of (Description of Miracles) Omme Koran. |

## HUDEETH (*Tradition*).

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Suheeb*, by Bokharee (one fourth of the Commentary on, called *Othmanee*). |
| | „ (first quarter of). |
| | „ (first third of). |
| | „ (first quarter of the Commentary on, called *Ghunee*). |
| | „ (last quarter of). |
| | „ (complete). |
| | „ a Commentary on, by Moulana Othman. |
| | „ by Ibne Hueyan (2nd Volume of, complete). |
| II. | *Zunnee*, with Verbal Interpretations. |
| III. | *Musabeehood Dooja*, commonly called *Meshkate Shureef*. |
| | „ (some leaves of the Commentary on, by Ibne Hujur Mukkee). |
| IV. | *Riyazoos Saleheen* (Gardens of the Righteous). |
| V. | *Khoolasut-ool-Huqayiq*, with Explanation of Hidden Meanings. |
| VI. | *Menhaj-ool-Mukkeeyuh* (Regulations of Mecca). |
| VII. | *Humzeeyuh*, a Commentary on, called *Munhuj-ool-Mukkeeyuh*. |
| VIII. | *Shumayil*, by Turmozee, Commentary on, called *Ushrufoor Rusayi*. |
| IX. | *Hoolyut-ool-Ubrar* (Ornaments of the Righteous). |
| X. | *Zowajir*. |
| XI. | One Volume containing three works, as follows :— |
| | 1. *Unbiya-ool-Uzkiya*. |
| | 2. *Mishkat-ool-Ouliya*—(May be curious). |
| | 3. *Dewan* (or Poems) *of Abdool Ruheem Boree*, Selections from. |
| XII. | *Rah*, by Zureeree. |
| XIII. | *Arbueen*, a Commentary on, called *Tuth-ool-Mobeen*. |

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| XIV. | *Shefa.* |
| XV. | *Hisn-ool-Hasseen* (incomplete). |
| | „ (first half of). |
| XVI. | *Resaluh-e-Meruj*, by Shaikh Ilmoollah. |
| XVII. | *Mojum*, by Tuburanee (complete). |
| XVIII. | *Ubwab*, by Imam Buehugee. |
| XIX. | *Moosleh-ood-deen Shirazee's Quseeduh*, a Commentary on. |
| XX. | *Bohkaree*, a Commentary on, by Imam Nowanee (worm-eaten, and a few leaves wanting). |
| XXI. | *Tareekh*, or History, by Ibne Arubee. |
| XXII. | *Menhaj-ool-Aamal.* |

## OSOOLE HUDEETH.

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Eezah.* |
| II. | *Hoosnuh*, a Commentary on. |
| III. | *Ma La Yujsuaf*, by Ibne Hujur Mukkee. |

## KULAM (*Scholastic Divinity*).

[All under this head are of little consequence.—See Pocock, pp. 198, 204.]

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Mowafig*, a Commentary on. |
| II. | *Towale-ool-Unwar.* |
| | „ a Commentary on, called Mutale-ool-Unzar. |
| | „ Ditto ditto. |
| | „ Ditto ditto. |
| III. | *Uzimmut-ool-Tuhqeeq* (regarding the Progenitors of the Prophet). |
| IV. | *Mugasid*, a Commentary on. |
| | „ Ditto. |
| | „ Ditto, by Moulana Suad-ood-deen. |
| V. | *Tutimmut-ool-Howashee.* |

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| VI. | One Volume containing five books, as follows :— |
| | 1. *Resaluh-ool-Eshrag.* |
| | 2. *Shurfeeyuh.* |
| | 3. *Resaluh*, by Booalee. |
| | 4. *Sooghra wu Koobra.* |
| | 5. A Fragment. |
| VII. | *Mowaqife Uzodee*, a Commentary on, called Shureefee. |
| | „ with Marginal Notes, by Mowhwee. |
| | „ a Commentary on, called Lubeeb, by Abdool Hukeem. |
| | „ Marginal Notes on the Commentary upon, by Moulana Musood. |
| VIII. | One Volume containing two books, as follows :— |
| | 1. *Tujreed*, Marginal Notes on the Commentary upon, by Meer Syud Shureef. |
| | 2. *Resaluh-e-Hoodood*, by Boo Alee Suena. |
| IX. | *Munazeloos Saycreen*, a Commentary on. |
| X. | *Ugayid*, by Nusfee. |
| | „ by ditto (incomplete). |
| | „ a Commentary on. |
| | „ with Marginal Notes by Moolla Emad on the Commentary upon. |
| | „ a Commentary on. |
| | „ Verbal Interpretations on the Commentary upon, called *Furayid.* |
| | „ Marginal Notes on the Commentary upon, called *Khiyalee.* |
| | „ Ditto ditto ditto. |
| | „ Ditto ditto ditto. |
| | „ Ditto ditto ditto. |
| | „ a Commentary on. |
| | „ Ditto and Tukmeeloolee Eman. |
| | „ a Commentary on, by Moulana Suad-ood-deen Tuftazane. |
| | „ a Commentary on. |
| | „ Ditto (incomplete). |
| | „ Ditto (ditto). |
| | „ Ditto (ditto.) |
| | „ Ditto (some leaves of). |
| XI. | *Miftahoot Tulkhees.* |
| XII. | *Tujreed*, a Commentary on. |
| | „ fresh Marginal Notes on the Commentary upon. |

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| | *Tujreed,* Ancient Marginal Notes on the Commentary upon. |
| | „ Ditto ditto. |
| | „ Ditto ditto. |
| XIII. | One Volume containing three works, as follows:— |
| | 1. *Isbate Wajeb-ool-Wojood.* |
| | 2. *Qusseeduh,* by Seestanee, a Commentary on. |
| | 3. *Qouaede Nuhow* (Rules of Syntax). |
| XIV. | *Moulana Chulubees' Marginal Notes.* |
| XV. | *Meer Syud Shureef's Ditto.* |
| XVI. | *Hikmut-ool-Uen,* Marginal Notes by Mirza Jan on the Commentary upon. |
| | *Mutale,* Marginal Notes on. |
| | „ Ditto. |
| | „ a Commentary on. |
| XVII. | *Towale,* a Commentary on. |
| XVIII. | *Shurhoosh Shurh.* |
| XIX. | *Mirza Jan's Marginal Notes* on an Ancient Marginal Note. |
| XX. | *Fiqh-ool-Ukbur.* |
| XXI. | *Moulana Alee's Commentary* (2nd Volume of). |
| XXII. | *Abdool Huheem's Marginal Notes.* |
| XXIII. | *Tulveeh,* Marginal Notes on, by Hasson Chulubee. |
| XXIV. | *Moolla Yoosuf's Marginal Notes.* |
| XXV. | *Isharat,* a Commentary on, by Khoja Nusseer-ood-deen. |
| XXVI. | *Shurhal Kolam.* |
| XXVII. | *Jowale-ool-Isfahanee,* a Commentary on. |
| XXVIII. | *Ruf-ool-Ojab-ool-Ijmal* (incomplete). |
| XXIX. | *Uqayede Soonneeyuh* (incomplete). |
| XXX. | *Resaluh-e-Qoods.* |
| XXXI. | *Uqeeduh-e-Hafeziyuh.* |
| XXXII. | *Muqamat,* by Hureeree (Poetries selected from; incomplete). |
| XXXIII. | *Uqayede Tunzeel* (some leaves of). |
| XXXIV. | *Tunqeeh-ool-Moatubereen Lel Aamales Saleheen.* |
| XXXV. | *Duqayeqoor Rueesee.* |
| XXXVI. | *Sowaeqe Mohrequh* (some leaves of). |
| XXXVII. | *Ancient Marginal Notes* (incomplete). |
| XXXVIII. | *Resaluh* (a Pamphlet regarding the Reign of the two Shaikhs). |
| XXXIX. | *Resaluh-e-Isbate Baree.* |

# FIQH (*Jurisprudence*).

[Fakh,—Scientia de Rebus Controversis.—See D'Herbelot, p. 343.]

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Hedayuh*, a Commentary on. |
| | „ (2nd Volume of). |
| | „ (3rd Volume of). |
| | „ (4th Volume of the Commentary on, called *Nehayuh*). |
| | „ (4th Volume of, incomplete). |
| | „ Marginal Notes on, called *Nehayuh* (incomplete). |
| | „ (Some leaves of a Commentary on). |
| | „ a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| | „ Marginal Notes on (incomplete). |
| | „ a Commentary on, called *Nehayuh* (incomplete). |
| | „ a Commentary on, called *Nehayuh* (a few leaves wanting). |
| II. | *Kefayuh* (printed at Calcutta). |
| III. | *Kunzood Duqayiq*. |
| | „ „ (first quarter of). |
| | „ „ (a few leaves wanting). |
| IV. | *Menhaj*, a Commentary on, called *Tohfut-ool-Mohtaj*. |
| | „ Ditto ditto (2nd Volume of). |
| V. | *Wafee*, a Commentary on, called *Kafee*, according to the Doctrines of the Hunufee sect. |
| | „ Ditto (2nd Volume of). |
| | „ Ditto (4th Volume of). |
| | „ Ditto (2nd Volume of). |
| | „ Ditto (1st Volume of). |
| VI. | *Mohurrere Durrakee*. |
| VII. | *Mogoolate Shureefee*. |
| VIII. | *Weqayuh*, a Commentary on. |
| | „ Verbal Interpretations of. |
| | „ Marginal Notes by Shah Wujee-ood-deen on the Commentary upon. |
| | „ an Extract of. |
| | „ a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| | „ Chulubees' Marginal Notes on the Commentary upon (incomplete). |
| | „ a Commentary on (an Extract of; incomplete). |

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| | *Weqayuh*, (some leaves of the 2nd Volume of the Commentary upon an Extract of). |
| | „ a Commentary on (worm-eaten, and a few leaves wanting). |
| | „ a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| IX. | *Futh-ool-Wuhhab*, according to the Doctrines of the Shafee. |
| X. | *Khuzauntoor Rowayut.* |
| XI. | One Volume containing fourteen works, as follows (some curious tracts here, not known in Europe) :— |
| | 1. *Resaluh* (regarding Wozoo, or Sacred Ablution). |
| | 2. *Resaluh-e-Tuqweem* (Astrology). |
| | 3. *Resaluh-e Buraheen* (Logic). |
| | 4. *Resaluh* (regarding the Kibluh towards which Musulmans direct their faces in prayer). |
| | 5. *Ikhtelafut-ool-Muzahib.* |
| | 6. *Muntuj-ool-Wussiyut.* |
| | 7. *Resaluh-e-Fuzeelute Miswak.* |
| | 8. *Ghizalee's Preachings.* |
| | 9. *Resaluh*, by Abee Hamed Ghizalee. |
| | 10. *Resaluh-o-Etigadiyuh.* |
| | 11. *A Qussiduh by Ullamuh.* |
| | 12. *Munozil* (Astronomy). |
| | 13. *Resaluh-e-Telesm* (regarding Talismans). |
| | 14. *Resaluh Mooseeqee* (on Music). |
| XII. | *Seeyural Ilm* (on Sacred Duties). |
| XIII. | *Shurhe Lateef.* |
| XIV. | *Sirajee on Sacred Duties,** a Commentary on. |
| | „ „ a Commentary on, by Abool Oola. |
| | „ „ a Commentary on. |
| | „ „ a Commentary on, called Mussabeeh Ooddooja (incomplete). |
| XV. | *Loobab*, a Commentary on, called Oojab. |
| XVI. | *Unwar Uamal-ool-Ubrar.* |
| XVII. | *Khuzamit-ool-Waqiat.* |
| XVIII. | *Mujmoont-ool-Futava.* |
| XIX. | *Futh-ool-Wuhhab Munhujoot Toollab.* |
| XX. | *Zukheerut-ool-Ooqba* (incomplete). |
| XXI. | *Kafee*, by Kooluenee, according to the Doctrines of the Sheeas (a few leaves wanting). |

* Treats of the law of inheritance. was published and translated by Sir W. Jones.

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| XXII. | *Tulava,* by Nusfee (some leaves of the 2nd Volume of). |
| | *Ijlehadat* by the Great Shaikh Mohee-ood-deen bin Ali-al-Arubee. (incomplete). |
| XXIII. | *Toloohate Mukkeeyuh* (2nd part of, incomplete). |
| XXIV. | *Resaluh on Sacred Duties* (a few leaves wanting). |

## OSOOLE FIQH (*Principles of Jurisprudence*).

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Al Munar,* Commentary on, called *Munoor.* |
| | „ (some leaves of the Commentary upon). |
| II. | *Kushfoolhuq.* |
| III. | *Hissamee,* according to the Doctrines of the Hunufee. |
| | „ ditto ditto. |
| IV. | *Tuhreer,* by Ibn-ool-Muhan. |
| V. | *Azadee.* |
| | „ Marginal Notes called *Kheeyalee,* and another Marginal Note by Moulana Ahmud. |
| | „ Marginal Notes on by Meerza Jan, and a Commentary on *Mookhtusur.* |
| | „ Marginal Notes on. |
| | „ with Marginal Notes by Meer Syud Shureef. |
| | „ a Commentary on *Mookhtusur.* |
| | Ditto ditto. |
| | „ Marginal Notes on, called *Kheeyalee* (a few leaves wanting). |
| VI. | *Shurhoosh Shurh,* by Moolla Saad-ood-deen. |
| VII. | *Osool-ool-Osool* (some leaves of). |
| VIII. | One Volume containing three books, as follows:— |
| | 1. *Mookhtusur,* by Ibne Hajib. |
| | 2. *Lobab-ool-Wassool.* |
| | 3. *Uqayid,* by Mahomed bin Saad Yumunee. |
| IX. | *Urbueenfee Osoolid-deen.* |
| X. | *Muhsool.* |
| XI. | *Touzeeh,* a Commentary on, called *Tulveeh.* |

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| XII. | *Ghayut-ool-Tuhqeeq.* |
| XIII. | *Mookhtusur Tulkhees* (a few leaves wanting). |
| XIV. | *Mutale,* with Marginal Notes by Meerza Jan on the Commentary upon. |
| XV. | *Noor-ool-Unwar* (Light of Lights). |

## VAZ (*Exhortative Preaching*).

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Uhya-ool-Aloom-ood-deen,* by Imam Ghizalee. |
| | " " (first quarter of). |
| | " " (2nd Volume of). |
| | " " (first quarter of). |
| | " " (complete). |
| | " " (3rd Volume of). |
| II. | *Owarif-ool-Muarif,* by Shaikh Shikab-ood-deen Suherwurdee (on Doctrines and Duties). |
| III. | *Khelasut-ool-Huqayiq.* |
| IV. | *Hoojjut-ool-Hind.* |
| V. | *Uen-ool-Ilm* (Fountain of Learning). |
| VI. | *Jowame-ool-Kulem,* by Khoja Bunduh Nowaz Hoossuenee. |
| VII. | *Zaboor* (the Psalms of David, a Translation of). |
| VIII. | *Lutayef-ool-Aalam.* |
| IX. | *Kulumat,* by Ghizalee (incomplete). |
| X. | *Moostutrif.* |
| XI. | *Zad-ool-Muad* (some leaves of). |
| XII. | *Nuhjoos Suuadal* (some leaves of). |
| XIII. | *Ghoonyul-ool-Talebeen,* by Ghowsal Aazum. |

## SEEYUR (*Sihar,—Sorcery*).

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Qisus-ool-Unbeeya* (Stories of the Prophets). |
| II. | *Behjut-ool-Usrar* (Pleasures of Secrets). |

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| III. | *Zuhr-ool-Basim.* |
| IV. | *Tubuqat-ool-Owleeya.* |
| V. | *Nufayes-ool-Kushkool.* |
| VI. | *Tareekh* (History), by Imam Shafe-ee (incomplete). |
| VII. | *Munaqibe Ghowseeyuh.* |

## SOLOOK (*Religious Conduct*).

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Mooltuqit.* |
| II. | *Fotoohate Mukkeeyuh* (2nd Volume of) |
| | " (3rd Volume of). |
| | " (2nd and 3rd Volumes of). |
| | " a Commentary on difficult Passages of. |
| | " (first quarter of). |
| | " an Extract from, regarding Sacred Duties. |
| | " (2nd Volume of; incomplete). |
| | " an Extract from, on Usma-ool-Hoossna. |
| III. | *Noozhut-ool-Urwah.* |
| IV. | *Shurh-ool-Hikum.* |
| V. | *Zoobdut-ool-Huqayiq*, by Uen-ool-Goozzat. |
| VI. | *Fosoos-ool-Hikum,* a Commentary on. |
| | " a Commentary on, by Moulana Jamee. |
| | " Ditto by ditto. |
| | " a Commentary on, called *Nufse Ruhmanee.* |
| | " a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| | " Ditto, by Huzrut Shah Unamutoola Wallee. |
| VII. | *Buhr-ool-Mowrood Dureer-ool-Ghon Vass.* |
| VIII. | *Musnowee Shureef* (1st and 2nd parts of). |
| | " (4th part of). |
| | " (6th part of). |
| | " (3rd part of). |
| | " a Commentary on. |
| | " a Commentary on difficult words. |
| | " a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| IX. | *Feehe Ma Feehe.* |
| X. | *Kushf-ool-Muhjoob.* |

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| | *Kushf-ool-Muhjoob* (some leaves of). |
| XI. | *Ushuruh-e-Kameluh.* |
| XII. | *Shurhoon Nokat.* |
| XIII. | *Mukhzun-ool-Usrar.* |
| XIV. | *Mulfooz*, by Shaikh Buha-ood-deen. |
| XV. | *Lowayeh*, by Moulana Jamee (some leaves of). |
| | „ by ditto (ditto). |
| XVI. | *Usrar-ool-Areefeen.* |
| XVII. | *Unfass-ool-Khowas* (incomplete). |
| XVIII. | *Resaluh-e-Ludoonneeyuh.* |
| XIX. | *Ghowseeyuh* (some leaves of the Commentary on). |
| | „ a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| | „ (some leaves of a Commentary on). |
| XX. | *Huyakil*, a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| XXI. | *Jowabal*, by Shaikh Mohee-ood-deen Ali-al-Arubee. |
| XXII. | *Deewan* (or Poetical Works) of ditto. |
| XXIII. | *Tujulleyat*, a Commentary on. |
| XXIV. | *Insane Kamil.* |
| XXV. | *Jame Juhan Noma* (some leaves of). |
| | „ a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| XXVI. | *Ubyale Soofeeyuh* (Poems of Sofees). |
| XXVII. | *Merah-ool-Urwah.* |
| XXVIII. | A Fragment. |
| XXIX. | *Qusseeduh-e-Khumreeyuh-e-Farezeeyuh* (Commentary on). |
| XXX. | *Sujur-ool-Areefeen.* |
| XXXI. | *Goolshune Raz*, a Commentary on. |
| | „ Ditto. |
| XXXII. | *Uen-ool-Muarif wu Kurumoos Suhayif* (incomplete). |
| XXXIII. | *Resaluh-e-Isbate Wajib-ool-Wajood.* |
| XXXIV. | *Robaeeyat*, by Moulana Jamee, a Commentary on. |
| XXXV. | *Nuqdoon Nosoos.* |
| XXXVI. | *Resaluh*, by Fazil Khan. |
| XXXVII. | *Nokat*, by Moulana Emad (some leaves of). |
| XXXVIII. | *Qusseeduh*, by Moulana Ouhudee, a Commentary on. |
| XXXIX. | *Adab-ool-Moreedeen*, a Commentary on. |
| XL. | *Mowazeen-ood-Darreeyah* (incomplete). |
| XLI. | *Tudbeerat ool-Elaheeyat.* |
| XLII. | *Khilaboon Lel Mooqeneen.* |
| XLIII. | *Ualam*, by the Great Shaikh. |
| XLIV. | *Urbueen Muralib.* |
| XLV. | *Tossoos-ool-Muarefut.* |

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| XLVI. | *Jowame-ool-Kulem wu Rowayeh-ool-Omum.* |
| XLVII. | *Shurhe Ubyale Khumsuh* (or a Commentary on Poetical Extracts from Khumsah). |
| XLVIII. | *Meqnatees-ool-Urwah.* |
| XLIX. | *Meerat-ool-Areefeen-fee Mooltumese.* |
| | „ *Imam Zuen-ool-Abedeen.* |
| L. | *Kebreele Uhmur.* |

## LOGHUT (*Lexicography*).

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Taj-ool-Musadir* (1st Volume of). |
| II. | *Furhung Moostulehate Loghate Arub* (Dictionary of Technical Arabic Terms). |
| III. | *Kunz-ool-Loghat.* |
| IV. | *Menhul.* |

## DUAWUT (*Devotional*).

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Jowahere Khumsuh* (first three parts of). |
| | „ (Arabic). |
| II. | *Awrad,* by the Great Shaikh. |
| | „ by Shaikh Abee Bukur Edroos. |
| | „ by Suhrowurdee. |
| III. | One Volume containing two works, as follows:— |
| | 1. *Duff-ool-Ahat-fee Sulowate Ufzulel Mukhlooqat.* |
| | 2. *Toohfut-ool-Jame* (on Medical Science). |
| IV. | *Usrar-ool-Areefeen* (incomplete). |
| V. | *Matul Towayid.* |
| VI. | *Usrar-ool-Qoran.* |
| VII. | *Doroode Hoolyuh.* |
| VIII. | *Usma-ool-Hoosna* (some leaves of the Commentary on). |

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| | *Usma-ool-Hoosna*, a Commentary on (a few leaves wanting). |
| IX. | *Dulayelal Khueral.* |
| X. | One Volume containing two works, as follows :— |
| | 1. *Tal Namuh* (incomplete). |
| | 2. *Tukseer* (a few leaves wanting). |
| XI. | *Tal Namuh* (a few leaves wanting). |
| XII. | One Volume containing two works, as follows :— |
| | 1. *Mujmoouh-e-Duawut.* |
| | 2. *Resaluh-e-Tukseer.* |

## TUJWEED (*Criticism*).

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Tunsheer.* |
| II. | *Qusseeduhe Shatee.* |
| III. | *Menhajoon Nushar.* |
| IV. | *Zurureeyuh*, a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| V. | *Buhroot Tujweed* (a few leaves wanting). |

## SURF (*Etymology*).

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Punj Gunj.* |
| II. | *Shafeeyuh*, a Commentary on Jarburdee. |
| | „ (some leaves of). |
| | „ (incomplete). |

## NUHOW (*Syntax*).

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Moghnel Lubeeb*, a Commentary on, called *Tohfut-ool-Ghureeb.* |
| | „ a Commentary on. |

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| II. | *Lobab*, a Commentary on. |
| | " Ditto. |
| III. | *Kafeeyuh.* |
| | " (incomplete). |
| | " a Commentary on, by Ruzee. |
| | " Marginal Notes by Moolla Esam on the Commentary upon by Moolla. |
| | " with Marginal Notes by Moolla Esam. |
| | " Ditto by ditto. |
| | " a Commentary on, called *Wafeeyuh.* |
| | " Ditto ditto ditto. |
| | " a Commentary on, by Ruzee. |
| | " with Marginal Notes by Moolla Esam. |
| | " Marginal Notes by Moulana Abdool Ghufoor on the Commentary upon by Moolla. |
| | " with Marginal Notes by Moolla Esam (incomplete). |
| | " with Marginal Notes by Abdool Ghufoor (incomplete). |
| | " a Commentary on, by Ruzee. |
| | " Marginal Notes by Moolla Esam on the Commentary upon by Moolla. |
| | " with Marginal Notes by Ruzee (incomplete at the beginning). |
| IV. | *Loob-ool-Ulbab.* |
| V. | *Ulfeeyuh*, a Commentary on—(Printed). |
| VI. | *Tusheel-ool-Fowayid.* |
| VII. | *Meerza Jan*, Marginal Notes by. |
| VIII. | *Mookhtusur Tulkhees.* |
| IX. | *Wafee*, with Marginal Notes. |
| X. | *Resaluh-e-Uzodeeyuh wu Fuezee.* |
| XI. | One Volume containing three books, as follows :— |
| | 1. *Owamil*, a Commentary on. |
| | 2. *Hidayutoon Muhow.* |
| | 3. *Sujawundee*, a Commentary on. |
| XII. | *Zureeree.* |
| XIII. | *Misbah.* |
| XIV. | *Tulkheesoon Nuhon.* |
| XV. | *Shureefe.* |
| XVI. | *Mookhtusur*, by Ibne Hajib (incomplete). |
| XVII. | *Munhul*, Marginal Notes on, called *Wafee.* |
| | " a Commentary on (incomplete at the beginning). |
| XVIII. | *Lobab-ool-Erab*, a Commentary on, by Esfuranee. |

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| XIX. | *Owamil*, a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| XX. | *Munzoomuh* (incomplete). |
| XXI. | *Shurhoosh Shurh* (worm-eaten, and a few leaves wanting). |

## MUNTEQ (*Logic*).

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Syud Alee's Marginal Notes* on Marginal Notes by Meer. |
| II. | *Abdool Huheem's Marginal Notes* on Marginal Notes by Meer. |
| III. | *Tuhzeeb*, with Marginal Notes by Moulana Julal-ood-deen. |
| | „ with Marginal Notes by Moolla Abdoollah on Marginal Notes by Moolla Julal. |
| | „ a Commentary on. |
| | „ with Marginal Notes by Moolla Abdoollah Budvee on the Commentary upon. |
| | „ a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| IV. | *Moolla Abdoollah's Marginal Notes.* |
| V. | *Qootbee*, with Marginal Notes by Meer. |
| | „ (some leaves of). |
| | „ with Marginal Notes by Esam. |
| VI. | *Shumseeyuh*, Marginal Notes by Moolla Imad on the Commentary upon. |
| | „ a Commentary on, and *Qootbee.* |
| | „ a Commentary on. |
| | „ with Marginal Notes by Meer. |
| | „ Meer Syud Shureef's Marginal Notes on the Commentary upon. |
| VII. | *Sowaoo's Subeel wu Gheeyas-ool-Mookhleseen.* |
| VIII. | *Mutale-ool-Unwar.* |
| IX. | *Soollum-ool-Oloom.* |
| | „ (complete). |
| | „ a Commentary on, by Kazee Moobaruk. |
| | „ Ditto by ditto. |
| X. | *Shureefee*, with Marginal Notes (incomplete). |
| XI. | *Muqoolate-ool-Ushur*, a Commentary on. |
| XII. | *Khiyalee*, Marginal Notes on (incomplete). |
| XIII. | *Moolla Esam's Marginal Notes.* |

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| XIV. | *Tusdeeqate Mutale*, with Marginal Notes by Mirza Jan. |
| XV. | *Mirza Jan's Marginal Notes* on a Commentary by Meer. |
| XVI. | *Ghayul-ool-Tuhzeeb*, a Commentary on. |

## BUYAN WU MUANEE (*Exposition*).

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Tulkhees*, a Commentary on, called *Motouwul*. |
| | ,, Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, Ditto ditto. |
| | ,, a Commentary on (complete). |
| II. | *Tulkhees-ool-Miftah*, a Commentary on. |
| III. | A Work, the commencement and end wanting. |
| IV. | *Moulana Hussun Chulubee's Marginal Notes.* |
| V. | *Muanee*, a Commentary on. |
| VI. | *Motouwul*, a Commentary on. |
| | ,, and Marginal Notes on, by Meer. |
| VII. | *Mookhtusure Tulkhees*, by Tuftazanee. |
| VIII. | *Muebodee.* |
| IX. | *Ibne Hajib's Marginal Notes.* |
| X. | *Futh-ool-Mobeen.* |
| XI. | *Uzhar-ool-Unbiya* (incomplete). |
| XII. | *Qusseeduh*, a Commentary on. |
| XIII. | *Muhfoozat.* |

## HENDUSSUH (*Mathematics, Arithmetic, & Geometry*).

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Osoole Hendussuh.* |
| II. | *Tulkhees, Shurhe Tulkhees*, and *Monasekhat.* |
| III. | *Kholasut-ool-Hissab*, a Commentary on, called *Lobab-ool-Hissab* (Published at Calcutta and Leipsic, with several Commentaries). |

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| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| | *Kholasut-ool-Hissab*, a Commentary on. |
| | „ and *Resaluh-e-Shumseeyuh.* |
| | „ (incomplete, and a Commentary on *Qushr-ool-Lobub*). |
| IV. | *Qushr-ool-Lobab.* |
| V. | *Shums-ool-Moneer* (incomplete). |
| VI. | *Hidayub-ool-Hissab.* |
| | „ (Simplifications of the preceding, of little consequence). |

## HUEUT (*Astrology and Astronomy*).

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Chughmutee*, a Commentary on. |
| | „ Marginal Notes by Moolla Allee Ruzuvee on the Commentary upon. |
| II. | One Volume containing eleven books, as follows :— |
| | 1. *Zou Tugweem.* |
| | 2. *Buraheen.* |
| | 3. *Muanfule Qebluh.* |
| | 4. *Ekhlelaf-ool-Muzaheb.* |
| | 5. *Munsik-ool-Wusut.* |
| | 6. *Fuzelut Niswak*—(See Escurial Catalogue). |
| | 7. *Wuaz*, by Ghizalee. |
| | 8. *Resaluh*, by Abu Hamed Ghizalee. |
| | 9. *Resaluh-e-Eteqadeeyuh.* |
| | 10. *Qusseeduh*, by Ullamuh. |
| | 11. *Munabdur Elaheeyat.* |
| III. | *Resaluh-e-Telism wu Mooseeqee* (on Talismans and Music). |
| IV. | *Mookhtusur-ool-Tuqweem* (a few leaves wanting). |
| V. | *Mowaqeoon Nojoom.* |

## HIKMUT (*Moral Philosophy*).

| No. of Work in List. | NAMES OF WORKS. |
|---|---|
| I. | *Hedayuh.* |
| | „ a Commentary on. |

| No. of Work in List. | Names of Works. |
|---|---|
| | *Hedayuh*, a Commentary on, with Verbal Interpretations. |
| | „ a Commentary on. |
| | „ a Commentary on (incomplete; printed). |
| | „ a Commentary on, and Meer Syud Shureef's Marginal Notes on Logic. |
| | „ a Commentary on (incomplete). |
| | „ (some leaves of Marginal Notes on by Tukh-e-Summak). |
| II. | A Fragment. |
| III. | *Nowruse Ibraheem* (on Distilling Uttur). |
| IV. | *Qanoonchuh* (incomplete). |
| V. | *Sheerwanee's Marginal Notes.* |

(Signed) C. J. Erskine,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

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From the Rev. J. Wilson, D.D.,

To J. G. Lumsden, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—Your letter of the 7th April 1851, and the accompanying Catalogue of Arabic Works from the Library at Beejapoor, which had come into the possession of the Bombay Government by the lapse of the Satara territory, have been long in my possession without formal notice, but, as I have personally explained to you, they have occupied much of my attention, that I might be able, with some satisfaction to myself, to offer such remarks on the nature and importance of these manuscripts as might aid the Right Honorable the Governor in Council in forming an opinion of the best method of their disposal for the general interests of oriental literature, which have always secured the generous countenance of the Indian Government. I have repeatedly gone over the catalogue, both personally and with the assistance of learned Natives. I have compared it with the catalogues of, I believe, *all* the Arabic works printed in Europe, Asia, and the North of Africa; and I have made extensive inquiries about the contents of such of the books as I was not formerly acquainted with.

The collection, viewed as a whole, is one of considerable value. Its special interest, however, lies in its containing the body of the works which formed the fountain of authority in religion and law to the Beejapoor dynasty, probably from its formation in A. D. 1489, to its expiration in A. D. 1672. In grammar and lexicography, it contains few articles of value; in logic, it is copious; in arithmetic, mathematics, and astronomy, or rather astrology, it does not

offer much of interest. Of works of poetry, geography, and history, in which most interest is felt by European students of Arabic, it is nearly destitute. The catalogue prepared by the learned Native, under the able direction of Mr. C. J. Erskine, although it has some faults of arrangement, arising sometimes from works on different subjects being bound together, is, on the whole, well executed. I shall follow its order while I advert to some of the particular works, the titles of which it enumerates.

Under *Tufseer*, or Exposition of the Koran, the miscellaneous volume marked VIII. is perhaps the only one worthy of transmission to the Court of Directors, should it be thought expedient to divide the collection.

Under *Hudeeth*, or Tradition, something curious may be found in the volumes marked VI. VII. XI. XV. XVII.

The other works on this subject I am afraid will offer little that is new.

None of the works under the head of *Kalam*, or Scholastic Divinity, are of much consequence, unless the little work on syntax, accidentally bound up with two others under volume XIII., be worthy of attention for its digested rules.

The most important works under *Fikh*, or Scientia de Rebus Controversis, have been already printed. Some curious tracts, not known in Europe, are contained in volume XI., which should, I think, be sent thither. Most of them, however, have no connection with controversial literature.

There is nothing calling for remark under the head of *Osule Fikh*, or Principles of Jurisprudence. Mahomedan law in general is now exhausted as a subject of European curiosity.

Under *Vaz*, or Exhortative Preaching, volume VII. contains a copy of the *Zabur*, or Psalms of David, which I would respectfully beg the Court of Directors, should it be forwarded to them by His Lordship in Council, to present to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the most philanthropic institution of our age, under whose auspices the entire Bible, the real source of India's regeneration, has been translated into *ten* of its languages, and the New Testament into *five* others, and separate Gospels into *four* additional tongues.

The works on *Siha*, or Sorcery, may be allowed to remain in their present obscurity, as they more illustrate the extravagant conceits of their authors than national customs.

Under *Soluk*, or Religious Conduct, there are several works of which I can observe no notices. I should not expect them, however, to be of much worth.

The four works on *Loghat*, or Lexicography, have their value. No. II., a Dictionary of Technical Arabic Terms, I should think of importance.

The *Dunwat*, or Devotional works, are probably not of much consequence.

The works on *Tajwid*, or Criticism (?), I cannot refer to with any confidence.

The two works under *Sarf*, or Etymology, are well known. The second, the more important one, has been printed in Egypt.

Under *Nahu*, or Syntax, there may be some works of value. But the whole subject of Arabic grammar, as far as it has been digested in the East, is known to Europeans.

The works on *Manteh*, or Logic, I would send bodily to England for examination.

Under *Baynn wu Munnee*, or Exposition, little of importance is to be expected.

Volume III. is the only one of consequence under *Hendesah*, or Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Geometry. It has been published both at Calcutta and Leipsic. The three works which follow it in the list are mere simplifications of it, of little value.

The works on *Haiyat*, or Astrology and Astronomy, are probably curious. Only a few of them are known.

The *Hidayah*, the most important work under *Hikmat*, has been printed.

On the appendix of works easily procurable in Bombay, I need make no remark.

While I have mentioned what I consider to be the most interesting articles of the collection, and while I attribute no great value to the others, I think the question may be fairly raised—Is it expedient to break up the collection in Bombay? On the whole, I am inclined to answer this question in the negative. With much deference, I should recommend the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to send it entire to the Court of Directors, who may, perhaps, be inclined to preserve it as it now stands, or to distribute such of the volumes as it may not require among the public libraries of Europe.

I must again apologise for the length of time which I have allowed to intervene between the receipt and answer of your communication. I am always gratified by any references made to me by Government on the literary or antiquarian matters to which my attention may have been directed, though I am conscious that an extemporary opinion in some cases, as in the present, would be of no value.

I return to you the catalogue, as, when you see how matters stand with it, and the proposal I have made, you may probably think that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council may have now before his Lordship sufficient grounds for forming a judgment about the disposal of these Arabic works.

I am Sir, &c.

*Bombay, 10th December* 1852. (Signed) John Wilson, D.D.

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From J. G. Lumsden, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

*Dated 2nd February,* 1853.

Sir,—I have been directed to return you the best thanks of Government for the valuable critical notice which you have submitted in your letter of the 10th December last, of the Arabic works in the Beejapoor library.

In accordance with your advice, the Right Honorable the Governor in

Council purposes to send * the whole of these manuscripts to the Honorable the Court of Directors. In doing so, His Lordship will have much pleasure in laying before the Honorable Court a copy of your letter, and of bringing to the notice of that authority the obligation under which you have placed Government.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council will make a point of requesting the Honorable Court to present to the Bible Society the version of the Psalms of David to which you have referred.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN,
Secretary to Government.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd February* 1853.

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## REPAIR OF THE OLD PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF MAHOMEDAN ARCHITECTURE AT BEEJAPOOR.

From H. B. E. FRERE, Esq., Commissioner at Satara,

To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

*Dated 28th January* 1850.

SIR,—With reference to past correspondence relative to the preservation of the ancient buildings at Beejapoor, I have the honour to state, that having in 1847-48 communicated to His late Highness the wishes of Government on the subject, I found him very disinclined to exchange the old city for other territory belonging to the British Government, but willing to go to some expense in repairs, and he gave orders for the following works to be done:—

I. That a broken beam, which threatened to bring down the whole building, be replaced in the Assur Mahal.

II. That the Begum Tulao should be repaired, and the aqueduct from it, which supplied the city, cleaned out.

III. That the eradication of Peepul trees, for which a small annual allowance is made, should be attended to, and a small quantity of repairs annually made to fill up cracks, &c.

* In March 1853 these manuscripts were forwarded by Government to the Court of Directors, for the purpose of being deposited in the East India House. After an examination of them the Librarian of the Court reported as follows :—" The manuscripts constitute a collection made by the Kings of Beejapoor, whose seals many of them bear, and they afterwards passed into the possession of the Emperor Aurungzebe, whose seal also frequently occurs. Consistently with the character of these princes, zealous supporters of the Mahomedan faith, the collection is almost confined to works of their religious literature, or *Tasser*, commentaries on the Koran; *Hadis*, Traditions of the acts and sayings of Mahomed; *Kalaor*, Divinity; *Waez*, Admonition; *Saluk*, Religious Conduct; and the like. There are some works on law, grammar, logic, metaphysics, astrology, and arithmetic; none whatever on history; nor are any poetical works included in the collection, which consequently offers little interest to European oriental scholars. With one or two exceptions only, the works are in Arabic."

IV. That estimates of other repairs should be framed for consideration.

Soon after this, His Highness died, and I found that no one on the spot was competent to execute any of the works sanctioned, or to make trustworthy estimates of the work to be done, which will require considerable engineering skill.

Ranojee Naik, the old architect, who built the new palace and aqueduct at Satara, went down, at my request, and brought back some estimates, but soon after fell ill, and died last monsoon, before he had committed to writing sufficient of his observations to enable any one else to carry on the work.

Nothing, therefore, has been hitherto done, except to see that the allowance for rooting out Peepul, &c. was properly expended, and to make a few repairs, under Rs. 100, to the magnificent tank called the Taj Bowree, the state of which was such as to have caused the death of one man, and to threaten further mischief.

The work entered above as No. I. will now proceed, under the late sanction; and, under Captain Hart's able superintendence, I have no doubt will be soon successfully completed, and a noble building rescued from the ruin which threatened it.

No. II. is not a difficult work to execute, though it is difficult to design, and, once marked out, might be carried through by the Mamlutdar. I have directed Captain Hart's attention to it, as well as to the other five or six works which are, in my opinion, such as Government may think fit to undertake, for the purpose of preserving the finest of the buildings from the destruction which threatens them.

Pending the receipt of Captain Hart's reports and estimates, I will only mention that some of the works struck me, as far as my judgment went, as not difficult; others, such as the preservation of the Gola Goomut, a dome larger than St. Paul's, will, I fear, be expensive; and the Ebram Roza, the most beautiful of all, and a building which would be considered of the greatest merit in Rome or any capital in Europe, is threatened with destruction from a cause which it will, I imagine, require very great engineering skill to provide against.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. B. E. Frere,

*Satara Commissioner's Office, 28th January* 1850. Commissioner.

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From H. B. E. Frere, Esq., Commissioner in Satara,

To A. Malet, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

*Dated 29th March* 1850.

Sir,—With reference to former correspondence, I have the honour to forward, in original, a report by Captain Hart, Civil Engineer, with an esti-

mate of the cost of arresting to some extent the progress of decay in the principal buildings at Beejapoor, amounting to Rs. 5,200.

As explained by Captain Hart, this outlay will not put the buildings in efficient repair; it will only, by stopping leaks, and roughly supporting the portions most injured, avert the early and certain ruin of every one of these beautiful specimens of architecture.

Captain Hart does not recommend the expenditure even of the sum in question, because he is of opinion that it is more urgently required for works of practical utility; and seems to think that it would only be justifiable in the event of Government being prepared to expend as much as five lakhs of rupees on works of public utility.

I should be the last person to undervalue the importance of such works as bridges and wells in a country where they are so urgently required as in the district in question; where, for want of them, commerce is so seriously impeded, and health and life often sacrificed; nor would I contest the justice of the proportion assumed by Captain Hart as fit to be observed between works of practical material utility and works of ornament or curiosity, when he considers the latter entitled to but one per cent. on the sum Government may be prepared to spend on the former.

But, in the present case, I am compelled, very reluctantly, to differ from him.

The ruin of the buildings, unless repaired, will be certain, speedy, absolute, and irremediable. Of this there can be no doubt, whether we look to the injuries sustained by the neglected buildings within the memory of officers now living, or to the certain effects of the seasons on them, should nothing be done to stop leaks, and take other measures to preserve them from the destructive effects of the weather.

The only questions are—What can be done with such a sum?—Is what can be done with it worth the outlay?

With regard to the first point, I would observe, that to the disbursement of similar small sums by Captain Grant Duff (of which it would appear Captain Hart was not aware) it is to be attributed that the buildings have not *yet* become a mass of ruins. Thirty years ago he appears to have done something very similar to what Captain Hart proposes, to each of the buildings in question; the largest sum expended on any one was Rs. 1,600 I believe, and it is observable that what was then repaired is still secure; and, had a very small sum been annually expended in a similar manner, the more important buildings would now have been in a very tolerable state of preservation.

The buildings themselves are of immense solidity, as is attested by their having stood so long utterly neglected in a tropical climate; and I have little doubt but that, if now made weather-tight, most of them will stand, with the help of similar occasional repairs, and a very small annual outlay in stopping leaks, &c. for many generations to come.

Whether the preservation of such buildings be worth Rs. 5,200 is the second question; and in considering it I cannot but think that it would be most

deeply to be deplored if, for want of such a sum, or even a far larger expenditure, the buildings in question were allowed, under a regular and civilised Government, to fall into utter ruin.

Having never seen the great Mahomedan remains of the north-west of India, I cannot compare, with what are considered the finest specimens of Mogul architecture, these Beejapoor buildings; but they are certainly unequalled within a circle of many hundred miles;—they are both larger and finer, in many respects, than anything to be found at Ahmedabad or Aurungabad; and even if, as they may possibly be, inferior to the finest buildings of Delhi and Agra, they are still worthy of every care, and deserving of a liberal expenditure to preserve them. It would hardly be accepted as a good reason for allowing Winchester Cathedral to go to ruin, that there were to be found at Durham, and York, and elsewhere, on the whole, finer specimens of every style of English architecture to be found in it; and even if not *the* finest of their school and age, these Beejapoor monuments are still worthy the care of an enlightened Government, as very beautiful specimens of a school of architecture as distinct from the Moorish of Spain, or the Arabic of Egypt, as either of those are from English Gothic, and which by their own intrinsic merits would be objects of admiration in any Capital of Europe.

I trust, therefore, for the sake of art, and, I may add, for the character of that great Government into whose possession they have now fallen, after two centuries of neglect, that the amount applied for may be sanctioned. It is, after all, less than has usually been considered reasonable for two travellers' rest houses on a second class road; but, small as the amount is, I am confident that, if entrusted to Captain Hart's charge, the expenditure will be effectual in arresting, for a long period, the destruction of these beautiful buildings.

I may remark that the sum of Captain Hart's estimates is about equal to the aggregate of several sums which the late Raja agreed to expend in repairs of various buildings when the subject was pressed on his notice by Colonel Ovans; but that officer left soon after, and little if anything was actually spent, except in fitting up a building for European travellers; and the amount which was then sanctioned by His Highness is still unexpended.

I have attended to the suggestions contained in the two concluding paragraphs of Captain Hart's letter.

I take this opportunity of mentioning, that previous to commencing the work of supporting the failing beam in the Assur Moobaruk, Captain Hart had the library removed to a place of security, in the Mamlutdar's Treasury. In the course of the removal, he made the very interesting discovery of the fragments of a black letter quarto English Bible, and a black letter Portuguese book: they were found in a box composed of those fragments of manuscripts which had been previously set aside as being so mutilated as to be incapable of repair, or of being entered in the catalogue, and are a further evidence of the former magnitude of a Mahomedan library which, two hundred years ago,

was not without specimens of the literature of foreign nations and hostile creeds. * * * * * * * *

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From Captain P. L. HART, Civil Engineer Satara Districts,

To H. B. E. FRERE, Esq., Commissioner, Satara.

*Dated* 27*th February* 1850.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions contained in your memorandum dated the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to submit a rough estimate of the probable cost of arresting the progress of decay, to some extent, in the old Mahomedan buildings of Beejapoor, amounting to Rs. 5,200.

I beg to observe, it is a mistake to suppose that a small outlay will prevent these buildings falling rapidly to ruin. The " stitch in *time*" has long passed away, as I suppose they have not been touched,* scarcely, for the last two centuries, or century and a half since their erection, and it is not their repair now which is the question, but either their partial renovation or entire renewal, which is of course out of the question.

In submitting the accompanying rough estimate,† amounting to Rs. 5,200, I would beg it to be clearly understood, that for this amount the buildings cannot be put into efficient, or anything approaching to efficient repair, but a mere patching up of the very worst small portions,—principally, in fact, stopping leaks (with the exception of the Ebram Roza) in the terraced roofs, to prevent the water making its way through the fissures during the monsoon. I cannot recommend this expenditure of Rs. 5,200. At Sarwar, 12 miles from Beejapoor, a large village, the villagers have not drinking water sufficient for their wants. The great line of road to Bellary and the southward crosses the Don river about this point, during the monsoon : when most other small rivers are fordable at half and quarter flood, this, from possessing a bed of black soil and sand, is dangerous and impassable from the slush. Rs. 5,200 would build a good well at Sarwar, and Rs. 3,200 would go far towards the foundations for the bridge across the Don river.

As I hope to be in this direction again immediately after the monsoon, if not before, there will be ample time to request the instructions of Government relative to the Beejapoor buildings, which I can then carry out.

I shall be most happy to look after these beautiful old buildings, if you will give me authority to do so, and direct the Mamlutdar of Beejapoor to attend to my instructions regarding them. I should require, also, to have some authority over the Moozawurs and persons in charge.

* Captain Grant Duff expended small sums in almost all to the amount of three or four thousand rupees.

† The sanction of Government was accorded to this estimate on the 11th April 1850.

I would most strongly recommend that all the old sculptured and carved portions of stone should be removed to one place, deposited there, and taken charge of. I mean those which are lying about the ruins, not that buildings should be pulled down to get at them. Those beautiful polished basalt columns standing by themselves in the entrance to the fort might also be removed to the same place. All that is required is your authority to do this, and the sanction of Government to a small contingent expense. The large room in the Assur Moobaruk contains some portion of a marble tomb, and other fragments; this room might be cleared out and used for their deposit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. L. Hart,
Civil Engineer, Satara Districts.

*Camp Pulsee, near Khanapoor, 27th February* 1850.

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*Rough Estimate of the probable Expense of Repairing the undermentioned Old Mahomedan Buildings at Beejapoor.*

*Camp Jut, 23rd February* 1850.

I.—Ebram Roza.
II.—Taj Bowree.
III.—Mehtree Mahal.
IV.—Jumma Musjid.
V.—Assur Moobaruk.
VI.—Goola Goomuz, Sultan Mahomed's Roza.
VII.—Begum Tulao.
VIII.—Torwa Null.

## I.—EBRAM ROZA.*

The outer veranda of the Ebram Roza has failed on three sides, the north, east, and west, but particularly on the north side. The stone beams on the south side also show their joints ominously in places. These beams are composed of three or four stones joined horizontally; the middle stones are let in between the end ones in a wedge-like manner, with a strong mortise and tenon joint to each stone. Over these stone beams, a flat stone ceiling is laid, and over the ceiling a heavy terraced roof. The simplest, cheapest, and most effectual method of arresting further ruin to the roof of this very beautiful building is, I am of opinion, by supporting each stone beam with a double wooden straining beam and four struts.

There are six stone beams on each side of the veranda—in all twenty-four stone beams, each beam requiring two straining beams and four struts, length 11 to 12 feet, and scantling 10 × 10 inches, in all 6 logs.

* Estimated cost of repairs, Rs. 4,200.

6 logs × 24 = 144 teak logs.
Carpenters' work for do.
Iron and ironsmiths' do.
Scaffolding.
Terraced roof of Roza requires repairs in places.
Ditto Musjid ditto.
Fissures of the roofs filled in, and leaks stopped.

## II.—TAJ BOWREE.*

The Mamlutdar of Beejapoor has received instructions to repair the parapet wall inside the enclosure. Portions of this work are in a very ruinous state, and would require an entire renewal, at a very heavy expense. The steps leading down to the water might be put in order.—Repairing the steps leading down to the water.

## III.—MEHTREE MAHAL.

This beautiful little building is comparatively in pretty good order; portions of the stone oriel windows broken in places. This is at present used as a Nagarkhana, or place for beating drums in, by the Mootoowullee Ghonsi Meera, in whose sole charge it is. The drums should be at once removed, and the charge taken out of his hands, and a man on Rs. 4 a month entertained to take care of it. It is at present filthy, but could be kept clean, by the removal of the Mootoowullee, his drums, and drummers.

## IV.—JUMMA MUSJID.†

There is a Moozawur in charge of this fine building. His pay is about four or five rupees a month. He does not keep the building as clean and nice as it might be. All travellers should be prohibited from putting up in it, as there is a very convenient building for their accommodation close by. A portion of it is in a dirty, ruinous state, from the fires made by cooking in it. It would be far too heavy an expense renewing the portion of beautiful cornice which has fallen away, but the terraced roof might be repaired, and the leaks stopped. A new curtain is also required to the Mehrab of the Musjid, which is beautifully coloured, and adorned with sentences in gold leaf from the Koran.

Repairing terraced roof.
Renewing curtain of the Mehrab.

## V.—ASSUR MOOBARUK.

The principal failure in this building is one of the large beams of the open veranda, which has cracked and sunk, thrusting the post outwards. The difficulty and expense of renewing this beam would be great, and the delay in the present unsafe state of the building injudicious. The expense would be consi-

* Estimated cost of repairs, Rs. 300.

† Estimated cost of repairs, Rs. 330.

derable, as the timber (34 to 35 feet long, 2 feet 1 inch + 2 feet 1 inch) would require to be brought from the Canara forests, and, on opening out the roof to replace it, it is impossible to say to what extent the repairs might not be found necessary. I was at first of opinion the best and most expeditious plan would be to support the beam by the wooden straining beam and struts, until a beam could be procured; but as no sound wood was procurable, and most indifferent carpenters only to be had, I have given instructions to build two masonry arches at each corresponding side, which I trust will be completed before the monsoon, and effectually secure the roof.

The building is not included in the estimate, as the immediate execution of the repairs has been ordered.

## VI.—GOOLA GOOMUZ.*

The dome of this Musjid, which is as large, if not larger than St. Paul's,† has cracked in several places, and the coatings of chunam, about 15 or 18 inches thick, have peeled off at least half the dome. To repair this building effectually would cost an immense sum of money, and cannot be entertained. Stopping up the cracks of the dome through which the water leaks in the monsoon could be done, and would tend in a measure to the preservation of the building.

Stopping up the cracks in the dome, and preventing the water leaking through.

## VII.—BEGUM TULAO.

This tank is about a couple of miles from the west end of the town, and was used as a supply of water to the city. The aqueduct and termini are in good order, but the tank has filled up considerably, and the bund burst in two places. The breach could easily be repaired, but the filling up of the tank must have been its ruin. The reservoir for receiving the tank water, previous to its entering the aqueduct, is pierced with six or seven orifices, with wooden plugs to fit in, through which the water enters, according to the height of water in the tank. Thus, up to the second plug hole from the top the soil has filled in. Formerly a large quantity of land was kept out of cultivation in the vicinity of this tank, to prevent the filling in : this land has been much encroached upon, and, in the certainty that nothing can be done to efficiently restore this tank to its original purpose, I would beg to recommend that the whole of the land, including the bed of the tank, be put under cultivation.

## VIII.—TORWA NULL.

This Null still supplies the Asur Khana reservoir. I believe there are a variety of branches to it, through one of which I saw the water escaping into

* Estimated cost of repairs, Rs. 350.

† Larger by 17 feet diameter.

the ditch of the fort. To put it into efficient order, the whole portion almost would require to be opened up, which would be a very heavy expense. The town does not appear to be badly off for water, as there are numerous wells; the expense, therefore, which would be incurred in this undertaking, would perhaps be thought, in the present ruinous state of Beejapoor, to be uncalled for.*

(Signed) P. L. HART,
Civil Engineer, Satara Districts.

*Extract from a Letter addressed by the Bombay Government to the Commissioner at Satara, dated 29th March* 1854.

I am directed to convey to you the authority of Government to forbid travellers, Europeans or Natives, from taking up their residence within the walls of the Jumma Musjid and the Ebram Roza, at Beejapoor, and from entering one room in the Assur Shureef (or Assur Mahal) which is said to contain relics. Notices of the prohibition, written in the English and Native languages, should be placed in conspicuous parts of the buildings.

In the event of any person transgressing this order, the Mamlutdar of Beejapoor will, of course, use the means at his command to enforce obedience, reporting the circumstance to you.

## LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE LAST MAHOMEDAN KING OF BEEJAPOOR TO AURUNGZEBE.

From H. B. E. FRERE, Esq., Resident at Satara,
To A. MALET, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

*Dated* 17*th May* 1848.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward an original petition, with translation, from Goolam Mahomed Hoosein, a highly respectable Persian Moonshee, in the service of the late Raja of Satara, to the address of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

2. The Moonshee's ancestors were in the service of the Kings of Beejapoor, and the family still hold Inams and hereditary offices in that city. They have

* This estimate, amounting to the sum of Rs. 5,200, for the repair of these buildings, having been sanctioned by Government, the Honorable the Court of Directors on the 11th September 1850 observed:—"We approve the outlay you have sanctioned for arresting the progress of dilapidation in the ancient buildings of Beejapoor, and we repeat to you our assurance that we should regret to find that, under our rule, the works of art of former Governments were permitted to fall into ruin, when this might be prevented by an occasional small outlay."—*Editor.*

in their possession many deeds and old papers, of considerable local antiquarian interest, and among them the paper now forwarded by the Moonshee, of which a translation is annexed. It is an original memorandum, addressed by Sekundur, the last King of Beejapoor, to his conqueror Aurungzebe, and is therefore a document of considerable historical interest. It appears to have been written before the final investment of Beejapoor, and to have been intended to divert Aurungzebe from his intention of subduing Beejapoor, and to turn his arms against the successor of Sivajee, the founder of the Muratha Empire. Its probable date is a very short time previous to the reduction of Beejapoor, A. D. 1686. The Surjé Khan referred to was General of the Beejapoor army up to the surrender of the city.

3. As regards the genuineness and authenticity of the document, His Highness the late Raja had no doubt. It is stated to have been customary for such papers to bear neither seal nor signature. They were attested by the handwriting of the secretary who wrote them, and the rank of the party charged to deliver them; and the possession of this identical paper by the Moonshee's family is said to have been always a matter of traditional notoriety in the city of Beejapoor.

4. His Highness being most anxious to possess the paper, of which he had often heard, and which he saw when last at Beejapoor, the Moonshee promised to bring it with him, and present it to His Highness; but, on his return to Satara from leave of absence at Beejapoor, he found his master just dead, and brought the paper to me; and as it appeared to me to be well worthy a place in the Museum and Library of the Honorable Company at the India House, I suggested his presenting it to Government.

5. I have no doubt the Moonshee and his family would consider themselves highly honoured by a note of acknowledgment, and still more so by the presentation of an honorary dress of trifling value, or any similar mark of the approbation of Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE,

*Satara Residency, 17th May* 1848. Resident at Satara.

*Translation of a Petition from* GOOLAM MAHOMED HOOSEIN *Moonshee, Resident of Beejapoor, to the Right Honorable the* GOVERNER OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

*Dated 4th May* 1848.

After compliments.—When His Highness the late Raja visited Beejapoor, I showed him our Inam grants, together with all the private papers in my possession. Among them there was one containing five paragraphs, written by Sekunder King (of Beejapoor) to Aurungzebe Alumgeer, Emperor of Delhi, which His Highness expressed a wish to possess. I thereupon, having admitted the document to belong strictly to Government, and one, therefore,

that ought to be kept among its records, begged leave to be permitted to take a copy of it, promising to make the original over in person, after I had done so. His Highness consented; and said, "when you come (to Satara) bring the paper with you." Accordingly I brought the paper to Satara, but found on my arrival that the Maharaj had died. Therefore, I beg leave to offer, of my own will and pleasure, the paper* to the Resident at Satara, who will be pleased to accept it, and grant an acknowledgment of its receipt.

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*Translation of a Letter addressed (some time previous to A. D. 1686) by* SEKUNDER ADILSHAHA, *the last Mahomedan Sovereign of Beejapoor, to his Conqueror* AURUNGZEBE.

Points worthy of being brought to notice :—

The Ist Point is, that I may be favoured with an imperial mandate—a sacred tablet.

The IInd Point is, that the money of Dustzeerdan and the money of tribute may be remitted, and that I may be favoured with an imperial mandate, bearing the signet, the bountiful signet.

The IIIrd Point is, that, agreeably to the mandate, which all the world obeys, and which it is necessary to obey, Surjé Khan has been expelled from Beejapoor, and the country under my jurisdiction. Having been disappointed here, he intends to contract friendship and unity with the villain, the son of the villain. I, the son of the servant, therefore hope, that the pen of pardon may be drawn through the volumes of his crimes. I shall then console him, get him to enter into an engagement and make oath, shall place under his charge a selected body of troops, and despatch him on a campaign against the sinful Infidel. He will be faithful in his services to the Court where Sultans seek shelter ; will punish the ungrateful Infidel, whose end is black, will dispossess him of his country and government, and make them over to the Imperial and Sovereign Court. From the favour and bounty which are shown to all, I hope that the family of the said Khan may be sent to me, in order that he may be satisfied in every respect, and may feel confident.

The IVth Point is, that the territory of the " Mooreed Zaduh" (son of a spiritual pupil) which formed the Jageer of Surjé Khan, and which has fallen into the hands of the fathers of the State, and Mungulvedha, Sangol, &c. which are now in the possession of Nuwab Oomdut-ool-Moolk, may be made over to me agreeably to the ancient practice. If the imperial and royal forces, and those of the nobles and ministers, quit my territory, it will tend to the removal of the misfortune of the military occupation (Thanabundee), and the people and villages will be happy. If I be favoured with the money which has been

* The thanks of the Bombay Government, and subsequently of the Honorable the Court of Directors, were communicated to this gentleman for this historical curiosity, which is deposited in the Museum at the East India House. – *Editor.*

levied from my country by the servants of the exalted Court, I shall pay the sepoys, and accomplish the object of the expedition against the sinful Infidel.

The Vth Point is, that the imperial and royal forces, and those of the nobles and ministers, should follow the enemy *viâ* Poona and Chakun, and the troops of your servant will follow by the way of Meeruj, Gudug, and Luxmeshwur, and will destroy the enemy's country. I beg that any pecuniary assistance, &c. which I, the son of the servant, may solicit, may be granted to me; and that the country belonging to your servant, which is in the possession of the Infidel, and which may be recovered by the endeavours of the imperial and royal forces, may be conferred on your servant. If the vile Infidel should put the ring of submission in his ear, and if peace be concluded with him, I trust that my country may be taken from him, and restored to me, and then peace may be formed with him. After the conclusion of the expedition against the sinful Infidel, the imperial and royal forces, and those of the nobles and ministers, should occasion no injury whatever to your servant's country, and should have nothing to do with it.